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Memorial Continental Hall, First Building to be Erected by Women for Women Anywhere in the World
The President General’s Message

Despite the many pressing dangers which so seriously threaten our Constitutional Republic and the American Way of Life in these crucial days, this is no time to be unduly pessimistic. It should be considered a time to work harder in behalf of the preservation of our freedoms, with optimistic faith in the future of our country.

Carlyle wrote: “There are no hopeless situations. There are only helpless persons who consider them hopeless.”

First, it is essential to be well informed on current trends and spread the information to others. For, unless we understand the dangers, we can not be alert to the opportunities for patriotic service.

Many Americans are already speaking out earnestly for more Constitutional government and Christian revival. This is a most hopeful sign. It is encouraging, too, to note the recent reaction by thousands aroused at last from apathy into protests against the lowering of standards of honesty, patriotism and citizenship. In many sections leaders are conducting campaigns to see that men elected or selected for office will adhere strictly to high codes of duty, ethics and Americanism.

Communists and gangsters are finally being sent to prison. Stronger laws are being passed. But legislation can not get at causes of greed, graft, crime and corruption. Legislative measures handle only harvests. It is up to enlightened public sentiment to prevent illicit conditions flourishing in our own communities. If communities are clear and clean, improvement will inevitably come for the States and nation.

A government, especially a representative republic such as ours, can be no better than its constituents. Indeed, a representative government is its constituents. So it behooves each of us to set our own hearts and homes in order, and strive to improve our own communities. Results will then be seen in an awakened, aroused and better nation.

This is not the only treacherous age. From its beginnings the world has been haunted by anarchy, cynicism, crime and war. But times of confusion and danger have often been transformed into constructive and progressive eras, because of the prevalence of a spirit of unselfish, patriotic effort.

In our country we have only to think of the notable achievements attained in periods of insecurity and tragedy, such as during the Revolutionary War, the bitter Winter at Valley Forge, the drafting of our Federal Constitution, and the events following Pearl Harbor. Our heroes then refused to yield to difficulty, disaster or defeat. They retained their sense of values and their faith in eventual victory.

The 84th Psalm describes those, “Who going through the vale of misery use it for a well.”

Every emergency thus means new necessities and chances for service. Crisis in the Chinese language is represented by two symbols—one means danger, the other opportunity. This, then, is the time of our challenge, and our opportunity. The atomic age, it is said, can change the world into a graveyard or a garden.

We are at a dark and perilous crossroads. When the day or night is darkest, we need our brightest vision, our most undaunted courage, our most implicit faith. Never before has there been greater need for vision, courage and faith. Never, greater opportunities for patriotic service, especially on the part of Daughters of the American Revolution.

Gertrude D. Carraway
President General, N. S. D. A. R.
Preamble of the Federal Constitution—its Text and Implications:
as Might have been Told by the Authors

Hear ye! Hear ye! O ye men and women,
All, and everywhere, O hearken and heed!
Following the long and cruel war which
We have waged and won, our independence
To gain, We the People of the United
States, in Order to form a more perfect
Union; to establish Justice in our
Midst; to insure domestic Tranquility;
To provide for the common defence; and
To promote the general Welfare; as well
As to secure the Blessings of Liberty
To ourselves and to our Posterity,—
Do here and now, and by this most solemn
And sacred action, ordain and establish
This Constitution for the United
States of America; and by this means
A Republic we create, Republican,
Indeed, in form; and guarantee to each
State a like government

Here and hereby
We set up for our Federal rule and needs
A carefully devised system of checks
And balances; whereby, and through such means,
Three great divisions—the Legislative,
The Executive, and the Judicial—
Are formed to guide, protect, and serve the Nation.
And after due approval seals our labors
Let no one in our most beloved land
E'er strive by trick, device, or stratagem
Or through connivance, at home or abroad,
To dilute, or undermine, or liquidate
This comprehensive and all-sufficient Pact
of Freedom—the first in history on which
A nation has sought to base and ground inself—
The example for, and wonder of, all
The World; and which, if in its purity
And strength, is safely kept, will light us down
To future years remote; and serve as torch
For all who, in lands of tyranny and
Oppression, toil and hope for their deliverance.
Yea, if our own shall always be steadfast
And true, and o'er-fearless in their sanctions,
We shall, indeed, endure unto the end:
But if, by folly or acts treasonable,
This instrument is destroyed, government
Of the people, by the people, and for
The people shall perish from the Earth.

—Maurice H. Thatcher
Strangers at Our Gates

BY SENATOR WILLIS SMITH

IN HIS The Lay of the Last Minstrel, Sir Walter Scott uttered the immortal
"Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land."

Those words have ever struck a responsive chord in the hearts of individual patriots.

My native land!—Your native land!—
What does that land mean to us? What has it meant to the peoples of the world?
It has meant aspiration and hope. It has meant ambition and attainment. It has meant relief from repression.

For these accomplishments of our land and for its institutions we are proud, and we are grateful. Grateful that we are the present day beneficiaries of the wisdom of our founding fathers; proud that we have long been denominated, the land of the free and the home of the brave. The stirring strains of The Star-Spangled Banner have never ceased to raise our emotions and our hopes in the field of altruistic activities. Each generation has been taught the patriotic words of those who have gone before us. Every school child knows the words of Nathan Hale:

"I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

Likewise, we remember the story of John Adams as he lay dying on July 4, 1826. He heard cannon firing outside his window. He inquired as to the meaning, and was reminded that the day was the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence; in the attainment of that national freedom in which he had played so great a part. He repeated his prior words:

"It is my living sentiment, and by the blessing of God it shall be my dying sentiment—Independence now and Independence forever."

There were many other similar expressions of our ancestors interested in the development of America and its national life. They recognized that the indispensable ingredient had to be then, and always

"Independence now and forever!"

Without its "Independence now and forever," America cannot play the part which destiny seems to have ascribed to us.

Many forget the lessons of the past, and in their exuberance attempt activities which could, and would, destroy that "Independence now and forever," upon which we as a Nation must depend.

To our shores have come men and ideas from all the world. We have received them enthusiastically, because we felt that America had a destiny, a manifest destiny, to play in the world's affairs.

We have received these ideas and these individuals, and have attempted here to assimilate both and create a national philosophy and one people. We have attempted to create here a nation dedicated to the highest ideals of individual liberty and human attainment.

In the beginning there came many who sought religious liberty. They came imbued with a spirit of self-sacrifice and dedication to the creation of national independence and individual freedom. They came with the inspiration that God was their mentor. They thought that others would likewise come imbued with the same feeling.

Men and women of many races came and became assimilated and amalgamated into what we call, or have been pleased to call, Americans. Our institutions and national hopes, inspirations and achievements have fused these individuals, over a period of many years, into Americans. We have seen prejudices, antagonisms and hatreds of the old world give way to tolerance and understanding by those who came in the proper spirit.

Perhaps the best known characterization of America was made by an English playwright, an English Jew, who understood what was going on. He used as the title for one of his plays, presented in the great City of New York in 1908, the term "The Melting Pot." Israel Zangwill rendered a great service when he characterized the American process as

"America is God's Melting Pot where all the races of Europe are melting and re-forming."

We wish America to continue to be "The Melting Pot," to the end that we may transform those who come with a spirit of gratitude and with the determination in their hearts that they will do their individual parts toward producing a greater and better America.

But in these recent years we have seen strange ideas and strange people at our gates. Sometimes we have not known too well how to handle those strangers, either of ideas, or ideologies, or philosophies, or individuals. But, as a nation we must learn to exercise wisdom if we are to accept those strangers at our gates; if we are to preserve the independence of America and its ability to play its altruistic part in world affairs, without being submerged and destroyed.

Many strange ideas that are pressed upon us: that America must first exist, not for Americans or for their personal betterment, but rather for all those other peoples of the world, from nations who have made a failure in their own collective national life; that when these descend upon our shores, ours is not to question why; that we must be their benefactor; yea, guardian, with no expectation of reward to our Nation.

Many of these people seem to insist that America owes them, as their right, all those things that our Constitution has vouchsafed to Americans, regardless of their own attitude, or their willingness to contribute to America their loyalty and devotion.

Strange ideas we meet when we go to Europe for purposes of mutual defense; that we should go far beyond the exigencies of mutual defense and scatter largess far and wide; yes, that we should pay taxes to them for the privilege of defending their lands. We are threatened by some that they will listen to the siren song of communism, unless we accede to all of their demands. Threatened defections from our mutual defense program seem to be the order of the day, unless we do all that they ask. If they continue that attitude, then let us respond by calling their bluff.

We are blamed for well-nigh all the inadequacies in their living conditions. Apparently, little attention is given to suppress our enemies among them, who hesitate not to have the American traveler's eyes meet such signs as "Americans go home," "Yankees back to your own land," and other such disquieting slogans painted upon walls and buildings, even as I saw them upon my landing in Europe less than a year ago. There is the strange idea that we should tolerate all such, and still be pliable and complacent. If they want our help, they should not tolerate the common enemy: Communism.

Another strange idea that I ran into last year; that we should send American soldiers to liberate by arms and force the peoples in the satellite countries who had allowed themselves to be fooled and foiled in their national life; that we should do that regardless of their own efforts. My answer to that is that we should not desecrate the lives of American boys in the hopeless quagmires of citadels of European communism.

Other strange ideas that are pressing upon us; that we should adopt the United Nations Covenant on Human Rights and the Convention on Genocide, that would have us participate, and of course carry the burdens according to the Korean formula of 9 to 1, in protecting the so-called individual rights under those covenants, as treaties, the supreme law of the land—that would make us the policemen of all people everywhere. Indeed, a nice prospect for American youth—wonderfully fine careers for American boys.

Many of our people seem not to have read all the fine print in those documents. I read them several years ago in connection with the consideration of them by the American Bar Association. I have not forgotten their import. I shall not forget their pitfalls.

If we took upon ourselves the enforcement everywhere of the provisions of those Conventions, then we would be interminably involved all over the world in domestic affairs.

I was gratified a few days ago at the very sensible announcement of Secretary of State Dulles that those two Conventions would not be ratified by America. I wish to congratulate him upon the recognition of what those two Conventions could do to the domestic life of America.
But, did you notice the moaning and the groaning in Geneva when Mr. Dulles’ statement was made? And, yet, there are those who would wish to have the American Senate ratify those treaties and place intolerable and strange burdens upon the American people. As an American Senator, I shall not vote for such a strange concoction in the name of a treaty.

Another stranger at our gates; that we should participate in settling up an International Criminal Court to have jurisdiction, in many instances, over Americans, for alleged crimes committed in America and elsewhere, and that would have the right to send Americans abroad for trial—trials in foreign lands and without a jury—shades of our colonial grievances against England! No one at that time attempted to assert the idea that trial by jury should be abrogated in England or America.

We know that the right of trial by jury is one of the fundamental rights of American citizens. We know that it is one of those rights guaranteed under the Constitution. And, we should know that no one should ever for one moment toy with the idea, or consider a plan, to take an American from his home, and from his country, and carry him to a different land to answer a charge under some enactment of an international legislative body.

We may be sure that if we do not protect ourselves and our people, that there are no other people on earth who will protect us. We may be sure that few, if any, other nations have even in the slightest degree the altruistic ideals that we have maintained—that have the missionary zeal and spirit which has possessed Americans.

There are some Americans who join with the thinking of some people of other nations, schemers in the world of international affairs, who believe that American workers should give up some of their rights and attainments and become subject to some kind of world dominion over American domestic policies. Apparently, there are some who would not hesitate to barter and bargain away the rights of American workers to be protected here in their own country, solely by a government of their own choosing.

Strange idea, indeed, that we should tie ourselves by over two hundred treaties and conventions that are now being pressed upon us by international organizations of one sort or another. Is there any doubt in your mind but that there should be restrictions upon the treaty making power, and upon the power to make executive agreements, more at this time than ever before in our history, lest unwise commitments may be made for us that will haunt our liberties in the years to come?

We must look first and always to the preservation of our own liberties; of our own independence. We must not allow those to be controlled by others. We must not become merely a province in an international world order. If we do, we will find ourselves manacled on every hand.

We would be a modern Gulliver, tied down by Lilliputians. Indeed, we would be Samson, shorn of his hair, and his strength, his eyesight gone, and his freedom forever denied him, treading the treadmill of slavery. About a year ago I stood before the tomb of Samson, in the old city of Gaza, not far from the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea. I thought of the present need of strength for the people of his nation. I thought of how by the lack of wisdom he became one of the world’s most pathetic persons, and the impersonation of a giant who was conquered by trickery. We must not allow ourselves to become the Samson of the modern world.

We are now faced with strange ideas that our respective States should be deprived of the right to say who should practice the professions in their borders; that this should be done by the enactment of treaties with foreign nations, without restriction by the State governments.

Strange ideas, indeed, that immigration should not be for the benefit of America, but only for the benefit of immigrants and according to their wish; that quotas should be reorganized in line with what other nations would desire; and that the rights of nationals of those nations who did the most towards developing this country should be given little heed in granting immigration rights in the future.

Our recent law has been abused by its enemies from one end of the land to the other. Yet, it is the most liberal of all of our immigration laws, and one that should have the admiration and loyalty of every
true American who believes, that after all,
America has the right to protect itself
against an influx of immigrants beyond our
capacity to assimilate and amalgamate in
the melting pot that is America.

Like others, I sometimes fear that we
have already gone beyond the possibility
of continuing America as a melting pot,
but rather that we are approaching that
day when we will find demands made upon
our country for the allocation of certain
areas to certain national groups. Have we
forgotten the experience of Czechoslovakia
with the Sudetenland? There are today
some in our midst who care not to Ameri-
canize themselves, but rather feel that they
as national groups should have a right to
possess for themselves certain areas of
America.

And still strange ideas present them-
selves. Only a few days ago, a high official
of the Christian Science Church told me
that he and his group had just awakened
to the sinister possibilities of the so-called
World Health Organization, that could
jeopardize the rights of American citizens.
The United Nations should abandon its
attempts to control domestic rights all over
the world, and should bend its efforts to
the objectives and ambitions of those who
brought it into being. It should be an in-
strument for the preservation of peace in
the world.

Strange idea, indeed, that there is no
obligation upon the new arrivals at our
gates to learn and speak our national lan-
guage. Why English?, is the question I
heard sometime ago. Many are there who
would prefer to establish another in its
place. Unless an immigrant is willing to
become Americanized, he should not be
admitted for permanent residence. We
should have no pseudo-Americans as citi-
zens.

Strange idea that America should leave
unmolested in our midst those communist
adherents who would undermine our insti-
tutions. I believe that every communist
subservient to a foreign power, should be
manacled like a mad dog, and deprived of
an opportunity of proving his treachery.

The hearings of our Senate Internal
Security Subcommittee in New York last
Fall disclosed communists in our midst,
acting in the name of America. I repeat
now what I said then—the United Nations
should purge itself or be purged. But how
can that take place with so many commu-
nist partners, blocking every move for the
common international good? We must find
a way to meet that menace.

Let us ever remember that we ourselves
must guard our own liberties, and by so
doing we will promote the peace of the
world.

Then, too, let us not forget those words
of fifty years ago of that great American
poet, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, in his poem
Unguarded Gates:

"Wide open and unguarded stand our
gates,
And through them presses a wild motley
throng—
O Liberty, white Goddess! is it well
To leave the gates unguarded? On thy
breast
Fold Sorrow's children, soothe the hurts
of fate,
Lift the down-trodden, but with hand of
steel
Stay those who to thy sacred portals
come
To waste the gifts of freedom. Have a
care
Lest from thy brow the clustered stars
be torn
And trampled in the dust. For so of old
The thronging Goth and Vandal tram-
pelled Rome,
And where the temples of the Caesars
stood
The lean wolf unmolested made her
lair."

May we remember those words, with the
determination ever in our hearts, that we
will never abandon our concepts of indi-
vidual and national liberty, and that we
will allow no foreign ism to impair its
integrity.

And may we continue our prayer, "God
Bless America!"

A former president of the American Bar Association, he gave this address,
"Strangers At Our Gates," during the 62nd Continental Congress. In May he
had accepted appointment on the Advisory Committee of our National Society.
The Greatest Threat to American Freedom

BY FRANK E. HOLMAN

America faces many perils and many threats. It is no mere matter of emotion or rhetoric to say that our individual freedoms and our form of government are challenged as never before, and on many fronts. Some would doubtless say that Communism is the greatest threat to American freedom. Certainly we have tolerated the high priests of this subversive and atheistic ideology in many places—in our schools and in our colleges, in the professions and in business, and in policy echelons of the Federal Government and in the United Nations.

Americans are characteristically a kindly people and hence a tolerant people. But you cannot successfully fight a militant, anti-American ideology with tolerance and kindness. America during the last few years has almost been crucified on a cross of tolerance and appeasement. This policy of tolerance and appeasement has produced for us many disastrous Yaltas and Potsdams and will produce many more unless we recognize that in basic matters tolerance is not a virtue but only a snare and a delusion.

I have frequently been criticized by World Federalists and others as being intolerant of the point of view of world-minded enthusiasts. It is a favorite technique on the part of the communists, fellow travelers, One-Worlders and others to try to get one to admit that there are two sides to every question, and often in a spirit of tolerance most Americans feel they must admit there are two sides to every question. But I remind you there are certain basic issues in life where one should refuse to tolerate the opposite point of view. For the American at least, there are not two sides to certain basic questions.

For example: Are there two sides to the proposition, “Thou shalt not steal”—or “Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor”—or “Thou shalt not commit adultery”? No more are there two sides to the proposition THOU SHALT NOT UNDERMINE THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES or THOU SHALT NOT UNDERMINE AND DESTROY THE AMERICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT or the loyalty of our citizens to the American concept of Government. On such questions, if I may use a seeming paradox, tolerance is not to be tolerated.

We have not only tolerated Communists and fellow travelers in high places but we have tolerated inefficiency and corruption involving both personal and public dishonesty. A facet of this dishonesty has been the resort to double talk and half truths on the part of our public officials. Some, therefore, may well say that dishonesty and corruption, double talk and inefficiency in government are the greatest threats to the Republic. On the other hand, some will say that inflation and the dishonest dollar is the greatest threat. Belatedly we have come to recognize these perils of Communism, dishonesty in its various forms, inefficiency and even inflation, and are beginning to meet them head on instead of casually tolerating them. Where perils are recognized for what they are and are brought out into the open and are being realistically and understandingly combated the danger from them is less great than where a peril is not yet fully recognized by the high officers of government and by the press and by the American people. This I am afraid is still true of the dangers of “treaty law.”

Now in order to fully understand the perils of “treaty law” and its threat to basic American rights and to the American form of government, and to appreciate the necessity for a Constitutional Amendment, it is necessary to review briefly the nature of the American form of government as a Constitutional Republic.

Until the adoption of the United States Constitution, never before in the course of history had any government anywhere been organized on the principle that the people
as individuals are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights as to life, liberty and property, including the right to local self-government, and on the principle that these rights are inherent in the individual citizen and are not a grant from government. Theretofore in history we had frequently heard of the divine right of kings, but never of the divine rights of the people. Governments had accorded freedom to the individual citizens and local self-government to the people only when forced to do so or if the sovereign for the time being felt so inclined. The previous concept of the scope and power of a national government was that it had inherent powers of its own and might grant or withhold rights to the individual citizen as it saw fit. But by our Constitution and by our Bill of Rights only certain specific and limited functions were conferred upon the officials of our national government. It was to be a government of delegated powers only and the people by the Constitution and Bill of Rights forbade and intended to forbid the federal government from doing anything not authorized by the Constitution and not permitted under the prohibitions of the Bill of Rights.

Many of the high officers of government and some of the press in this country and certain columnists and radio speakers completely ignore the basic fact that the government of the United States is and was intended to be a government of law and of constitutional restraints and not a government of man.

We know that even the framers of the Constitution were in disagreement on certain points both of substance and of language in connection with the treaty clause and that compromise was resorted to in order to get an instrument of constitutional government completed and adopted. It was recognized that the supremacy doctrine of Article VI might require amendment (A.G.A.J. September, 1951). Article VI, as you know, contains the broad provision that

"... All Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding."

Thus under our present Constitution, a ratified treaty if self-executing, becomes law in this country without any action by the Congress or any Legislation whatever. In this respect we are unlike any other important country in the world. One of the things the proposed Constitutional Amendment is designed to do is to put the United States on a parity with other nations so that treaties will not make domestic laws for the citizens of this country until implemented by valid legislation. This is a purpose of the Amendment in addition to the making of treaties ineffective and invalid in so far as they conflict with any provision of the Constitution.

In the early years of the Republic and practically until the organization of the United Nations, the treaty supremacy doctrine of our Constitution whereby treaties are law without any Act of Congress, posed no great threat to American rights and the American form of government because treaties were confined to their traditional purposes and were used for such matters as the settlement of some specific dispute between nations or to make alliances or to deal with commercial and trade relations. Furthermore, they were negotiated and also drafted by experts who understood the law and language of treaty making and who were appointed for the negotiation of a particular treaty between nations, actually involving some particular dispute or a particular matter requiring settlement.

Now under the broad grant of power to the Economic and Social Council under the Charter of the United Nations, the treaty supremacy doctrine of our Constitution whereby treaties are law without any Act of Congress, posed no great threat to American rights and the American form of government because treaties were confined to their traditional purposes and were used for such matters as the settlement of some specific dispute between nations or to make alliances or to deal with commercial and trade relations. Furthermore, they were negotiated and also drafted by experts who understood the law and language of treaty making and who were appointed for the negotiation of a particular treaty between nations, actually involving some particular dispute or a particular matter requiring settlement.
put on an expressed equality throughout the world, even though to do so may bring the more advanced nations down to the level of the backward nations—in rights—in legal concepts and in form of government as well as in economics and in other internal affairs.

Under this grandiose grant of power to this particular agency of the United Nations, "the humanitarians" in the Economic and Social Council immediately went to work not to achieve peace but to reform and to remake the world by trying to tell each and every national how to conduct its own internal affairs and by putting us all in the straitjacket of international socialism.

One of the first documents produced under this program of worldwide reform was the so-called Declaration of Human Rights, approved by the United Nations Assembly in Paris in December, 1948. This Declaration in many respects is a paraphrase of the Russian Constitution and among other things, is a complete blueprint for socializing the world, including the United States. The state is to guarantee everything. Article 22 provides that everyone has the "right to social security"; Article 23—that everyone has the right to "just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment" and that everyone has the right to "just and favorable remuneration." Article 24 provides that everyone has the "right to rest and leisure" and "periodic holidays with pay." Article 25 provides that everyone has "the right to food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, old age" without any provision that he shall work for it or help establish a fund to pay for it. Put these, or similar pronouncements in treaty form, ratified only by "two-thirds of the members of the Senate present and voting," and you have a few pages of treaty language transformed the government of the United States from a Republic into a completely socialistic state.

In this Socialistic Utopia of the government taking care of everything and everybody, I wonder if any of the enthusiastic drafters or supporters of the Declaration ever read the Apostle Paul's Second Epistle to the Thessalonians (II Thess. 3: 10, 11 and 12). Paul writing to the Thessalonians said:

"If anyone will not work let him not eat. For we hear that some of you are living in idleness, mere busybodies, not doing any work. Now such persons, we command and exhort in the Lord Jesus Christ to do their work in quietness and to earn their own living."

The Declaration contains a goodly number of other provisions adversely affecting our system and concept of a constitutional government and also affecting our own internal affairs. For example, our Federal Constitution provides that nobody shall be elected to the office of President or Vice President except a "natural born" citizen of the United States. The Declaration of Human Rights (Article 21, Section 2) provides "Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in this country." This would make Harry Bridges or any other naturalized citizen eligible to the office of President or Vice President.

Again, our Constitution vests full power in Congress to control immigration, but by Article 14, Section 1, of the Declaration of Human Rights. "Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution." With this incorporated in a treaty the right to asylum would be to all nationals of all nations of the world, and what right then would a mere Congress have, by immigration laws or otherwise, to prevent such persons from entering the United States? This could mean that in times of revolution in Cuba or Mexico or India or elsewhere thousands of aliens might legally claim a right of asylum here. In view of the attacks made on the McCarran-Walter Immigration Bill there are those in this country even in high places who believe that the United States should be a place of asylum for all displaced persons from everywhere in the world.

Now I understand full well that the Declaration has always been advertised as being only a declaration of aspirations and not a legal document. But the State Department (see its brief filed in Shelley v. Kramer, 334 U.S. 1, 92 L. Ed. 1161) and some of our courts have already expressed the view that the Declaration is an authoritative interpretation of the economic and social provisions of the Charter which
itself has been ratified as a treaty and in this respect the Declaration and the Charter have already had a direct effect on official thinking and particularly on judicial thinking in this country. Witness Fujii v. State, 217 P. 2d 481 (the California Alien land case) and Perez v. Lippold, 198 P 2d 17 (the mixed marriage case). Also witness the opinion of the Chief Justice of the United States in the Steel Case last year, to which fuller reference will soon be made.

Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the alien land case and the mixed marriage case and the Steel Seizure Case, the sponsors of the Declaration, after having sold it to the American people on the basis that it was only a “declaration of aspirations,” immediately began implementing all its socialistic and other so-called “aspirations” in a legally binding Covenant on Human Rights.

According to the United Nations Bulletin of March 1, 1952, it is still the declared purpose of the United Nations to have the Covenant on Human Rights ratified as a treaty and legally enforced through the organization of international courts. The purpose of the “internationalists” from the beginning has been to move step by step—first, so-called aspirations in the form of a declaration, then ratification of these aspirations in treaty form, then international courts to enforce what was originally said to be only aspirations. Thus our internal rights under our own Constitution, and Bill of Rights, are to be undermined step by step and will continue to be undermined unless the American people shut off this insidious process by an appropriate Constitutional Amendment.

This step by step process of leveling out our fundamental rights concerns such basic American rights as freedom of speech and freedom of press and involves many of our other basic freedoms. The present United Nations Draft Covenant on Human Rights contains about 9,000 words. It is a perfect “Tower of Babel” of words. But in all its 9,000 words there is not one word regarding the basic American right to own property and be secure in its enjoyment.

But Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon, the new Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, said: “I think a study of our proceedings (in the Human Rights Commission) will reveal that the amendments we adopted to the old texts under examination responded for the most part more to Soviet than to Western promptings. For the second year an unsuccessful attempt was made to include an article on the right to own property . . . The concept of property and its ownership is at the heart of the great ideological conflict of the present day. It was not only the Communist representatives who riddled this concept with questions and doubts but a goodly portion of the non-Communist world had itself succumbed to these doubts. A study of this particular debate will show the extent to which the non-Communist world has been Communistically softened and frightened.”

More fantastic than the Covenant itself is the action of the Assembly of the United Nations at its closing session last year—voting affirmatively that where a state takes private property for public use, it is not under obligation to pay any compensation therefor. This socialistic or communistic theory of property is but a further development of the general theory of treaties and executive power as expressed in the dissenting opinion in the Steel Seizure Case last year. This case is the most outstanding and alarming example of what the effect of treaties can be on our domestic law and upon the thinking of our judges.

Lawyers had generally recognized that because of the peculiar provisions of Article VI of our Constitution ratified treaties of the United States are the Supreme Law of the Land—overriding state laws and constitutions and even existing laws of Congress. This of itself constitutes a dangerous threat to American rights which needs correction by an appropriate Constitutional Amendment. But now the Chief Justice of the United States advances the extraordinary doctrine in his dissent in the Steel Seizure Case that the United Nations Charter combined with other international commitments gives the President of the United States authority to seize private property—an authority nowhere granted to the President either by the Constitution or by the laws of the country.

The Chief Justice argued that when the Charter was adopted this country thereby accepted “in full measure its responsibility in the world community” and an obligation
for the suppression of acts of aggression." Consequently, when the United Nations called upon its members "to render every assistance" to repel aggression in Korea the President was thereupon authorized to take every action to render that assistance. The Chief Justice specifically states: "Our treaties represent not merely legal obligations but show Congressional recognition that mutual security for the free world is the best security against the threat of aggression on a global scale."

In other words, acting under the Charter, treaties and agreements supplementary thereto, the President according to the Chief Justice has powers not granted to him by the Constitution, but moreover even denied to him by the Constitution. For, among other things, under Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution the Congress has the sole power "to declare war" and "to raise and support armies" and "to provide and maintain a navy"; and under the Fifth Amendment no person is to "be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor is private property to be taken for public use without just compensation."

The Chief Justice succeeded in getting two other members of the Supreme Court to join him in this alarming doctrine of treaties conferring extraordinary powers upon the President. If he had succeeded in getting two additional members of the Supreme Court to side with him, the United States would in effect then and there have ceased to be an independent Republic and we would have had a full-fledged World Government overnight, and this is exactly what may happen under so-called "treaty law" unless a Constitutional Amendment is passed protecting American rights and American independence against the effect of treaties.

Examine this World Government proposal for a moment. The wheel of history has turned completely around. Many present-day Americans entertain strange thoughts and support strange doctrines in the fervor of pursuing their notions for world peace. As Chairman of the Atlantic Union Committee, Mr. Owen J. Roberts, former U. S. Supreme Court Justice, speaking to a conference in Ottawa, Canada, last April 30th, said:

"We must decide whether we are to stand on this silly shibboleth, national sovereignty."

We must, continued Mr. Roberts, yield national sovereignty to some "higher authority—call it what you will." In addition to giving this super-government authority to conduct a "common defense"—which means to put the United States into war anywhere at any time—Mr. Roberts said we must also give it the power to make "such economic adjustments as are necessary to put the people of all the member countries on an equal level." In plain English, Mr. Roberts' second provision means we would give the super-government absolute control of business, industry, prices, wages and every detail of American social and economic life.

Our forefathers fought a revolution for what Mr. Justice Roberts calls the "silly shibboleth" of national sovereignty. They fought to become an independent nation; they fought for the right to be governed by laws made by their own elected representatives; they fought not to be taxed by or for the foreign policy of Europe or any other part of the world; they fought to be free from many other grievances not the least of which the claim of the British Crown to transport them overseas for trial.

If you will turn to the Declaration of Independence you will find a full list of their grievances. But now with the turn of the wheel of history and through the United Nations' affiliated organizations our laws are to be made by and through treaties concluded in international conferences where the representatives of other nations have a majority voice in what these treaties shall cover both as to language and content. Hence we are to be governed in our local affairs by laws and concepts agreeable to a majority of the other nations of the world. Moreover, we are taxed to pay the expenses of these new law makers, for we pay a very large part of the expenses of the United Nations and its various agencies. Under the provisions of the Genocide Convention and the proposed new treaty for an International Criminal Court, our citizens are even to be transported overseas for trial. Make no mistake about it. This and much more is the pro-
gram of those who would govern us by "treaty law."

I want to lift the curtain for you, and give you a glimpse of a little known program in the treaty field that is designed to control many of the most intimate relationships of our private life. It is fantastic and just being brought out into the open. At the recent hearings here in Washington, D. C., last month before the subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee with respect to the proposal for a Constitutional Amendment to protect American rights against the dangers of treaty law, Mr. W. L. McGrath, representing the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers at the International Labor Organization (ILO) meetings in Geneva for the past four years, testified to some of the provisions for a proposed treaty on "Motherhood." Needless to say, Mr. McGrath voted against these "treaties" but our State Department representatives voted for them. Here are some of the matters incorporated in these treaties and to be made domestic law throughout the world, including the United States:

In the treaty on "Motherhood" if a mother is unable to furnish her own milk for her baby and has to buy it, the government is to buy it for her. But if the government thus buys cow's milk for one mother, that is not fair to the mother who suckles her own child, so the government is to pay her for performing this natural act of love and affection. It was proposed that the government furnish layettes to pregnant mothers—the cost thereof is to be paid for out of taxes.

Maternity benefits are to be paid to pregnant working women by the government. It was suggested that under collective bargaining and in proper cases of need these benefits might be taken into account in collective bargaining and be paid by employers, but it was voted that employers should not be allowed to pay any part of such benefits because this might give working women a feeling of too great loyalty toward their employers. In this connection the representatives from India and Pakistan doubted whether their governments had the funds to make maternity payments for all the working mothers in these countries since nearly all work in the fields and else-where, and these countries wanted an exception in their case to allow employers or land owners through collective bargaining or otherwise to take care of maternity benefits. They were out-voted. Even the United States' official representative voted against such an idea of allowing the employer to pay anything for pregnant working mothers because the state should perform all acts of a humane character. This will beget loyalty to the socialistic state.

In the matter of maternity benefits there is to be no difference between legitimacy and illegitimacy. All are to be financed by government benefits.

In connection with all the acts to be assumed by government under the various ILO social and economic treaties, a serious question was raised as to the ability of some governments to take care of so many social and economic obligations. This brought forth the suggestion that in order to carry out the final complete social and economic program of ILO treaties it would be necessary for the United States and other wealthier countries to sponsor a revolving fund of about 40 billion dollars in order to take care of all the plans which the ILO had in mind. The fact is that the International Labor Organization no longer confines itself to labor relations. It now views itself as a world parliament and has already prepared about 100 treaties covering all phases of the social and economic life of all nations including the intimate affairs of family life. The attempt to influence and control family life while on its face fantastic and even amusing, is actually an insidious socialistic program to undermine the American concept of family and to destroy it, and to make its most intimate details dependent on the state.

How does it come about that individual Americans and the officers of government, particularly in the State Department, are engaged in giving America away by supporting treaty programs which undermine our family life, our basic rights and our form of government? Are we the victims of disloyalty? Yes, to some extent, but disloyalty and Communism are in many respects only a small part of the answer. If we eliminate all disloyalty and Communism the question would still be with us—Why do individual Americans and the officers of government follow a treaty program of "giving America away"?
answer is to be found in certain facts and attitudes.

First of all, Americans are a kindly people and hence often a gullible people. We just love catch phrases and slogans and do most of our thinking that way. The American people have become victims of slogans and catch phrases.

In the international field we have been victimized by such catch phrases as—"Making the world safe for democracy," "One world or none," "Freedom loving countries," "the Four Freedoms," "Human Rights" and a dozen others.

If you do not think we have been or can be fooled by trick phrases, consider the "Four Freedoms." This was the greatest catch phrase of all time. It fooled the most people. Some seem still fooled by it. "The Four Freedoms" were advertised as a great new "Charter of Liberty" for all the world. But the captive elephant in the zoo has all the "four freedoms." He has freedom from want, for he is fed regularly by his keepers; he has freedom from fear, for his natural enemies, the lions and tigers, are in separate cages; he has freedom of speech, for he can trumpet whenever he wishes; he has freedom of belief, for he can think anything he likes. But he lacks the most important freedom of all—the freedom of individual initiative. It is this freedom of initiative and freedom from arbitrary control by government which is the basic freedom of free men and women and the basic freedom for which men and women have fought through the ages. But this basic and essential freedom was not included or mentioned in the so-called "Four Freedoms." We have been giving America away by listening to trick phrases.

In the second place, we have been giving America away by and through the State Department's attitude of compromise and appeasement. The reason the State Department goes along with an international program in the field of basic rights that tends to level out and change our American rights as fixed by our Constitution and Bill of Rights is that the State Department is anxious to cooperate with other nations and have all the other nations think that we are not only glad to help them in a material way with money and goods, but that we are willing to enter into declarations, covenants, and pacts in the field of so-called "rights" which will help other nations in some measure toward improving their own standards of rights.

Because their standards and concepts in the field of law and social and economic rights are different and mostly lower than ours, the State Department concludes that we cannot presently expect to have the other nations accept our concepts, so compromise becomes necessary for the State Department to get an international agreement in the so-called field of human rights.

One of these so-called compromises is particularly interesting. Our government is founded on the basic idea that man is endowed by his Creator with certain inalienable rights. There was an attempt made to get into the Declaration some such statement. This was opposed not only by the Russians and the Communist countries, but by certain socialist countries that we classify as a part of the "free world." These opponents said: "Man is not endowed by the Creator with anything. He only gets the kind of rights that his government gives him and he has them as long as the government lets him have them." Then it was suggested that as a compromise it might be said, the word "nature" being one of a less religious significance than the word "Creator"—that man was endowed by nature with certain rights. But again it was said: "No, man is not endowed by nature either. He only has such rights as the state gives him." The final compromise in the interest of international cooperation was to omit any declaration that man is endowed with any rights—which, of course, is exactly the totalitarian theory of government. By the same process of compromise any and all right to own property was omitted from the Covenant.

How can we ever expect to have a so-called Universal Declaration or Covenant or any world-wide document on "Human Rights" which satisfies the American concept and the Russian concept, or even the English and the American concept, or the French and American concept without mentioning the other diverse nationalities of the world, like India, China, the Near East and Africa? The whole project has been ridiculous from the start. It was considered and attempted some years ago, before the United Nations was ever thought
of, by the American Law Institute and was abandoned not only because of the different concepts of law and government and religion and economics throughout the world, but because also of the difference in the meaning of important words. The word "liberty" has quite a different meaning in France and Italy, and other countries, than in America—as do also such words as "fair trial" or the word "freedom."

A majority of the American people want a Constitutional Amendment to protect their rights, and not the word of a particular officer of government, however eminent he may be. They want and are entitled to the protection of such a Constitutional Amendment. This whole matter of treaty law has become so dangerous in the hands of international pressure groups that the American people want a provision in their Constitution to protect them for all time as against the past, present, and all future State Departments that may drift into a policy of compromise and appeasement as to American basic rights.

As already indicated, the United Nations and its affiliated organizations already have under consideration over two hundred treaties affecting the social, economic and political rights of American citizens and the International Labor Organization at Geneva has drafted over 100 treaties and now considers itself a world parliament to keep on drafting treaties. Unless this vast program of treaty law making is brought within proper limits by an appropriate Constitutional Amendment, American rights, both state and individual, and the American form of government will be substantially altered, if not destroyed. The people of this country should begin to realize that they are being led by the Pied Pipers of Internationalism into a complete change in their form of government under such noble phrases as "Human Rights," "social justice," and "world peace."

There is a United Nations organization in every city, financed by our own tax money, in that we pay a large portion of United Nations expense, to propagate these ideas of a new world order. Through moneys appropriated to the State Department millions of dollars of tax moneys have been used to try to persuade Americans to embrace some form of world citizenship.

The proposal for a Constitutional Amendment on treaties and executive agreements is being chiefly opposed by "one-worlders,” “half one-worlders,” "quarter one-worlders," “international do-gooders,” and all the other Pied Pipers of Internationalism—including a certain segment of the press and those commentators who are still the mouthpieces of a policy of giving America away on some vague theory that this will achieve world peace. A resolution for a Constitutional Amendment requires two-thirds vote in each House. It does not require the President's acquiescence or approval, nor does it require any approval from the Department of State or any other department of government.

As the overwhelming testimony in the recent hearings shows, the passage of an appropriate Constitutional Amendment as recommended by the American Bar Association would not interfere with the free negotiation and ratification of treaties. It would only mean that when, as and if it transpires (whether soon or late) that a provision slipped into a treaty or omitted therefrom is about to operate adversely upon American rights and freedoms under our own Constitution and Bill of Rights, then the courts can freely hold that particular treaty provision is not effective in the United States as domestic law.

In pressing for the immediate passage of a Constitutional Amendment on treaties and executive agreements, you and other patriotic Americans will be only exercising the same wisdom as your forebears when they insisted upon the first Ten Amendments (our Bill of Rights) without waiting for court decisions or acts of any Secretary of State or other concrete evidence of danger threatening what they conceived to be the basic individual rights inherent in the people. With the great number of treaties that are being proposed by the various agencies of the United Nations upon every conceivable subject, it is well to lock the door before the horse is stolen and set up a protective shield by way of a Constitutional Amendment which will make it crystal-clear to all the courts and to the officers of government that the American people have decided for themselves that no provision of a treaty shall be

(Continued on page 1005)
CRIME is on the march in America. Day after day, year after year, the appalling tide of criminality continues to rise. Crime in 1950 surpassed even the shocking record of 1949, a serious offense occurring on the average of every eighteen seconds. And young America still makes its alarming contribution to the sum. During 1950, 14.9 per cent of all persons arrested and fingerprinted were under 21 years of age. This undoubtedly is a conservative figure, since many jurisdictions as a matter of practice do not fingerprint youthful offenders.

The continuing flood of immorality and crime accompanies an all too evident substitution of a secular, materialistic philosophy for the historic reliance upon divine guidance which has been a cornerstone of our democracy.

Is it coincidence that this criminality and this secularism go hand in hand? I do not think so. I think that the criminal flood is an unescapable result of our earlier failure to teach God convincingly to the youthful unfortunates who are our juvenile delinquents of today and who will be our adult criminals of tomorrow. I think that the one sure way to stem the tide and restore our nation to moral sanity is to bring about a return to religion as our guide for daily living.

Apparently there are few formal statistics relating to the efficacy of religious training in preventing crime, but let me tell you of the experience of one juvenile court judge who, over a period of eight years, had some 8,000 boys and girls under 17 years of age brought before him for violating the law.

Of these 8,000 delinquent children only 42 regularly attended Sunday school.

Perhaps even more striking is his finding that none of these children had a mother or father who attended Sunday school or church regularly.

Let me emphasize the word “regularly.” The person whose religion is genuinely a part of his daily living, consciously or unconsciously permeating his every thought and deed, almost invariably will be one who is constant in his church and Sunday school attendance. Such a person, truly imbued with Christian principles, is incapable of engaging in crime. The laws of God and man are inextricably entwined, and the personal philosophy that abhors the breaking of the one will not countenance the violation of the other.

But, looking again at the survey by the juvenile court judge, what of the small proportion of 42 juvenile delinquents who had a record of regular Sunday school training, but, nevertheless, became embroiled with the law? How can we reconcile their delinquency with their faithful attendance?

Those erring children simply point up a fact we all should recognize—a vital fact to those who have dedicated themselves to making the Sunday school a truly effective instrument of divine inspiration. Not all who are faithful to their Sunday school or church in attendance are faithful to its teachings in practice. Sunday school had not yet succeeded in its mission toward those 42 delinquents. It had not yet imbued them with the type of Christian conviction that would have prevented their missteps from the paths of righteousness. It had not yet succeeded in making of them true representatives of their religion. We can only speculate how successful it might have been over a longer period of time.

Let us admit frankly that there are many, youth and adult, who comply with the outward manifestations of Christian conviction, so far as church and Sunday school attendance is concerned, but who, to a greater or lesser degree, have other than truly religious motives for their attendance. Perhaps these motives are social, perhaps the maintenance of community
standing is involved. In the case of children, perhaps parents simply compel them to go, although the Sunday school spirit has not truly reached them.

Should such motives be discouraged? Should those 42 delinquents have been sought out and rejected because some motive other than religious conviction brought them into the Sunday school fold? Certainly not. It is the whole objective of Sunday school training to turn such young people toward God—to make of them truly religious adherents. When this is accomplished they will attend services simply as an essential part of their scheme of living. But this is not an overnight objective. The individual must be subjected to the Sunday school influence over a period of time to bring it about. Thus, every motive that will bring new members to the Sunday school, no matter what their degrees of conviction at the time, should be exploited to the utmost. How else shall the un instructed child be exposed to the influence of Christian principles? How shall he have opportunity to know the rewards of a Christian way of life?

It is particularly essential that early childhood be afforded the influence of the Sunday school, for these influences brought to bear in the formative years will determine much of the whole course of future behavior. The youth who has experienced old-fashioned Christian training and discipline in the home and has received sound, efficient Bible teaching in Sunday school has been given a sword and buckler against temptation. No matter how brilliant a student he may be of ethics and philosophy in the secular sense, he must receive the inspiration of sincere religious conviction if he is to be protected from the rampant ideology of materialism which leads to lack of moral responsibility and to lawlessness.

Parents have a twofold responsibility. They must create in the home an atmosphere of Christian living and reliance upon divine guidance. This may well be accomplished by a revival of family Bible reading and prayer. Another part of their duty is to see that their children have the opportunity to receive the more formal training of the Sunday school. As essential as home training is, it is indeed a rare parent who can offer an adequate substitute in the religious education of a child for the planned instruction of the Sunday school. Home training and Sunday school training are the two halves of an ideal whole. The one without the other is incomplete.

Frequently, of course, the home-training factor is missing because of a broken home. Then the task of the Sunday school is more difficult—and infinitely more important. It must compensate as much as possible for the lack of parental guidance. But where the home factor presents no problem there can be little excuse for the absence of Sunday school training. In most instances it is readily available.

A few months ago a 17-year-old boy was arrested in a California community on charges of robbery and murder. Involved with him, and likewise arrested, were another boy, age 16, and three girls, 15, 16, and 17. The older boy and the oldest girl, both armed, held up a liquor store. The boy, who had bragged he would "shoot his way out" if cornered, did just that. The liquor store proprietor was the victim. Two weeks later this pair and the others of the juvenile gang were identified, following the holdup of another liquor store in a neighboring community.

It is almost superfluous to record that this 17-year-old gang leader—this youth with his life ruined at its threshold—lacked parental guidance. The boy had never known a father; his mother had become a chronic alcoholic. Yet twenty character witnesses testified at his trial as to his previous good reputation for honesty, integrity, and peace and quiet in the community. It is not difficult to imagine how different his life might have been had he received the additional incentive toward moral, productive living that the influence of Sunday school would have provided.

It is a picture that is presented again and again, but one that never becomes more pleasant. It emphasizes and underlines two great failures in our national existence—two failures which, if uncorrected, may well lead to a final plunge into national decadence. First, the all too frequent failure of the home to measure up as the cradle of moral responsibility. Second, the failure in our national thinking to reject as totally abhorrent the materialistic standards to which departure from Chris-
tian ideals has given rise. The two are closely related, since the national picture is essentially a result and a reflection of the home picture.

The important consideration here is that the Sunday school offers an obvious answer to both these two failures. In the first place, where parents are unwilling or unable to meet their obligations for the moral training of their children, the Sunday school is the logical substitute, so far as substitution is possible. Although the parallel influences of home and Sunday school are decidedly better in conjunction than either one alone, on the other hand, unassisted Sunday school training is infinitely preferable to the absence of religious training of any type. Again let me point out that no course of secular moral instruction can hope to offer an adequate substitute for religious training. The same motivation toward moral responsibility is not there.

In the second place, the materialistic standards which represent our second great failure result from a rejection, or in most instances a lack of initial acceptance, of fundamental religious principles. Successful indoctrination of our youth with the principles that are the essence of Sunday school training would inevitably give rise to new generations dedicated to the Golden Rule rather than the Golden Calf. Visionary? Perhaps. But every ethically significant change in the customs and mores of a people throughout the centuries has sprung from some powerful force motivating at least a few earnest souls.

Christianity itself is the shining example.

Of course we cannot expect a positive, comprehensive change in a nation's moral philosophy from one day or even one generation to the next, but the trend must be established if the change is to come about—and there is surely a sore present need for orientation toward a philosophy of morality and altruism and simple faith.

The moral destiny of our nation is in the hands of our young people. They represent our greatest hope—our key to tomorrow. We need only refer to current statistics on juvenile crime to see that this hope is by no means being fully realized. The general moral atmosphere, including lack of respect for divine law, certainly finds expression in contempt for man-made law; and, from cold statistics, we must conclude that our young people exhibit more than a proportionate share of that contempt.

As I have emphasized time and again, the crime problem today remains essentially a youth problem. During 1950 more persons 21 years of age were arrested and fingerprinted than in any other age group. In addition, 54.1 per cent of the robberies, 61.6 per cent of the burglaries, 45.4 per cent of the larcenies, and 67.3 per cent of the auto thefts were charged against persons less than 25 years of age.

We must build our house upon a stronger structure than these crime figures evidence if we are to hope that our youth may become the adult leaders of our nation's return to religion and morality. We must instill in our young people a respect for the moral law and a consciousness of what an abandonment of Christian principles must mean in terms of national decadence and spiritual despair.

We must emulate the man "which built an house, and digged deep, and laid the foundation on a rock; and when the flood arose, the stream beat vehemently upon that house, and could not shake it; for it was founded upon a rock." Otherwise, we will inevitably be like him "that without a foundation build an house upon the earth; against which the stream did beat vehemently, and immediately it fell; and the ruin of that house was great."

Our objective—the direction of youthful footsteps into the paths of moral responsibility and Christian living—is plain. How may we best attain it?

Let us test the value of the Sunday school dispassionately. We need no array of statistical data to arrive at some common-sense conclusions. Obviously, ordinary reason tells us, a knowledge of what is right and what is wrong is essential before we can expect a child to choose his path. Where better to implant this fundamental knowledge than in the Sunday school? There the knowledge and the desire to exercise it are acquired together, in such intimate association that the urge to act righteously becomes a reflex of the recognition of the rightful course.

The Sunday school teachers of the nation are doing a truly magnificent job. They are insuring that the child who is so (Continued on page 996)
Faith Is the Cornerstone of Our Republic

BY IVY BAKER PRIEST

It is in places like Gettysburg and Valley Forge that we must pause and think about the hallowed traditions—about the beginnings of our freedoms, for it is in places such as these that our beginning as a nation is centered.

Valley Forge is symbolic of our constant vigilance in defense of freedom. It is from what happened there that those who hacked out a civilization from the savage country of the West gained their inspiration.

As I walked through the new Bell Tower at Valley Forge, I was especially impressed with the four large windows in the Memorial Room which carry out the theme, "Faith, Sacrifice, Loyalty and Service."

These four principles which you have chosen to consecrate in this fitting memorial to those who fought for liberty are significant today because we need them to guide us through these perilous times. We need them as much as they were needed by our forefathers who struggled through all the Valley Forges of our history to bring forth this nation.

We have been in danger of destruction from within for the very reason that too many of our people—some of them in high public office—forgot what faith, sacrifice, loyalty and service means.

We are now beginning to have a new appreciation for these four cardinal virtues and as time goes on, our people will rededicate themselves to these principles.

Of these four principles which you have chosen to memorialize in this tower, faith, to me, is the most important because it is the cornerstone upon which our Republic is built.

Faith is the substance of things hoped for. The evidence of things not seen. And, I believe it was chosen as a fitting object to be memorialized here, for our country was conceived in faith, born on faith and flourished on faith—and its growth will continue on faith.

Let us look at this word faith. What has it meant to Americans down through the years? Break it down letter by letter and the answer will become clear.

"F" is for fidelity and fortitude. The men who suffered here had a full measure of fidelity and fortitude—fidelity in the cause for which they were fighting—and fortitude to see it through. For it has been that fidelity to the cause of liberty which has fortified men through all our wars. But, first they had to have faith in their country and its institutions before they could acquire fidelity and fortitude.

"A" is for ambition. Ambition is the motivating force of Americans. This is true because ambition can flourish only in a country dedicated to freedom of the individual and to creative initiative faith in this knowledge motivates ambition.

"I" is for industry—the handmaiden of ambition. Our greatness today stems from the industry demonstrated by Americans ever since the Pilgrims first landed on these shores. Our people have always been industrious because they have faith in the knowledge that their industry will be rewarded.

"T" is for talent—without which ambition and industry are of little avail. One requires faith in oneself and in one's country to develop talent. We in America have our full measure of talent which is sometimes referred to as "Yankee Know-How."

"H" is for honor. Without honor, the other things I have mentioned are empty—without color or character. Honor stems from faith in oneself and in one's God. And, here we have touched upon the most (Continued on page 996)
The Military Career of James Monroe

By L. G. Hoes

Much has been written of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States and author of the Monroe Doctrine. His colorful career which carried him into more public offices than that of any other American, before his time or since, has furnished material for many accolades, covering his beginning as a member of the Virginia Assembly and on through the phases of his life as Senator, Governor of Virginia, special envoy and minister to France, England and Spain, Secretary of State and of War and finally President. Little, however, has been set down about his military career in the Revolution; yet that was an important era in his life and represented a large contribution to the life of his country.

Monroe was only 17, a student at the College of William and Mary, during the early exciting days when news of the battles of Lexington and Concord was brought to Williamsburg, Virginia, followed by the Powder Horn rifling by the Captain of the King's armed schooner Magdalen, lying at anchor in the James River nearby. He was a part of that group of enraged students who quickly formed a military corps and drilled on the Palace Green under the very nose of the Governor.

Through this training, his elevation to the Virginia line which followed was made possible. He was made a Lieutenant in the Third Virginia Regiment on September 28, 1775, when not yet 18. Throughout the remainder of 1775 and the early months of 1776, young Monroe, still on the college roll, studied and marked time, drilling with the rifle which is still preserved in his little Law Office in Fredericksburg, Virginia. It was not to be for long, however.

By July 26, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed in Williamsburg at the Capitol, the Court House and the Palace, and there were no longer any boys in the classrooms of William and Mary. Loyalists had left and the serious young patriots had no more mind for study. In August, Lieutenant James Monroe—now 18—left Williamsburg with his regiment, the Third Virginia Infantry, which had been ordered north to aid General Washington in holding the line in New York after the defeat on Long Island.

It was a dreary prospect, for Washington himself had little hope for the future. England's strategy, under the brothers Howe, was to cut off New England from the rest of the colonies, with New York as a part of the line along the Hudson. England's men numbered 30,000 disciplined troops, as against Washington's poorly equipped 16,000. It was at this point that James Monroe's regiment, well trained and equipped, joined Washington—in time for the Battle of Harlem Heights.

When the British again began to move, it was October. Washington, while holding Fort Washington, withdrew to White Plains where the British attacked on October 25th. James Monroe fought in this brief, bloody battle, the result of which was Howe's retreat to New York while capturing Forts Washington and Lee in New Jersey on the way.

Washington now moved the major portion of his army, including Monroe's regiment, to Hackensack, New Jersey. His calls for reinforcements went unanswered, enlistments were expiring and men were deserting. Hunger and bitter cold were now a part of Monroe's experience; he was really seeing war. The retreat across New Jersey began, with the British close on their heels, Washington pausing here and there to plead unsuccessfully for enlistments. Brigadier General Lord Stirling—that paradox of British peer and American patriot—was sent on ahead to guard against possible British landing at Brunswick or Amboy, and with him may well have been James Monroe.

This phase of Washington's retreat was one of miracles. How he managed to im-
press the British with numbers where there were none can never be told, but the fact was he knew now that he could expect no aid, and with this knowledge was born the idea of the crossing of the Delaware. He ordered all boats on the Delaware collected and secured opposite Trenton; then burned the bridge into Brunswick on the Raritan, retreating through Princeton and pushing on to Trenton. The British did not follow immediately, and Washington ordered Lord Stirling—including Monroe’s regiment—to return to Princeton to watch the enemy and cover the removal of stores and equipment. Meantime, Washington got his provisions safely on the west bank of the Delaware and waited. Then, on the night of December 7th, the troops were transferred. They were barely over when the Hessians entered Trenton—and found not a boat to carry them across the river. In all this, Monroe had taken part—had been a member of that ragged, barefoot army.

The famous Christmas celebration of the Hessians under Colonel Johann Rall needs no recounting. Monroe, under Stirling, was a member of one of the four brigades sent up the river to guard the Delaware fords. Washington waited, near despair, in the bitter cold; and British and Hessians, supremely confident, sat in warm quarters in Trenton waiting for the ice, which was to be their means of conveyance across the river, to freeze over.

Then came Washington’s Christmas night decision. James Monroe crossed the Delaware in that famous company and was immediately assigned to advance guard duty, later to march under Washington along the upper road from Pennington to Trenton. The action which followed was lightning-like and gave the enemy no time to gather his forces. Monroe, leading his
surrounding country to the British in Philadelphia, who paid high prices in gold for it, while the patriots starved.

On June 18, General Washington ordered the army out of Valley Forge. Monroe left the following day with Lord Stirling's column. The next battle was at Monmouth. In preparation, Monroe was busy on scouting duty, writing General Washington on June 28th that he was within 400 yards of the enemy's right. The story of the battle is not without its peculiar aspects. General Lee seems to have fallen down completely on the job, with General Washington, at General Lafayette's pleading, arriving in time to take over. The army was arranged in three "wings," with Lafayette in the middle, Stirling on the left and Greene on the right. Generals Washington and von Steuben rode up and down the lines, cheering, admonishing, encouraging. The conflict was terrific and James Monroe was in the thick of it. When one of Stirling's aides was badly wounded, Major Monroe took over and acted as Stirling's Adjutant General during the remainder of the engagement.

Monroe was now 20 years old, had seen much active service and had received from Washington the praise—"He has in every instance, maintained the reputation of a brave, active and sensible officer."

There appear to have been several reasons for Monroe's resolve to return to Virginia in May 1779, principal of which was the disquieting war news from the South. He went with a beautiful letter of commendation from his General, George Washington. He reached home in late Spring and was again engulfed in war. Sir Henry Clinton had seized Portsmouth, Norfolk and Gosport, making off for New York with most of the military supplies which were intended for the army. Monroe was immediately appointed Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment of militia, yet to be formed. No new companies were forthcoming, however, due principally to lack of money, and James Monroe's active military career came to a temporary end.

There began, then, a period of uncertainty for the young patriot. His thoughts were on his future and the problem looming large was the choice between returning to William and Mary College to study under Wythe, newly appointed to the first chair of law in an American college, or under his old and kindly mentor, Thomas Jefferson. He remained in Williamsburg and found himself suddenly back in a semi-military status, as appointed aide to Governor Jefferson, and also the Governor's pupil in the study of law—one of only two, the other being John Francis Mercer, later Governor of Maryland. Historians say that in these months of close association with Jefferson, James Monroe found himself.

Then, from the North, in July of 1779, came the cheering news of Anthony Wayne's capture of Stony Point Fort and of Paulus Hook, now Jersey City, followed later by the untimely departure of the French fleet and then Sir Henry Clinton's decision to attack Charleston. In December, Virginia sent practically her entire line to South Carolina, while the last meeting of the General Assembly to be held in Williamsburg was taking place. Early in 1780, the Capital was moved to Richmond. Thus a new problem arose for the young law student. Should he follow his teacher to Richmond, or remain in Williamsburg to study under Wythe?

While he was pondering his decision, the war again closed about him. Charleston fell in May and the British army began to roll northward. Baron de Kalb was sent South to await the militias of Virginia and North Carolina to join him.
Monroe soon thereafter received the following communication dated Richmond, June 10th: “The executives have occasion to employ a gentleman in a confidential business requiring great discretion and some acquaintance with military things. They wish you to undertake it . . . .” The assignment turned out to entail the establishment of communications between the Governor's Council and the Southern troops, and the office carried with it the title of “Military Commissioner from Virginia to the Southern Army.” This continued until Monroe was called for the final time to help defend his native State.

The climax of the war was now settling in Virginia. James Monroe, through his own efforts, recruited an “emergency regiment” from among his old neighbors in Prince Georges County. He held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and was attached to General Thomas Nelson's force of about eight hundred militiamen under General Muhlenberg, to whose staff Monroe was attached. Action, however, swung to the Virginia Capes and up to Richmond under Arnold. Lafayette, with a force of regulars, put up a spirited defense which caused the British to take up their fatal position in the lower Tidewater around Yorktown. In these events, Monroe had no part, and his whereabouts during the Yorktown episode are unknown, his company of militiamen apparently remaining inactive. There is evidence in a letter written from Fredericksburg that his intention was to join “the Marquis' army to act in any line” deemed necessary, but that he was held back by an illness.

On November 11th, following Cornwallis' surrender, Monroe was listed among the guests at the Peace Ball held in Fredericksburg to celebrate the event. For him, at 23, and for the grateful Colonies, the war was over.

The Sunday School

(Continued from page 991)

fortunate as to come into the Sunday school fold receives an introduction to the Word of God, the unequalled guide to righteous living and faith in the future. They are laying “upon a rock” the foundations of Christian character in their disciples, the Sunday school scholars. Our hopes for the future are in their hands.

Surely no parent can be blind to the creeping paralysis of secularism and materialism which continues to infect the moral fiber of the world. Surely every parent worthy of the name will recognize the essential part Sunday school training must play in developing Christian ideals and staunch moral stability in the children whose moral character and philosophy of life are their parents' most pressing responsibility.

Let them place their trust in the Sunday school and the Sunday school teacher. Not only will their children become better men and women for the Sunday school's training but the nation will become a better nation, and the world a better place. For with every child who is taught to accept Christian ethics as his guide to daily living, secular materialism as a national philosophy is dealt a crippling blow.

The banners of Christ can lead the way to the moral and spiritual rebirth of our great nation. In the forefront of His banner-bearers are the Sunday schools.

Faith Is the Cornerstone of Our Republic

(Continued from page 992)

important part of faith—the faith in our God. It is this faith which drives us on to do more than we ever thought we could. Without faith in God, there is little one can do or, in fact, little one would wish to do.

Today, as we strive for peace, let us re-dedicate ourselves with fidelity to the righteousness of our cause strengthened by our faith in God that He will lead us to a peaceful world in which we may better use our ambition, industry and talent for the betterment of mankind everywhere so that the peoples of the world can live in honor.
National Defense

BY MARGUERITE C. (MRS. JAMES B.) PATTON

National Chairman

AND FRANCES B. (MRS. JAMES C.) LUCAS

Executive Secretary

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

THE UNITED NATIONS

ANY CITIZENS and newspaper editors do not seem to understand the attitude of the Daughters of the American Revolution concerning the United Nations. It may be that at times they deliberately wish to misunderstand or misinterpret, or so it seems to me. Our National Society, through its resolutions, which are our policies, has stated that “the United Nations Charter was adopted upon the thesis that members would retain their national sovereignty and rights as free and independent nations and that the United Nations should be a deliberative body of sovereign nations working together for the adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace.” (Portion of 1953 Resolution on the subject.) If the member nations would adhere to that premise, the United Nations could and would be a power for peace in the world. No one wants peace more than the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Our Society is definitely against many of the ramifications of the United Nations which would tend to turn our constitutional form of government into a world government or even a partial world government. We believe in retaining our sovereignty and our independence of action as a nation.

The United Nations agencies are constantly drawing up treaties. Approximately 200 such UN-sponsored treaties have been drawn, dealing with all kinds of subjects. Many of these treaties have already been sent to the United States Senate for ratification.

Much has been said concerning the Bricker Amendment, which would limit the treaty-making power of the Federal Government. We, as Americans, had thought that our domestic affairs were subject to laws made by our elected representatives.

There are a number of examples where this has not proved true. California’s law against mixed marriages was ruled invalid because of a conflict with the United Nations Charter. California’s alien land law was thrown out as incompatible with an article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. A judge in Idaho has ruled that the United Nations Charter supersedes a state law on property ownership.

In June 1952, if Chief Justice Vinson had succeeded in getting two additional members of the Supreme Court to decide with him in giving the President of the United States power to seize the steel mills, the United States would in effect, then and there, have ceased to be an independent Republic. We would have been committed and bound by whatever the United Nations does or tells us to do.

These are results of our having ratified the United Nations Charter as a treaty.

BRICKER AMENDMENT

Article VI, paragraph 2, of our Constitution provides that all treaties shall become the supreme law of our land. The Bricker Resolution would amend that article so that no treaty or executive agreement which conflicts with our Constitution can be considered valid. This amendment would not prevent our President or the Department of State in negotiating treaties dealing with matters of international concern or legitimate participation in international organizations.

Some citizens argue that we should leave the ratification or rejection of treaties to our duly elected Senators. Can we always be sure that our Senators will take the time to carefully screen each treaty as it is presented, especially when we consider the number which are ready now to be presented to the Senators?
Do you realize that it takes only two-thirds of the Senators present and voting to ratify a treaty? In January, 1952, vitally important treaties were ratified with only six Senators present. On June 14, 1952, three treaties were ratified with only two Senators present. Is it not easy to see the desperate need for the Bricker Amendment?

If you want our constitutional form of government retained as was given to us by our forefathers 165 years ago, write your Senators at once. Write short and concise letters and inform your Senators of your wishes.

You and I may be deprived of our rights and privileges under the Bill of Rights by the negotiation of some treaty which may be hastily put through and ratified.

UNITED WORLD FEDERALISTS

On May 10, 1953, a meeting of United World Federalists was held in Baltimore, Maryland. Marvin H. Smith, a Special Attorney General, has been charged with the responsibility of enforcing the 1949 Ober law against subversive activities. During this meeting one of his security agents took down license numbers of cars and the names of certain persons in the audience. This meeting was held in the Lyric Theater and was devoted to "The Churches and a Strengthened United Nations."

The meeting had been announced in Baltimore church bulletins and from pulpits for several weeks. Speakers were the Rev. Dr. Don Frank Fenn, rector of Baltimore's Church of St. Michael and All Angels; the Rev. Donald Harrington, pastor of New York's Community Church; Rabbi Edward E. Klein of New York's Stephen Wise Free Synagogue; and Thomas M. Mahony, Boston lawyer and president of the Catholic Association for International Peace.

Mr. Smith's explanation was, "The only way to determine whether the Communists are making any headway in an organization is to attend a meeting and see who takes part. We know some Communists in Maryland. If we see them we take their names. We also check license numbers. When we find data which we think indicate there's been a violation of the statute, it becomes our duty to see that it is presented to the grand jury."

DETENTION CAMPS

During early May of this year it was announced that a federal network of detention camps was being made ready for dangerous subversives. These camps will be ready for occupancy next year. The internment camps are designed for use in any emergency and will be used to carry out the purposes of a little-known section of the 1950 Security Act. The five camps are located in Florida, Oklahoma, two in Arizona, and California.

This special section of the Security Act makes the Attorney General responsible for rounding up and holding all persons likely to commit espionage or sabotage should there be an invasion of the United States or its possessions, a declaration of war by Congress, or an insurrection within this country in aid of an enemy nation.

Marguerite C. Patton

COMMENDATIONS

To Mrs. James W. Crowder, State Chairman, National Defense, South Carolina, for having established a $5.00 prize for the best Chapter program on National Defense. A report sheet is mailed and the judging will be based on replies. Congratulations for this new idea, Mrs. Crowder.

To Mrs. Frank Brannon, Regent, General Evan Shelby Chapter, Owensboro, Kentucky, to Mrs. Charles Asdell, Chapter Chairman of National Defense, and to the members who signed the "Letter to the Editor" exposing the dangers of the Atlantic Union form of world government. The NATO is a military alliance, but the aim of the world government proponents is to promote this into a political alliance, with a governing body to supersede the authority of the United States Government and Constitution.

To the innumerable Daughters and other Americans who are writing alert, well-informed letters to the National Defense Committee. Many are cooperating with other organizations and groups by purchasing our literature for distribution. Educating Americans to the dangers now jeopardizing our Constitutional Republic is the most important campaign of National Defense. We ardently wish we could name each and every one of you in our column.
FRINGE BENEFITS

The Los Angeles County Grand Jury recommended that a policy of “necessities must come first” must be adopted by the Los Angeles City Board of Education. Of an item involving an expenditure of $15,419,000 they discovered that $10,000,000 would be spent for “assembly-cafeteria buildings.” The jury report stated that necessities such as classrooms must be satisfied before “fringe benefits.”

COVENANT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Senate Joint Resolution #1 must be adopted to prevent treaties from becoming the “supreme law of our land.” Senator John W. Bricker warns that “The Covenant of Human Rights of the United Nations would give to government the power to limit the freedom of religion under the pretext of the protection of the public safety, order, health and morals. This is a clear and present danger to the life and liberty of every American citizen, for the first amendment to our Constitution states: ‘Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.”

Article 14 of the Covenant states: “The right to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas carries with it special duties and responsibilities and may therefore be subject to certain penalties, liabilities and restrictions, but these shall be such only as are provided by law and are necessary for the protection of national security, public order, safety, health or morals, or of the rights, freedoms, or reputations of others.”

In Buenos Aires, La Prensa was shut down and the editor arrested by the dictator because he decided that the material printed should be subject to penalties and restriction for the protection of his concepts of national security, public order, and safety.

William Oatis was imprisoned because under Czechoslovakian law the reporting which he did and which would be legal in the United States was considered “espionage” in that country. Let’s protect freedom of the press and religion.

Even though the above dangers exist, some Daughters have written to this Committee stating that their churches are promoting this document!

LIBERTY

Daniel Webster said: “The first object of a free people is the preservation of their liberty, and liberty is to be preserved only by maintaining constitutional restraints and just divisions of political power. Nothing is more deceptive or more dangerous than the pretense of a desire to simplify government. The simplest governments are despotisms; but all republics, all governments of law must impose limitations of authority. . . . This is the very essence of free political institutions.”

Upon quoting this to one of the internationalists at the Department of State, he said, “But, how does one know what these men would say if they were living today? Quoting so-called ‘great statesmen’ or authorities of a bygone age is no defense of your stand. Most super-patriots take a negative stand on any change.”

I asked him if he were a Christian, to which he replied, “Yes,” in some surprise. I then asked him, “Can you think of any Book which has taught finer principles for almost two thousand years than the Bible? We must rely upon the advice of great men and upon the teachings of Jesus. The Commandments are negative but Christians have followed the advice of ‘Thou shalt not. . . .’ which is the most sincere approach to peace and happiness for all people that has yet been established. Our civilization and education are built upon the experience and advice of statesmen and authorities who have preceded us.”

Don’t let the internationalists deter you from your positive American stand by glib remarks about a “negative approach.”

EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS

Three hundred and eleven known cases of American servicemen having been tried by foreign courts—surrendered for trial in foreign countries without the protection of their American rights—are now exposed. The State Department, according to word from Senator Homer Ferguson, regards such secret agreements as “classified security information.” Under recognized international law a visiting sovereign has exclusive jurisdiction over his troops stationed in a friendly nation. Should young Americans who are drafted for foreign service lose the right of our protection? In some countries the punishment
for stealing is severing the right hand. We wonder how many young servicemen are now in foreign prisons and whether they will be given the right of trial by jury.

Senator Schoeppel of Kansas has warned that the State Department has proposed for adoption a treaty which would actually submit to the foreign courts not only our military personnel but civilian personnel. The Senator said, "They (the servicemen) did not go there of their own volition. They went there at the request of the receiving nation. The least we can do for these boys who have been separated from their homes and loved ones, and who may be subject to trial by battle, is to preserve and protect for them the rights guaranteed under the Constitution."

REPORT OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

A subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee reports that the European countries are not providing adequate logistics support which they promised. "For the United States to try to finance such a program would be self-defeating. . . . The inability to get pipelines built, buildings erected, and enough pilots to man the planes is not the result of inadequate United States appropriations." The subcommittee urged complete review of all foreign aid and that funds under the Mutual Security Agency (MSA) be placed under the Defense Department or our embassies, then the expense of the personnel for the MSA could be abolished.

STRENGTHENING NATO

In the May 1, 1953, Congressional Record, p. 4432 Senator Alexander Smith of New Jersey has placed an article "signed by a number of distinguished citizens from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Canada." These gentlemen propose that since there is authority within the NATO Treaty "the Atlantic nations may eventually become one financial and trading community. . . . The setting up of a central agency to coordinate Allied policy and planning in all vital areas. . . ."

This means the Atlantic Union form of world government. As we have warned above, under Art. 6, Par. 2 of our Constitution, a treaty (NATO) becomes the supreme law of the land. The proposed Atlantic Union Constitution provides for five citizens as a ruling body for the Union. Since there would be fourteen countries, we could be governed by a group of men without one American serving to represent us. This Atlantic Constitution goes on to state that "all treaties which shall be made under the authority of THE UNION shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state (nation) shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state (nation) to the contrary notwithstanding." Our Constitution of the United States would be destroyed. Think it over.

Further details available from the National Defense Committee in a review of this Atlantic Constitution for 1¢ each.

Frances B. Lucas

WELCOME TO THE D. A. R.

(The following Editorial appeared in the Times-Herald, Washington, D. C., April 19, 1953, just prior to the opening of the 62nd Continental Congress, N.S.D.A.R.)

Once more it is our pleasure to welcome the Daughters of the American Revolution in national Congress assembled.

The ladies of the D.A.R. have no more devoted admirer than the Times-Herald and we may say that on occasion the thought has occurred to us that the affection may be reciprocated.

We hope so.

The D.A.R. is a force for good in this Republic unmatched in its field. Ever and always, the D.A.R. puts America first. And to patriotism they add a shrewd and unshakable common sense that has carried them through to right conclusions in times when supposedly superior men in mighty public office were making fools of themselves.

Mr. Roosevelt, back in the early thirties, liked to ridicule them for their reports and warnings on communism. What now?

Just at the end of World War II, the One Worlders ridiculed them for their opposition to Union Now, World Federalism and like destructive endeavors. What now?

Ladies, welcome to Washington. We need you here today as much as ever.
Lieutenant George Nixon, Revolutionary Ancestor of Vice-President Richard Nixon

By Raymond M. Bell
Washington and Jefferson College

And Jessica C. Ferguson
Pennsylvania State Library

George Nixon, the great-great-great-grandfather of Vice President Richard Nixon, served as an officer in the Revolution from December 1776 to July 1778. This information is taken from his pension application dated July 22, 1833. (National Archives S8,919)

George Nixon (Sr.) was born in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, in 1752. He was a son of James Nixon, who died in 1775. The farm of James Nixon is located near Wilmington, Delaware. He owned some negroes at the time of his death.

George Nixon (Sr.), son of James, was married to Sarah Seeds on August 17, 1775 in Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, Wilmington. His military service was:

December 1776 to March 1777: Ensign (carried the colors) under Captain George Evans in the New Castle County (Delaware) militia. In his application made 1833 George Nixon says his company was marched "to an encampment not far from Trenton, New Jersey where they were stationed at the time General Washington crossed the Delaware and surprised and captured the Hessians stationed at that place. Immediately on his return the body of Militia to which this deponent belonged joined the Army of Washington, recrossed the River with him and were stationed with him at said Trenton on the memorable 2d of January 1777 when the British marched to attack the Americans. This deponent is old and frail but well recollects the whole scene then displayed. After renewing the fires about midnight the American troops were silently withdrawn and after gaining a position in the enemy's rear were marched towards Princeton, near which place early next morning they met the rear of the British troops where a battle was fought and the latter defeated, in which this deponent bore his share to the best of his skill and understanding as Ensign in said Company and has now in his possession the very Sword and Spontoon (halberd) by him carried on that occasion."

They went to Morristown and then to Philadelphia, where they were discharged. In 1833 George's sons, Seeds and Francis, told of seeing their father's uniform.

August 1777 to October 1777: Ensign under Captain Evans. He answered the call for volunteers after General Howe landed at Elk's Ferry, Maryland. He was in the battle of Brandywine September 11; this was not far from his home.

October 1777 to July 1778: Lieutenant under Captain David McKee. The chief function of this company was to scout and spy against the British at Philadelphia.

George Nixon (Sr.) in 1803 moved from Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware to Canton Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania where he bought a 224 acre farm. Part of this farm is now within the limits of the city of Washington, Pennsylvania. His second wife was named Martha. In 1830 George Nixon (Sr.) moved from Washington to Clinton County, Ohio. Here he bought a farm which he sold in 1839. The land was in Washington Township. In 1833 when George Nixon appeared before the Court of Common Pleas of Clinton County, Ohio to apply for a pension he was living in Clark Township, which adjoins Washington. The date of his death and place of burial are not known. The last record of a pension payment is March 11, 1842. He

(Continued on page 1016)
THE Junior American Citizens Committee has for some years sponsored National Contests, to increase the interest of the members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the members of the Junior American Citizens Clubs, in their splendid, far-reaching and timely programs.

At the annual J. A. C. Breakfast held at the Willard Hotel on Wednesday, April 22, the following prizes were awarded in the D. A. R. Contests.

States which show best net gain in clubs (in ratio to D. A. R. Chapters): 1st, North Carolina; 2nd, Colorado; 3rd, Florida.

States which show best net gain in members (in ratio to D. A. R. members): 1st, North Carolina; 2nd, Colorado; 3rd, Florida.

States which show best net gain on percentage basis: 1st, Florida; 2nd, District of Columbia; 3rd, Illinois.


Chapters sponsoring most J. A. C. members: 1st, John Hoyle Chapter, North Carolina, 11,890; 2nd, John Foster Chapter, North Carolina, 9,708; 3rd, Yadkin River Patriots Chapter, North Carolina, 8,293.

D. A. R. Junior Group which sponsors most J. A. C. members: 1st, Alexander Love Chapter, Texas, 17,394; 2nd, Zebulon Pike Chapter, Colorado, 2,537; 3rd, Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, Michigan, 1,188.

The following prizes were awarded in the Junior American Citizens Contests—

ESSAYS

"How Our J. A. C. Club Makes Us Good Citizens"

First Division

(through 6th Grade)

1st Prize—Elma A. Neal, J. A. C. Club, 6A Grade, James Bowie School, San Antonio, Texas—(by Eliseo Amezquita)—sponsored by Alamo Chapter, D. A. R.

2nd Prize—Stars and Stripes J. A. C. Club, 5th Grade, Palmer School, Colorado Springs, Colorado—(by Dana Rae Keplinger)—sponsored by Zebulon Pike Chapter, D. A. R.

3rd Prize—Tie—Elma A. Neal J. A. C. Club, 6A Grade, James Bowie School, San Antonio, Texas—(by Antonio Celestino)—sponsored by Alamo Chapter, D. A. R.

HONORABLE MENTION—Junior American Citizens Club, 6th Grade, Yellowstone School, Rock Springs, Wyoming—(by Judith Sinko)—sponsored by Pilot Butte Chapter, D. A. R.

HONORABLE MENTION—Junior American Citizens Club, 6th Grade, Yellowstone School, Rock Springs, Wyoming—(by Donnie Likwartz)—sponsored by Pilot Butte Chapter, D. A. R.

HONORABLE MENTION—General Pike Club, 3rd Grade, Palmer School, Colorado Springs, Colorado—(by Douglas Hylton)—sponsored by Zebulon Pike Chapter, D. A. R.

Second Division

(7th, 8th, 9th Grades)

1st Prize—Harry S. Truman J. A. C. Club, 7th Grade, Scott Rural School, Beaman, Pettis Co., Missouri—(by Joyce Leigh Evans, aged 12)—sponsored by Osage Chapter, D. A. R., Sedalia.

2nd Prize—Harry S. Truman J. A. C. Club, 8th Grade, Scott Rural School, Beaman, Pettis Co., Missouri—(by Lyla Sprinkle, aged 13)—sponsored by Osage Chapter, D. A. R., Sedalia.

2nd Prize—Junior American Citizens Club, 8th Grade, Saxton School, New York—(by Hannah Jane Cramer, aged 13)—sponsored by Saugey Chapter, D. A. R.


3rd Prize—Junior American Citizens Club, 7th Grade, Darling School, Darling, Miss.—(by Marion Young, aged 12)—sponsored by James Gillam Chapter, D. A. R., Quitman County, Mississippi.

POSTERS

First Division

(through 6th Grade)

1st Prize—Golden Stars J. A. C. Club, 6th Grade, District 21, Gage Co., Nebraska—(by Judith Marandelle, aged 11)—sponsored by Elizabeth Montague Chapter, D. A. R., Beatrice.

2nd Prize—Tie—James Bowie J. A. C. Club, 5B Grade, James Bowie School, San Antonio, Texas—(by Henry Huerta, aged 10)—sponsored by Alamo Chapter, D. A. R.

2nd Prize—Tie—James Bowie J. A. C. Club, 4A Grade, James Bowie School, San Antonio, Texas—(by Antonio Celestino)—sponsored by Alamo Chapter, D. A. R.
Additions to National Honor Roll for Chapters
Building Fund

Continued through April 30, 1953

ARKANSAS
**L'Anguille
CALIFORNIA
**Los Altos
CONNECTICUT
Norwalk
FLORIDA
*Magazine
GEORGIA
*Etowah
ILLINOIS
**Letitia Green Stevenson
MARYLAND
Ann Arundel
MASSACHUSETTS
**Natick
MINNESOTA
**Josiah Edson
*Washington Elm
MISSOURI
Charity Stille Langstaff
Continental Congress
**Cornelia Greene
**Lucy Jefferson Lewis
NEBRASKA
**Major Isaac Sadler
*Platte
NEW HAMPSHIRE
**Sally Plummer

NEW YORK
*Chepontuc
*Fort Greene
PENNSYLVANIA
Berks County
**Colonel William Wallace
**Cumberland County
*Forbes Road
*William Kenly
**Yorktown
OHIO
Mary Chesney
SOUTH DAKOTA
**John Kerr
VIRGINIA
Albemarle
Allegany
Count Pulaski
*Fort Loudoun
*Frances Bland Randolph
**Nancy Christian Fleming
William Byrd
WEST VIRGINIA
*Ravenswood
*Spencer Roe
* indicates Gold Awards
**indicates Gold Awards with previous listing as Silver Award
no * indicates Silver Award
1491 Gold Badge Honor Roll Chapters
109 Silver Badge Honor Roll Chapters as of 30 April 1953

ONE BLUE STAR—$1 per member
ARKANSAS
Colonel Francis Vivian Brooking, Texarkana
ILLINOIS
Aurora, Puritan and Cavalier
INDIANA
General James Cox
LOUISIANA
Caddo
MINNESOTA
Albert Lea, Colonial
MISSOURI
Hannibal, Kansas City, St. Louis
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Rumford, Submitt Wheatley
NEW JERSEY
Elizabeth Snyder
NEW YORK
Knapp

BLUE STARS on

GOLD BADGES

OHIO
Colonel George Croghan, New Connecticut
PENNSYLVANIA
Liberty Bell, Queen Alliquippa
TEXAS
Alamo, Major Francis Grice
VIRGINIA
Commonwealth, Fairfax County, Northampton County, Williamsburg
WYOMING
Sheridan
OVERSEAS
Cuba—Havana

TWO BLUE STARS—$2 per member—
# indicates previously listed as 1 Blue Star
ALABAMA
# Elizabeth Bradford
ARIZONA
# Charles Trumbull Hayden
CONNECTICUT
# Eunice Dennie Burr

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
# President Monroe

FLORIDA
# Philip Perry

ILLINOIS
# Glencoe, # Waukegan

INDIANA
# Veedersburgh

KANSAS
# Smoky Hill

KENTUCKY
# Bryan Station, # Jane McAfec, # Poage

LOUISIANA
# St. Denis

MINNESOTA
# Old Trails

NEBRASKA
# Niobrara

NEVADA
# Nevada Sagebrush

NEW MEXICO
# Mary Griggs

NEW YORK
# Golden Hill, Knickbocker, # Salamanca

NORTH CAROLINA
# General Davie

PENNSYLVANIA
# Jacob Feree, # Tonnaleuka

TENNESSEE
# Fort Nashborough

TEXAS
# John McKnitt Alexander, Guadalupe Victoria

WEST VIRGINIA
# William Morris

THREE BLUE STARS—$3 per member—
# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

ALABAMA
# Heroes of Kings Mountain

CALIFORNIA
# El Marinero, Los Altos, # Los Cerritos,
# Sacramento, # Sierra

ILLINOIS
# Downers Grove, # Fort Payne, # Le Portage

INDIANA
# Irvington

LOUISIANA
# Baton Rouge, # Long Leaf Pine, # New
Iberia, # Shreveport

KANSAS
# Betty Washington

MINNESOTA
# General James Knapp

MISSOURI
# Nancy Hunter

NEW MEXICO
# Coronado

NORTH DAKOTA
# Minishoshe

PENNSYLVANIA
# Hannah Penn

VIRGINIA
# Colonel William Christian, # Henricopolis,
# Major George Gibson

WEST VIRGINIA
# Barbourville, # Bee Line, # Elizabeth Zane,
# Kanawha Valley, Ravenswood, Spencer Roane

FOUR BLUE STARS—$4 per member—
# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

ARKANSAS
# Gilbert Marshall

CALIFORNIA
# Edmund Randolph, # Long Beach, # Martin Severance

GEORGIA
# Henry Walton

MAINE
# Old York

MARYLAND
# Captain Jeremiah Baker, # Carter Braxton

MINNESOTA
# Captain Comfort Starr, # Captain John
Holmes, # Monument

MISSOURI
# Rhoda Fairchild

NEW YORK
# Mount Pleasant

NORTH CAROLINA
# Richard Dobbs Spaight

OHIO
# Moses Cleaveland

PENNSYLVANIA
# Peter Muhlenberg

RHODE ISLAND
# William Ellery

SOUTH DAKOTA
# Captain Alexander Tedford

TEXAS
# Lady Washington

VIRGINIA
# Doctor Elisha Dick, # Francis Wallis

WEST VIRGINIA
# Colonel Andrew Donnally, # Colonel
Charles Lewis

OVERSEAS
# Philippines

FIVE BLUE STARS—$5 per member—
# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

CALIFORNIA
# Colonel William Cabell

COLORADO
# Monte Vista

HAWAII
# Aloha

KANSAS
# Byrd Prewitt
MINNESOTA
# John Witherspoon
MISSOURI
# Westport
VIRGINIA
Mount Vernon
SIX BLUE STARS—$6 per member—
# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

ARKANSAS
# William Strong
NEW JERSEY
# General David Forman
VIRGINIA
# Kate Waller Barrett
SEVEN BLUE STARS—$7 per member—
# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

MARYLAND
Maryland Line
NEW YORK
# Darling Whitney
VIRGINIA
# Freedom Hill, # John Alexander
NINE BLUE STARS—$9 per member—
# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

NEW JERSEY
# David Demorest
TEN BLUE STARS—$10 per member—
# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

ILLINOIS
# Mary Little Deere
THIRTEEN BLUE STARS—$13 per member—
# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

MASSACHUSETTS
# Betty Allen
FIFTEEN BLUE STARS—$15 per member—
# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

NORTH CAROLINA
# Mecklenburg
THIRTY BLUE STARS—$30 per member—
# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
# Susan Riviere Hetzel
178 Chapters have 1 Blue Star
193 Chapters have 2 Blue Stars
249 Chapters have 3 Blue Stars
65 Chapters have 4 Blue Stars
18 Chapters have 5 Blue Stars
12 Chapters have 6 Blue Stars
8 Chapters have 7 Blue Stars
2 Chapters have 9 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 10 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 11 Blue Stars
2 Chapters have 13 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 14 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 15 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 30 Blue Stars
899 Chapters have 3-Pin Awards

ADDITIONAL STATE HONORS

SILVER STATES—Maine, Virginia, Overseas Group
ONE BLUE STAR STATE—Arkansas
TWO BLUE STAR STATE—# Louisiana
THREE BLUE STAR STATES—# California, # Hawaii
FOUR BLUE STAR STATES—# District of Columbia, # Florida
THREE-PIN STATES—Louisiana, Massachusetts, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

The Greatest Threat
(Continued from page 988)

valid which conflicts with any provision of the Constitution of the United States.

Now, I sincerely urge you and your members to set up Committees of Correspondence in all the various localities throughout the country, and that these committees see to it that letters are immediately written to all Senators and Representatives—congratulating and praising those who are known to be for the amendment and ascertaining from the others why they are not supporting it, and get others to do so. I know that many of you have already written letters but this must be an organized effort. Appoint Committees of Correspondence in all your chapters. Get other patriotic organizations to do likewise. The issue is now plain and simple and the time has arrived for all good citizens to take sides immediately and actively support this great Constitutional movement.

In all the world America is the last hope and last stronghold of individual liberty. When the great problem of world peace is looked at from all sides, the necessity for preserving America's identity, integrity and strength becomes more and more apparent and one is impelled to the conclusion that a strong, independent and free America is not only the best for its own citizens, but the best guarantee of world peace and world order.

Snack Bar

A snack bar will be open for lunch on Wednesday, October 14, at $1 per plate, for members of the National Board.
FLORIDA

FLORIDA'S Fifty-first State Conference was held at the Hotel Tampa Terrace, Tampa, March 31 through April 2, with 251 members of the 55 Chapters in attendance. Tampa Chapter, Mrs. S. L. Giles, Regent, was the Conference hostess.

Mrs. George E. Evans, State Chaplain, conducted the impressive Memorial Service Tuesday afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church, honoring the memory of fifty-eight departed Daughters.

The State Officers' Club Dinner, presided over by Mrs. Hal Adkinson, president, and the Chapter Regents Club dinner, with Mrs. James Austin, president, presiding, were held Tuesday evening, at which time officers were elected for the ensuing year.

At the opening of the Conference, Tuesday evening the welcome addresses were extended by Mrs. Austin Williamson, State Regent; Mrs. S. L. Giles, hostess Chapter Regent; Hon. Curtis Hixon, Mayor of Tampa; William H. Frecker, American Legion; Mrs. Finley Hunter, President, Tampa Chapter, U. D. C.; in the absence of the State Vice Regent, Mrs. W. A. Kline, Mrs. H. F. Machlan, State Second Vice Regent, responded graciously.

Distinguished Daughters of the American Revolution introduced by the State Regent included: Mrs. David Wright, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. P. H. Odom, Vice President General; Mrs. James F. Byers, National Chairman of Membership Committee; Mrs. Roy J. Frierson, Past Curator General; Mrs. James A. Craig, and Mrs. E. M. Brevard, Honorary State Regents, nine State Officers, and the State Parliamentarian.

Mrs. Karl King, Tampa University Dean of Women, gave the principal address of the evening. Exceptionally fine music was furnished by the Tampa University Faculty Trio. Mrs. George C. Estill, Senior State President of Children of the American Revolution, reported on the progress of the Society and asked that the D. A. R. give it greater support. The highlight of the evening was when Miss Elizabeth Quaintance, State Chairman Good Citizens Committee, presented Betty Jean Hendrickson, Moore Haven High School student, as Florida’s Good Citizen and awarded her a $100 Savings Bond. 205 schools participated in the Good Citizens program this year.

Excellent reports by State Officers, Chairmen, and District Directors were given at the Wednesday morning session. The State Regent's report filled Florida Daughters with justifiable pride in the work accomplished under her leadership. Florida has 55 Chapters with 3,904 members. 36 chapters contributed $1 per member this year to the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge—a total of $4,014. Florida, in the past four years has contributed nearly $30,000 toward the Building Fund, and joined the $1,000 Club as one of a hundred to pay the last indebtedness on the building. She also raised, in cash and pledges, $1,700 necessary to build the Amphitheater at Tamassee Approved School, which the State Regent presented at the Continental Congress in April as Florida's project.

One of the most enthusiastic meetings was the National Defense luncheon held at the Hillsboro Hotel Wednesday. Mrs. J. C. Bruington, State Chairman, presided and presented Lt. Gen. Sumter L. Lowry who in his challenging address, said, "Unesco is an enemy employed by world government people to sell to the people of the United States the idea of world government, which means that we will lose our sovereignty and become part of a world organization controlled and administered by foreigners.” He urged the D. A. R. to oppose Unesco “with vigor and determination,” saying its defeat is literally a matter of life or death to our children and our nation.

Tampa Chapter, U. D. C., entertained the Daughters at a lovely tea Wednesday afternoon at the Hillsboro Hotel.

A Spanish Banquet Wednesday evening honored the State Regent and State Officers. Mrs. Roy J. Frierson, Past Curator General, did an excellent job as Mistress of Ceremonies. Shirley Rosevelt, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. David Sherrell, delighted us with several vocal solos.
An address, given by Col. Harry S. Cope-land on "History of the Flying Branch of Aviation Service," stressed that the only way to have peace is to be strong and that the air force today meant security to our country.

"Regents' Night" followed. 54 Regents reported the activities of their Chapters and showed the work accomplished.

Thursday morning was devoted to unfinished business. Resolutions presented by Mrs. J. Riley Staats, State Chairman, were adopted. Awards were given by State Officers and Chairmen to Chapters. Resolutions on Revision of By-Laws were presented by Mrs. Gilbert E. Broking, State Chairman, and adopted. The invitation of Caroline Brevard Chapter, extended by the Regent, Mrs. W. W. Putnam, to meet in Tallahassee next year was accepted.

With the singing of "Blest Be The Tie That Binds" this most enjoyable and successful State Conference was brought to a close.

Lillian Collins Sefton,
State Historian

MINNESOTA

THE Minnesota Annual State Conference was held at the Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis March 16, 17 and 18. Twelve Chapters that comprise the Minneapolis Unit were Conference hostesses. Mrs. Ray Torkelson, Chairman of the Unit, St. Anthony Falls Chapter, and Mr. W. T. Brandt, Secretary to Mayor Hoyer, extended a welcome, and the response was made by Mrs. Howard M. Smith, State Regent, Gen. Henry Hastings Sibley Chapter, St. Paul.

The preliminary events of the Conference were the Board of Management meeting, where important recommendations were considered, and the impressive Memorial Service. Mrs. G. C. Kissling, State Chaplain, Wenonah Chapter, Winona, presided, assisted by Mrs. M. A. Thomson, State Registrar, John Prescott Chapter, Minneapolis. Forty members died during the year. Mrs. E. L. Bolton, Wenonah Chapter, sang, "God Shall Wipe Away All Tears."

The State Officers' Club meeting and banquet was held the evening before. As always it was a very enjoyable occasion where friendships were renewed. Miss Nellie Sloan, Past State Regent, delighted all with her original poetry. Mrs. E. E. Lindemann succeeded Mrs. George R. Jones, as president.

Our luncheon guest was Mr. E. A. Bearnes, who substituted for Col. E. B. Miller, Director of Civil Defense for Minnesota, and who spoke ably on the need for active cooperation within the State.

The 58th D. A. R. Conference was called to order by Mrs. Smith, State Regent, after the procession of pages, State Officers, and honored guests. Mrs. Smith presided at all meetings.

This year we were especially honored by having as our guest, the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, who remained with us throughout the session. Five Honorary State Regents were also present and brought greetings. They were Miss Minnie Dilley, Josiah Edson Chapter, Northfield; Mrs. Leland Duxbury, former Historian General, Nathan Hale Chapter, St. Paul; Miss Nellie Sloan, St. Paul Chapter; Miss Louise Burwell, Keewaydin Chapter, Minneapolis; and Mrs. Clyde Robbins, Ruth Comfort Starr Chapter, Tracy.

Reports of standing Conference Committees and State Officers together with the passage of the recommendations of the Board of Management concluded the business of the afternoon. Mrs. Patton appeared on WCCO TV Channel 4, during the day.

The evening session, honoring the forty-four Chapter Regents, began with a dinner, and was followed by two-minute reports from all the Regents. The reports showed this year to be a very busy and profitable one. All enjoyed the musical numbers by the young harpist, Miss Lorraine King.

The Forum Breakfast on Tuesday morning proved to be most instructive. A question-box brought out many queries and discussions. At this time, Mrs. Patton in an informal manner, gave us practical suggestions on building up and maintaining Chapter interest. She placed emphasis on encouraging young members. Many delegates thought this to be one of the highlights of the State Conference.

Interesting and informative reports by Chairmen of State and National Committees made up the order of business for most
of the day. Mrs. George R. Jones, Capt. John Holmes Chapter, Minneapolis, and Chairman of the Building Completion Fund, gave a spirited report on this project. She outlined various ways of raising funds, and then proceeded to put them into actual practice at the Conference. The result was a credit of $611 to this fund. The Tuesday Luncheon honored the Children of the American Revolution, and all enjoyed their program.

Our special guests for the day were the forty-nine Good Citizens—representatives of Minnesota High Schools—who visited many places of interest in the Twin Cities, with Mrs. A. E. Jacobson, Capt. John Holmes Chapter, Minneapolis, as guide. That evening at the banquet, one of their number, Miss Mary Herberger, West High School, Minneapolis, was chosen Minnesota’s “Good Citizen” for the year, and presented with a United States Saving Bond.

This year Minnesota D. A. R. sponsored the advertising of the National D. A. R. Magazine for March, together with Montana and Wisconsin.

Our State Conference officially closed with the election of a new slate of officers, and an informal welcome to them.

The social event of the Minnesota State Conference was the banquet in the evening. Invocation was given by Rev. I. S. Cowman, Cleveland Methodist Church, St. Paul, and an honored guest was Mr. C. Elmer Anderson, Governor of Minnesota.

Mrs. Patton, our President General, spoke on “Building Leadership,” and emphasized the responsibilities of parents to know what is being taught our youth, the texts used and the teacher’s interpretation of these books. She advocated the need to “outlaw the Communist Party.”

A reception and social hour followed the banquet, and thus closed the 58th Annual State Conference of Minnesota.

Lucetta Bissell
State Historian

OREGON

At the 39th State Conference of the Oregon State Society, held March 8, 9 and 10, at Klamath Falls, Ore., the accompanying picture was taken of the Oregon State D. A. R. Officers.

From left to right, seated: Mrs. Howard P. Arnest, Past Vice President General, Portland; Mrs. Claude Stotts, State Recording Secretary, Coos Bay; Mrs. Allan E. McLean, State Regent, Portland; Mrs. Albert H. Powers, State First Vice Regent, Coos Bay; Standing: Mrs. Wayne Dawson, State Registrar, Albany; Mrs. Clarence Kopp, State Librarian, La Grande; Mrs. Wilbur Reid, State Chaplain, Portland; Mrs. D. O. Hood, State Historian, Medford; Mrs. Herbert White, Jr., State Corresponding Secretary, Portland; and Mrs. Guy Johnson, State Treasurer, Portland.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The 52nd Annual Conference of the New Hampshire Daughters, in Manchester, opened March 25 with a memorial service. We have lost this year two State officers: Mrs. James B. Austin, Regent and Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Treasurer.

At the banquet that evening our Good Citizen, Roberta Klose, was presented. The guest speaker, Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, National Chairman of the Building Completion Fund Committee, though she kept us laughing, convinced us of the importance of wiping out the debt promptly.

The next morning, at breakfast, State Representative John Pillsbury spoke about National Defense. Mrs. Hiram Johnson, State Regent, called the Conference to order. Mrs. Olin Cochran, State Chaplain, gave the invocation, while Miss Irene Stevens, Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag, led the Flag Salute, the American’s Creed, and the National Anthem.

Greetings from the City of Manchester were brought by Mr. Frank Shea, and a welcome from the hostess Chapters—Molly Aiken, Eunice Baldwin and Peterborough

(Continued on page 1033)
With the Chapters

**Yellowstone Park** (Livingston, Mont.). Yellowstone Park Chapter observed their Fiftieth Anniversary on February 19 at the home of Mrs. W. J. Priest. Mrs. Fred L. Kistner, Regent, presided at the meeting.

Mrs. J. N. McCracken, a Past Regent, gave a short history of the Chapter, and Mrs. S. E. Leard, Past Regent and Chapter Historian, told of many social activities during the early days of the Chapter.

Mrs. Leo C. Graybill of Great Falls, Past State Regent and Past Vice President General, was the speaker of the evening.

Owing to the cold and stormy weather, outside Chapters were unable to attend, but many greetings were read.

Following the meeting a social hour was enjoyed.

An appropriately decorated cake centered the table, jonquils were in profusion. Each lady received a jonquil corsage.

Mrs. Edna Roseborough presided at the coffee service.

Yellowstone Park Chapter is the second oldest in the State, located in Livingston, the original Gateway to Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. Fred L. Kistner, Regent

**Francisco Garces** (Las Vegas, Nevada) brought to a close a successful year with the annual dinner at the Sal Sagev Hotel May 4. Yearly reports were given and new officers were installed.

In résumé of our work, the highlight of the year was the official visit of State Regent, Mrs. Robert G. Baker, Reno, at a beautifully appointed luncheon at the El Cortez Hotel. Mrs. H. Rebecca S. Petersen, Regent, welcomed guests and members and introduced Mrs. Baker, who gave an inspiring talk on the projects of the N. S. D. A. R., placing emphasis on the Building Completion and Bell Tower Funds.

Some of the outstanding programs were: "Stephen Foster Music," "Correct Use of the Flag" and "Civil Defense." The Washington Silver Tea netted a neat sum to purchase historical books for the City Library, four delegates attended the State Conference, Christmas Cheer was given to U.S.O., Juvenile Home, City and Base Hospitals. Proceeds from rummage sales furthered N. S. D. A. R. projects and a committee welcomed new citizens who were naturalized April 20th.

Our membership has increased 33-1/3 per cent this year. Enthusiasm and earnest endeavor of the members have made possible the completion of these projects which shows our worth as members of N. S. D. A. R.

(Mrs.) H. Rebecca S. Petersen, Regent

**John Benning** (Moultrie, Ga.). At the March meeting, Mrs. Sam Duggan discussed antiques as a means of studying American history. Reasons given for collecting antiques were: joy in acquiring beautiful or unusual items of quality and charm which have endured for years, interest in studying history through things, making investments of value, having the thrill of discovery, and collecting just for the sake of collecting. Antiques are tangible evidence of a quieter era of more gracious living before our technological age of speed.

Mrs. Duggan indicated table arrangements—flowers and setting—that were typical of periods represented by collector's items of china, pewter, and glassware. Displayed were Early American pewter of about 1774; blue wildflower glass and amber wheat and barley glass of the seventies; opaque or milk-white glass, green beaded grape glass, and tea leaf ironstone china of the eighteen hundreds; and flowing blue stone china made in England about 1825.

Mrs. C. J. Knapp introduced the program of music, stating that the history of America has been written by many different groups among which are musicians. The period in history from 1910 to 1920 was characterized by waltzes and ballads changing to an increase in speed depicted by jazz and swing in an era of dancing.

Mrs. J. B. Godard, introduced Merle Baker of Norman Park, DeLoyce Strickland of Moultrie, and Louise Connoway of Doerun, who represented their schools in the Good Citizens Contest.

[1009]
Mrs. George Huber, Jr., Regent, presented to the Chapter trophies awarded at the State Conference at Savannah. Awards were: Dorothy J. Waldman trophy in American Music, Frances Lamar Lowe trophy for best cooperation with the C. A. R., Hightower award for work done for Approved Schools, an award for work done for American Indians, and a tie for second place by the National Defense Committee.

Mrs. Jane Quarterman Comer, Reporter

Elizabeth Maxwell Steele (Salisbury, N. C.). During the Rowan County Bicentennial celebration April 12-18, members of the Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, appropriately gowned in colonial costumes, were hostesses from 10 a.m. until 10 p.m. to the population of the County and all the native sons from far and near.

Bi-centennial headquarters were located in the 100-year-old Quinn House and it was there that the Daughters decorated the living and dining rooms with authentic colonial period furnishings. The rooms in all their splendor, with refreshments included, would have meant nothing if the people of Rowan county had not graciously responded by visiting there and joining in the hospitable occasion.

Approximately 2,800 people signed the register, not including groups of school children and others on tour. Chapter members feel that those who came are better acquainted with D. A. R. activities and that the members themselves are greatly enriched by the many contacts made during a celebration never to be forgotten.

Chairmen of each day’s activities were Mrs. Frank W. Kirk, Sr., Mrs. Leon S. Bradshaw, Mrs. Edwin Norvell, Mrs. Frank Wilson, Mrs. William P.彭斯, Mrs. Franklin Pratt, Sr., and Mrs. J. R. Norwood.

Eleanor Hoey Bradshaw, Regent

Mayaimi (South Miami, Fla.) received its Charter November 17, 1952, in colorful ceremonies in the profusely decorated auditorium at Simpson Garden Center, Miami.

Mrs. George Castleman Estill, Organizing Regent, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. St. Julien Rosemond, Chapter Officers, and distinguished Daughters and Sons of several patriotic societies, received the 200 guests. Master St. Julien Rosemond, Junior, Taholoochee Society C. A. R. color-bearer, advanced their colors, and Mrs. Robert Burton gave the invocation. Mrs. Marion Owens led the Pledge of Allegiance, and the American’s Creed, followed by the National Anthem.

Misses Margaret Burton, junior president, and Nancy Jones presented white orchid corsages from Taholoochee Society to Mrs. Estill and Mrs. Patrick Odom, Florida’s Vice President General, during whose administration the Chapter was organized. Mrs. Thomas Stevens presented a delightful program of music and Major Fred Davidson, USMCR, who made a forceful address, “Freedom, let us keep it.” Mrs. Odom graciously presented the National Society’s Charter and a gavel to Mrs. Estill for the new Chapter and cited her following record accomplishment: Appointed October 24, 1951; Organized November 17, 1951 (at the Riviera Presbyterian Church, South Miami) with 15 members: Chapter confirmed December 5, 1951; Taholoochee Society C. A. R. confirmed February 17, 1952.

The Regent reported Mayaimi 100% in committee chairmen, Building Fund.
PRESENTING CHARTER: (left to right) Mrs. Jack E. Stewart, State Librarian; Mrs. Patrick H. Odom, Florida’s Vice President General; and Mrs. George Castleman Estill, Regent of Mayaimi Chapter.

and Valley Forge Bell Tower at State Conference, March, 1952. At the Charter Party she reported 42 members and three papers pending. Organizing Officers in ranking order were: Mesdames Estill, Edward Comer, Luther Davenport, Verlie Green, Alex Balfe, Marion Owens, Johnson Pace, Edward Longman, Leroy Swift, and Charles Tillman.

When Fontenado explored Florida in the 1500’s he named the present Lake Okeechobee “Laguna de Mayaimi,” (lake of sparkling, or sweet, water) hence our Chapter name, the origin of Miami.

Following the benediction Chapter Officers poured, alternately, and members assisted at the beautifully appointed table during the tea-hour.

Florence Harris Longman, Press Relations Chairman

Locally Miss Munn’s family have been residents for three generations. Her mother was a student of the Troy Female Seminary under Madame Emma Willard, and she herself lives in a house on Second Avenue, in the Lansingburg section, where she moved with her parents when she was three years old, surrounded by family portraits and mementos of the past, including a portrait of her father painted by herself. She lives alone in the 19-room house, which is more than a hundred years old and was built by Manning Lansing, the son of Jacob Lansing after whom the town of Lansingburg was named.

She does her own marketing and cooking and remembers with pride the time she was president of the “Playgrounds of Troy,” a project started by representatives of various women’s organizations which laid the foundation for the present recreational program for Troy school children.

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Philip Schuyler (Troy N. Y.). At a recent meeting Miss Ida Munn was honored by Philip Schuyler Chapter for her thirty years of devoted service in leading the members in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, without missing a meeting since her appointment as Flag Chairman thirty years ago.

Miss Munn’s devotion to her country is inherited from her patriot ancestors. Her great-great-grandfather, Joseph Munn, fought in the American Revolution and was one of the founders of Hartford, Conn. She has in her possession a flag made and used by her grandparents during the Civil War.

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When younger, Miss Munn was a well-known local artist and a teacher of art at Emma Willard School and privately in her own studio. She is a member of many historical organizations among them the Daughters of 1812, the New England Colony of Women in Albany, the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of New York City and the Rensselaer County Historical Society.

Kathleen Mitchell Cowen, Regent

Milly Barrett (Los Angeles, Cal.) is composed entirely of business and professional women. The Chapter has taken its name from a Revolutionary War heroine who led the women of Concord, Mass., in
making the cartridges fired in the Battle of Concord.

On the evening of March 24, a Mother-Daughter meeting was held in the banquet room of Hotel Mayan, Los Angeles. The guests of honor were representatives of four generations of the family of Mrs. Julian C. Brooks, Past Regent of the Chapter. They were her mother, Mrs. Ione H. Sprague, formerly a member of the Fort Dearborn Chapter, Chicago; Mrs. Brooks; her daughter, Mrs. Patricia Wiley, a member of Colonel William Cabell Chapter; and her six-year-old granddaughter Susan Wiley.

In the absence of her own mother, the Regent, Mrs. Doris Haynes Wright, had as her guest Mrs. John Whittier Howe Hodge, Past Vice President General, and Honorary State Regent of California; it was in the home of Mrs. Hodge that the Chapter was organized on December 22, 1938.

The speaker was Miss Edna Fowler, State Vice Chairman of Americanism, who brought us a stirring message on the special need for good citizenship in these times. Delegates to the California State Conference in San Francisco during March gave their reports. Three new members were inducted into membership in the Chapter.

On May 18, the Regent presented a medal for outstanding achievement to an ROTC cadet of Roosevelt High School, Los Angeles.

During the past year members of the Chapter have assisted the handcraft teacher on Saturday afternoons at Neighborhood Center, a clubhouse maintained by the California Society, D. A. R., for underprivileged boys and girls of the Boyle Heights district. A wonderful work is being done at the Center in teaching these children, all of foreign descent, to be good American citizens.

Doris Haynes Wright, Regent

Cumberland County (Pennsylvania) was entertained February 14 by Mrs. Frank Wetzel at the Molly Pitcher Hotel, Carlisle. Under "the caption "Extending Our Horizon" the Transferred and Associate members from out of the State Chapters formed a panel. Each one told something of interest concerning the Chapter from which she had come. The responses were instructive, inspirational and entertaining. Those participating were: seated, from left to right, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Crosly from Washington, D. C.; Miss Belle Schwarz from New York; Mrs. George Geisler from West Virginia. Standing, Mrs. Theodore Ramage and Mrs. Arthur Newton from Massachusetts; Mrs. Clyde Wildman from Indiana; Mrs. Albert E. Andrews from Maine; Mrs. O. D. Henry from Kansas. Mrs. S. Harper Myers, Regent, presided and was surprised to have a new D. A. R. song, composed by Mrs. Helen Hall Bucher and dedicated to her, sung in her honor.

At the New Years Guest Luncheon, January 3, at the same hotel, the program was planned to publicize State and National Works of the D. A. R. We had our State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, as our speaker.

The Conodoguinet Society of C. A. R. sponsored by the Cumberland County Chapter arranged for their Annual Memorial Day Service, May 24, at the Indian Graveyard at Carlisle Barracks, which was formerly the Carlisle Indian School.

Elizabeth B. Rupp Myers, Regent
Mary Clap Wooster (New Haven, Conn.) celebrated its 60th Anniversary, April 13, with Mrs. Carl L. Hartshorn, Regent, as Narrator.

April 21, 1893, eighteen ladies met at the home of Mrs. Morris Tyler, to consider establishing a Chapter. It became number 53 of the National Society. It was named for Mary Clap Wooster, wife of Major General David Wooster and a daughter of Thomas Clap, an early President of Yale College. She was a direct descendant of Mayflower ancestors.

Miss Emily Louise Gerry, the first Regent, was a daughter of Elbridge Gerry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, the only Real Daughter in the United States ever chosen as a Regent and the only daughter of a signer to occupy that office.

A birthday cake, surrounded by blue candles, made an appropriate setting. The large center candle, symbolic of the National Society, was lighted by Miss Emeline A. Street, Past Vice President General; the State candle by Mrs. G. Harold Welch, State Regent; and the Chapter candle by Mrs. Carl L. Hartshorn, present Regent.

Historical highlights of ten-year periods were given by the following former Regents in the order they served, each lighting a candle; Miss Street, Mesdames Frederick A. White, James F. Hunter, George H. Smith, Daniel H. Gladding and George R. Willis. Mrs. Hubert M. Sedgwick and Mrs. Merton W. Handy, former Regents, were unable to be present.

Mrs. Franklin E. Ferguson of the Junior Group, Mrs. Charles Newton of the Evening Group and Miss Lynn Stevens of Amos Morris Society, lighted candles for their respective groups.

A reception for National and State Officers and guests followed the program.

Mrs. Sheldon G. Stirling, Press Relations Chairman

Magnolia State (Jackson, Miss.) marked the grave of Revolutionary patriot, Jacob Neely, Sunday afternoon, March 29, in the old Liberty Baptist Church cemetery seven miles east of Jackson. A bronze marker was placed by Miss Madeline Ferris Cotter, Regent, in a dedication service conducted by the Honorary Chapter Chaplain, Mrs. John L. Sutton. Mrs. John J. Paschal accepted on behalf of the Neely descendants. Following a prayer by Mrs. Charles C. Alford, Mrs. Bruce H. Nicholson led the group in singing “America.”

Dr. William D. McCain, archivist and Director of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, spoke of the courage of this North Carolina soldier in the War for Independence, and of Jacob Neely’s pioneering spirit which led him to Georgia where he settled for a few years, and then on to Mississippi. Dr. McCain also paid tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution for their work in preserving records of the past.

Two Neely descendants made brief talks: Mr. Charles E. Russell, and Mr. Carroll May, who placed a wreath on the grave.

The family line of Jacob Neely was proved by Mrs. Louise Mosely Heat on of Clarksdale. She first located the grave in Rankin County. Miss Mary J. Berry, of Jackson, Chapter Historian, then undertook the task of locating as many living descendants of this patriot as possible. She accomplished this through much research, voluminous correspondence and innumerable telephone calls, finding descendants in Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, Nevada, North Carolina, Connecticut, Arkansas, Texas, California, Washington, Florida, Michigan, Oklahoma, New York and Cuba.
Pictured are (left to right) Mr. Russell, Mr. May, Mrs. John R. Bane, Mrs. Robert E. McGill, Dr. E. A. May, Miss Irene Howard, all Neely descendants; Miss Mary J. Berry, Chapter Historian; Dr. McCain; Mrs. Paschal; Mrs. Edward L. Trenholm, State President, Mississippi Society, C. A. R.; Mrs. Robert W. Henry, Honorary State Regent, Mississippi Society, D. A. R.; Mrs. Alford, “Rosalie” (Mississippi D. A. R. shrine) Chairman; Mrs. Herbert D. Forrest, State Regent; Miss Cotter; Mrs. Nicholson, D. A. R. Magazine Chapter Chairman; Mrs. Sutton.

The inscription on Jacob Neely’s marble tombstone reads: “Jacob Neely died July 15, 1845 in the 87th year of his age.”

Mrs. Bruce H. Nicholson, Magazine Chairman

Seawanhaka (Sea Cliff, N. Y.). On March 13, 1928, a group of twenty-nine ladies met at the home of Mrs. Philip Huntington and under the guidance of Mrs. Frank Parcells, Organizing Secretary General, organized Seawanhaka Chapter. Nine of the Charter members are still active: Mrs. Andrew K. Brown, Mrs. Albert Bell, Mrs. Philip Huntington, Mrs. Roy Harrold, Mrs. Daniel Lyuster, Mrs. Walter Morris, Mrs. Robert Steen, Mrs. John Wiggins and Mrs. Lauretta Stowe.

The American Legion of Glen Head graciously offered its new and splendidly equipped building for the 25th Anniversary of our beloved Chapter. For this courtesy the members are deeply grateful.

After the usual and impressive opening of all meetings the Regent, Mrs. Carl Nelson, introduced each honored guest, who in turn had a brief message for the Chapter: Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, State Regent; Mrs. Harold E. Erb, Vice State Regent and State Regent-Elect; Mrs. Floyd E. Woolsey, State Treasurer; District Vice Chairman of Press Relations; Mrs. Arthur Corwith, State Chairman of Program; Mrs. Eugene Overshine; Mrs. Carl Crittenden, State Chairman of Building Completion Fund; and Mrs. Howard Hegeman, State Chairman of the Friendly Fund.

Through the years Sewanhaka has given consistent support to National and State projects, one of which is the Good Citizen Award. Three High School students entered the contest and Alexandrine Post of Sea Cliff High was the winner of the prize, (district) a Government Bond presented by Mrs. Cook.

At the close of the meeting a social hour was spent around the tea table while we visited with the Nassau-Suffolk Regents Round Table and other Friends.

Mrs. Jeremiah Bonner Press Relations Chairman

Flag House (Philadelphia, Pa.) with seventy-five members and friends, celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary at the Historical Society of Frankford, on Saturday, April 11. A delicious luncheon was served. A birthday cake, with one gold candle, was cut by Miss Edna Randolph Worrell, charter member, with the Revolutionary sword of Captain Thomas Holme, ancestor of four members.

The Regent, Mrs. Harry S. McKain, presided and introduced the visiting Chapter Regents and State Officers. Mrs. Andrew Y. Drysdale, State Treasurer, told of some of the accomplishments of the Pennsylvania Daughters during her term of office.

A short history of the Chapter, prepared by Miss Worrell, the first Secretary, was read by Mrs. Robert Eppehimer. Tribute was paid to the thirteen founding members, three of whom are living. The highlights of fifty years were recalled, climaxed
with the issue of the Betsy Ross Memorial stamp, which project originated in the Chapter.

A living portrait of Betsy Ross, written by Miss Worrell and portrayed by Joan Wolf, a Chapter member, was given. This lovely story is in three parts and shows Betsy, first as the Quaker Rebel, then as a Colonial lady, the wife of Lieutenant John Ross, then in her declining years as the widow of Captain John Claypool, recalling the past. Throughout the presentation, appropriate music was rendered by Mrs. Charles W. Harvey, Jr.

The Chapter was formed in 1903 and all thirteen founding members were relatives of Betsy Ross, two of them had known her. The first scrap book of the Chapter was on display and was of great interest.

The souvenir program contained a silk thirteen-star flag and a Betsy Ross Memorial stamp.

Mabel Corson, Publicity Chairman

Schenectada (Schenectady, N. Y.), held a Colonial tea and musical at the home of Mrs. Andrew Bleser.

The guests were received by Mrs. Bleser, Mrs. Earl Devendorf, the Regent, Mrs. J. Glen Sanders, State Director, and Mrs. C. H. Hallenbeck. With the exception of Mrs. Bleser, all were wearing authentic colonial costumes.

In the library and living room of Mrs. Bleser's home, 1222 Lenox Road, were exhibits of Colonial China, glass, needlework and paintings. About 150 people supported this project to raise funds for the new D. A. R. headquarters building in Washington, D. C.

The musical part of the program was delightfully given by Mrs. Richard Carter, pianist; Mrs. James Burnside, soprano; and Mrs. John Yetter, flutist. All are members of the Etude Club.

Tea was served from a table centered with pale pink geraniums, white carnations and stock. Pouring were past Regents: Mrs. Ceylon Lippitt of Coopers-town, Miss Lucy Comstock, Mrs. Kelsie Mead, Mrs. R. L. Worcester, Mrs. Harry C. Funston and Mrs. Earl Devendorf. They were assisted by the Misses Nancy Ryder, Carol Ryder and Marjorie Stonzell, all members of the C. A. R.

Mrs. C. H. Hallenbeck

Isaac Van Wart (Van Wert, Ohio). “Ladies in Moonlight,” a one-act play was presented on March 10, 1953, at the State Conference in Columbus, Ohio, by members of Isaac Van Wart Chapter, Van Wert, upon invitation from the State Regent, Mrs. Ralph O. Whitaker.

“Ladies in Moonlight” is a Samuel French production by Besse Patterson Gephart. It brings to life the wives of five United States presidents—Washington, John Adams, Madison, Lincoln and Grant. These ladies discuss the changes which have taken place in the American political scene and also give a glimpse into the personal lives of the presidents and their families.

The play was given in the Hall of Mirrors of the Deshler-Wallick Hotel. We had previously presented this play at the February, 1952, Chapter meeting when we had as a guest speaker our State Officer, Mrs. Arthur T. Davis, of Alliance, Ohio, at that time Recording Secretary and now Vice Regent of Ohio. Mrs. Davis was so impressed with the rendition of “Ladies in Moonlight,” under the able direction of Mrs. Miller English, also a Chapter member, that Mrs. Davis recommended to Mrs. Whitaker that the Isaac Van Wart Chapter Players be invited to the 1953 State Conference, as a part of the entertainment at one of the evening meetings. “Ladies in Moonlight” was well received by the dele-
gates and guests attending the Ohio State Conference and played to a packed house.

We were delighted that Miss Gertrude Carraway, our new President General and guest speaker Tuesday evening, March 10, for State Conference held in Columbus, Ohio, was also interested and in our audience to view "Ladies in Moonlight"—much to our pride and joy.

Miss Charlotte Hamilton, Treasurer
Mrs. Thomas Harte Eldredge, Regent

Wilderness Road (Wytheville, Va.).

"Youth in Our Hearts" was the program theme of Wilderness Road Chapter, at the March meeting Thursday in the George Wythe Hotel ball room.

The program, which centered about local youth projects, was under the guidance of Mrs. L. Y. Gardner, chairman of D. A. R. Good Citizenship contest for the Chapter. Mrs. Gardner, with the aid of her committee, has conducted good citizenship contests in seven accredited high schools in communities from which Wilderness Road Chapter draws its membership. This year, for the first time, boys as well as girls have been eligible to enter the contest.

The winners in the seven schools were as follows:

Bland—Barbara Bane, Walter R. Dillow, Jr.; Ceres—Dora Ann Lindamood, Stafford Osborne Shewey; Hillsville—Margaret Ann Howlett, Ray Burnett; Jackson Memorial—Rachel Melton, Draper Riggins; Rural Retreat—Lucille Burkett, Kenneth Wayne Fulton; Speedwell—Janet Williams, J. D. Crockett; George Wythe High—Avis Cline, Edward Canny.

During Commencement exercises, each boy will be awarded a D. A. R. good citizenship medal and pin, and each girl a pin and certificate. From this group, winners of $5 checks presented by Mrs. Gardner for outstanding papers were Dora Ann Lindamood of Ceres and Ray Burnett of Hillsville.

The meeting was conducted by Mrs. F. B. Kegley, Regent, and was attended by members of Stuart Chapter, Fort Chiswell Society C. A. R., and other guests. Special tribute was paid to Mrs. E. L. Garrett of Wilderness Road Chapter who is retiring as leader of the C. A. R. group after serving as Senior President and sponsor for twenty-four years.

Younger members of the C. A. R. conducted devotionalis for the meeting and presented a brief patriotic program.

Alice M. Moore,
Vice Regent

Lieut. George Nixon
(Continued from page 1001)
was then 90 years old and a resident of Clinton County.

George Nixon (Jr.) was born in Delaware about 1790; in 1803 he moved to Pennsylvania. He married Hannah Wilson about 1807. His second wife was Christine Pence, whom he married in 1830. In 1833 he moved from Canton Township to Smith Township, Washington County. In 1844 he left Smith Township. There is no further record of George Nixon, Jr.

George Nixon, III, was born in 1821 on the farm of his grandfather, George Nixon, Sr. at Washington, Pennsylvania. In 1843 he married Margaret Trimmer of Smith Township. About 1853 George Nixon, III moved to Elk Township, Vinton County, Ohio. He died at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania a few days after the battle in July 1863. He was a private in Company B, of the 73rd Regiment of Ohio Infantry. He is buried in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

Samuel Brady Nixon (1848-1914) was a son of George III and the father of Francis Anthony Nixon. Vice President Richard Nixon is a son of Francis Anthony Nixon, who now lives in Whittier, California. The descent of the Vice-President from Lieutenant George Nixon is thoroughly documented by records in the Washington County Courthouse, National Archives, and the Archives of Delaware.

Mrs. Patton Honored

Mrs. James B. Patton, Honorary President General and National Defense Chairman, was signally honored June 17 when she received the annual S.A.R. award for constructive citizenship, presented at the closing banquet during the annual convention of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at Cincinnati, Ohio.
Genealogical Department

CONNECTICUT PROBATE RECORDS, 1713-25
DISTRICT OF NEW LONDON

Through Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Connecticut


Division of Estate of John Meach late of Preston June 15, 1725. Page 107. 1. To John Meach, eldest son. 2. To Aaron Meach, youngest son. 3. To William Meach, second son. 4. To Edward Meach, fifth son. 5. To Daniel Meach. 6. To Thomas Meach. 7. To Moses Meach. Recorded Fifth Book—Folio 121, 122, 123, March 12, 1725/6.


Division of Estate of Samuell Harris, late of N. L. April 20th, 1725. 1. To the Widow. 2. To William Harris, eldest son. 3. To Sam. Harris. 4. To Ebenezer Harris. 5. To Lydia Harris.

Division of John Tracy late of Norwich, who deceased March 27th, 1726. 1. To his widow. 2. To Ann Tracy, Daughter. 3. To Ruth Tracy, daughter. Recorded 5th Book—Folio 153, 154—Aug. 6th, 1726.

Will of James Minor of Stonington. Page 159. 1. To my wife, Mrs. Sarah Minor. 2. To my son James. 3. To my son Charles. 4. To my son Daniel. 5. To my daughter, Freelove. 6. To my daughter Abigail. 7. To my daughter Ann. 8. To my nephew Thomas Minor. Fifth Book—Folio 157—Aug. 8, 1726.

Will of Richard Christophers July 13, 1720
Page 160. Wife: Gracie Christophers. 1. To my son Christopher land in Groton. 2. To my son Richard. 3. To my daughter Mary Gray, husband of Late John Gray. 4. To my daughter Grace. 5. To my daughter Lydia married to Capt. May. 6. To my daughter Ruth. 7. To my daughter Joanna. 8. To my daughter Lucretia. 9. To my youngest daughter Lucy. Probated June 27, 1726.


Will of Thomas Gates of Norwich July 10th, 1723. Page 176. 1. To my son Joseph. 2. To my son Josiah. 3. To my daughter Sarah. 4. To my son Caleb. 5. To my daughter Ruth. 6. To my daughter Hannah. 7. To my eldest daughter, Elizabeth Johns or Holmes. 8. To my daughter Mary. 9. To my daughter Deborah Standy. 10. To my daughter Anna Tyler. 11. To my daughter Abigail Fobs. 12. To my grand-son Thomas Gates, Caleb's oldest son. Wife not mentioned but her maiden name must have been Noyes because he mentions Mary Rose's Uncle gave her land and his name was Joseph Noyes. Recorded 5th Book of Wills—Folio 165—Oct. 6, 1726.

Division of the Estate of Joseph Rogers of New London Jan. 12, 1725/6. Page 182. 1. To the heirs of James Rogers, eldest brother. 2. To Samuel Rogers, second brother. 3. To John Rogers, third brother. 4. To Jonathan Rogers, fourth brother. 5. To Roland Rogers, youngest brother. 6. To Elizabeth Crossman, eldest sister. 7. To Sarah Williams, second sister. 8. Bartheba Harris (Does not mention who she is) Fifth Book of Wills—Folio 188, 189.

Will of Henry Bennet of Lyme April 28, 1726 Page 184. 1. To my wife Sarah Bennet. 2. To my son John Bennet. 3. To my son John Gent. 4. To my son Caleb. 5. To my grandson, Caleb Bennet, son of Caleb. 6. To my daughter, Rose Wills or Wille. 7. To my daughter Sarah Dalton. 8. To my daughter Love Mack. 9. To my daughter Dorothy Wood. 10. To my grandson, Caleb Bennet (He mentions him before) 11. To my grandson, John Bennet. 12. Executor: My son John Mack (he must mean his son-in-law and affectionately calls him "Son"). Fifth Book of Wills—Folio 189 and 190. March 2, 1726.

Will of Jonathan Palmer of Stonington Feb. 3, 1726/7. Page 195. 1. To Rebecca Davidson, reliek of Andrew Davidson, dec’d. 2. To my brother, Benjamin Palmer. 3. To my Cousin Sarah Palmer, the daughter of my brother Joseph Palmer. (He means his niece.) 4. To my Cousin Sarah Palmer, the daughter of my brother Joseph Palmer. (Again he means his niece.) 5. To my Cousin Amos Palmer, the son of my brother Joseph (His nephew). 6. To my sister Hannah Palmer. 7. To my brother Joseph Palmer. Fifth Book of Wills—Folio 195, 196—April 4, 1727.

Will of John Harris of Norwich. Page 196. 1. To my wife, Susanna. 2. To my Cousin, John Harris. 3. To my brother, Robert Harris. 4. To my brother, Benjamin Craft. 5. To my Cousin James Burchard, Jr. (Why is his brother named Craft?) Fifth Book of Wills—Folio 195—April 5, 1727.


Division of Estate of Christopher Stubkins of N. L. Dec. 13th, 1726. Page 206. 1. To Brother,
John S. 2. To eldest sister Deborah. 3. To second sister Meriam. 4. To third sister, Mary Williams. 5. To fourth sister, Margaret Howard. 6. To Fifth sister, Jane Shepard. 7. To sixth sister, Isabel Sedwick, youngest sister. Fifth Book of Wills—Folio 202, 203. April 24th, 1727.

Division of estate of Thomas Stevens, late of Killingworth. 1. To Deborah, eldest daughter. 2. To Sarah, second daughter. 3. To Hannah, youngest daughter. 4. To Abel, son. Recorded Fifth Book of Wills—Folio 209. Aug. 4, 1727.

Will of Matthew Beckwith of Lyme March 19, 1714 or 15. Page 221. 1. To my wife Sarah. 2. To Matthew. 3. To James. 4. To Jonathan. 5. To Prudence. 6. To Elizabeth. 7. To Ruth. 8. To Sarah. The above Children are those of my first wife. 9. To my beloved Grisell which I had by my second wife, Sarah and to her husband, Elekam Cooley, the land which was last willed to her by her Grand-father Mr. Matthew Griswold, dec’d. Recorded Fifth Book—Folio 210, 211—Aug. 11, 1727.


Will of Richard Bushnell, Norwich June 3, 1725. 1. To my wife, Elizabeth. 2. To my oldest son, Caleb. 3. To my son Benjamin. 4. To Ann, the wife of William Hyde. 5. To Elizabeth, the wife of Jabez Hyde. Probated Sept. 4, 1727—Book 5—Folio 220, 221.


Will of William Parke, of Preston, yeoman July 29th, 1727. Page 254. 1. To my son Joshua Parke. 2. To my son, John Parke. 3. To my daughter, Hannah. 4. To my daughter, Judith. 5. To my daughter, Deborah. 6. To my daughter, Martha. Probated Oct. 10, 1727—Book 5, Folio 228.

Will of Aaron Burnam of Ipswich County Essex, New Eng. April 24th, 1718. Page 281. Because he was going to sea, he made this will. He left everything to his beloved wife, Esther Burnam. Probated Norwich—Book 5, Folio 240—Jan. 12, 1727. He was deceased on the 18th day of Aug. 1727—Page 282.

Division of Estate of Benjamin Lester. May 3rd, 1727. Page 270. 1. To Elizabeth, the widow. 2. To Timothy, the eldest son. 3. To John, the second son. 4. To Benjamin, the third son. 5. To Isaac, the fourth son. 6. To David, the fifth son. 7. To Jonathan, the sixth son. 8. To Daniel, the seventh son. 9. To Anne, the eldest daughter. 10. To Hannah, the youngest daughter. Fifth Book—Folio 235, 236, 237—Jan. 9th, 1727.

Division of Estate of Deacon Joseph Perkins of Norwich. Oct. 10, 1727. Page 274. 1. To the


Last will of John Wade of Lyme June 25, 1722. P. 335. 1. I give to my daughter, Elizabeth Champion. 2. I give to my wife, Hannah. 3. I give to my son John Wade. 4. I give to my son George Wade. Folio 265—Book 5—April 24th, 1728.

Division of Estate of Samuel Bates, late of Saybrook June 17th, 1727. Page 309. 1. To my Widow. 2. To Richard, the only son. 3. To Anne. 4. To Mary—all land in Canterbury. 5. To Elizabeth. 6. To Abigail. 7. To Tiporah. Book 5—Folio 266, 267. Jan. 17, 1727.


Will of William Comstock of Lyme Jan. 4th, 1726/7. Page 338. 1. To my wife Nancy. 2. To my eldest son John. 3. To my son William. 4. To my son Samuel. 5. To my daughter Ruth. 6. To my daughter Mary. 7. To my daughter Abigail. 8. To my four youngest daughters. Probated, Haddam, May 2, 1728—5th Book—folio 266, 267.

Division of Estate of Capt. Caleb Bushnell of Norwich. Page 294. 1. To the Widow. 2. To Richard, the only son. 3. To Anne. 4. To Mary—all land in Canterbury. 5. To Elizabeth. 6. To Abigail. 7. To Tiporah. Book 5—Folio 245, 247. Jan. 17, 1727.


Will of Samuel Whipple of Groton. April 18, 1728. 1. To my wife Deborah Whipple. 2. To my son Daniel W. 3. To my son Zachariah. 4. To my son Zephamiah. 5. To my eldest daughter, Alex (Alice) Whipple. 6. To my daughter Hope Caprin. 5th Book—Folio 269—June 20th, 1728. Probated May 7th, 1728.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE


Will of Joseph Lester. April 15, 1712—P. 355. 1. To brother Daniel Executor. 2. To my son Joseph. 3. To my daughter Catherine, a cripple. 4. To my other daughters (no names given). Nov. 10, 1727. Probated. Folio 279, 280.


Will of Israel Richards of New London. 1. To his son Jeremiah not yet 21. Then he mentions his two sons and the rest of his estate to his daughters but no names mentioned. Probated Oct. 6, 1728—Sixth Book—Folio 9.


Division of Estate of Fergus MacDowell of Stonington who came from Ireland. July 6th, 1728. Page 440. 1. To his sister, Jas. Moure. 2. To her son James Moore. 3. To her son William Moore. 4. To her daughter, Elizabeth. 5. To her daughter, Mary. 6. To her daughter, Jaen. 7. To his sister Grizzell's two children. a. Mary b. Archibald. Recorded 6th Book—Folio 38—June 26, 1730.


Will of Elizabeth Winthrop of New London. May 13, 1731. 1. To my kinsman, John Winthrop, Esq. 2. To my loving kinswoman, Mrs. Mary Wanton. 3. To my loving friend Mr. Thomas Prentice. 4. To the two daughters of my sister Wickwire. Inventory April 28th, 1731. Recorded 6th Book—Folio 80—November 19, 1731.


Will of Sarah Prentis of New London. April 2, 1733. P. 614. 1. To my daughter Anne Hosnerl 1 large Pewter platter for a mourning ring that I had for my son Joseph. 2. To my Daughter Patience Bulkeley. 3. To my Daughter Sarah Mighele. 4. To my Grand-daughter, Mary Graves. 5. To my Daughter Irene Graves. 6. To my daughter Rachel. 7. To my daughter Elizabeth Green. Recorded Book 6—Folio 126—Nov. 5, 1733.


Will of Nicholas Street of Groton. July 6, 1733. Wife: Mary Street. Children: 1. To my only son, James Street. 2. To my daughter, Elizabeth Smith. 3. To my daughter, Anna Smith. 4. To my daughter, Jerusha Smith. 5. To my daughter, Mary S. 6. To my daughter Susanna S. Probated: Aug. 23, 1733—Book 6—Folio 142, July 6, 1734.


Will of Joseph Rockwell, late of Norwich who deceased June 14, 1733. Recorded Book 6, Folio 141—July 6th, 1734.


Will of Christopher Avery of North Stonington. 1. To my wife, Mary Avery. 2. To my son, Christopher Avery. 3. To my grand-son Christopher Avery son of Christian. 4. To my grand-daughter, Carline Avery, daughter of my son Timothy, dec'd. 5. To my grand-son, Timothy Avery, son of my son Christopher. 6. To my daughter Temperance, widow of Abil Avery. 7. To my son Jonathan Avery. 8. To my grand-daughter, Lucy Avery, daughter of my daughter Temperance. 9. To my grand-daughter, Temperance, sister of Lucy. Christopher Avery died July 5, 1819.

Will of Benjamin Brewster. June 28th, 1709. 1. To my Wife, Anna Dart. (They were married 1659). 2. To my daughter, Mary, born 1660. 3. To my daughter, Ann, born 1662. 4. To my son, Jonathan, born Nov. 1664. 5. To my son, Daniel, born March, 1667. 6. To my son, William, born 1668. 7. To my daughter, Ruth, born Sept. 16, 1671. 8. To my son, Benjamin, born Nov. 28, 1676. 9. To my daughter, Elizabeth, born June 28, 1678. My grandsons, Jonathan and Joseph, sons of my son Jonathan, deceased. The name of my son-in-law is Thomas Adgate. It does not mention to which daughter he was married.

Will of Isaac Pilling of Stonington. 1. To my wife, Nancy Billing. 2. To my daughter, Mary Walton. 3. To my nephew William Pilling. 4. To my nephew George Pilling. April 10, 1863.


Will of John D. Palmer of Stonington, son of Lemuel Palmer. 1. To my wife, Mary Palmer. 2. To my nephew, John D. P. Rhodes, son of Harry Rhodes. 3. To Oliver Brown of Trenton, N. Y. 4. To Edwin Burdick of Stonington. 5. To Mary Crandell daughter of Abel Crandall of Stonington. 6. To my sister, Abby D. Smith, wife of Harry Smith of S. 7. To the children of my sister Mary Palmer, late the wife of Zeba D. Palmer of Stonington, deceased. 8. To my sister Hannah Palmer, wife of Paul Palmer of Stockbridge, Mass. 9. To my sister Bridget H. Rhodes,

Will of Simon Carew of Stonington. 1. To my niece, the daughter of my late son Daniel C. 2. To my niece the daughter of my late son Daniel C. 3. To my niece Eebenezer G. C. 4. To my son Simon S. Carew. November, 1854.

Will of James Fitch of Norwich Feb. 7, 1695/6. 1. To my son, James. 2. To my daughter Abigail. 3. To my daughter Elizabeth. 4. To my daughter Hannah. 5. To my son Samuell. 6. To my son-in-law Nathaniel Bissell, the husband of my daughter Dorothy. 7. To my son Daniel—lands given to his Mother by her Father, Major John Mason. 8. To my son John at Windham. 9. To my son Jeremiah. 10. To my son Jabez. 11. To my son Nathaniel. 12. To my son Joseph. 13. To my son Eliever. 14. To my daughter Anne. 15. To my beloved and faithful wife. 16. Executors: Wife and her two brothers, Capt. Samuel Mason and Left'tn Daniel Mason.

Deed of Land from Mary Pierpoint & John Hempsted to Elisha Bennett. We, Mary Pierpoint of Middletown, County of Hartford and John Hempsted of New London, received from Elisha Bennett of Stonington... Do give, grant... unto said Elisha Bennett... one certain tract of land being in Stonington and is that land which my Honored Father, Joshua Hempsted, Esq. dec'd gave to me Pary Pierpont in his last will April 22, 1776.

Queries

Morrow-Forsythe-Drake—James Morrow, m. bef. 1793, of Ky., had 9 ch.: Robert, James, John, Nathan, Mary, Elizabeth, Naney, Hannah and William. William, b. 1793, m. Rachel Drake, acc. to Census, b. in Pa. Later James, William and Rachel moved to Jefferson twn., Brown Co., O. This is app. not the James Morrow mentioned in History of Brown County.

William and Rachel Drake Morrow had a son, Capt. Jackson Morrow, b. 1816, m. Hannah Forsythe, b. 1820. Hannah was dau. of John Forsythe and wife, Pitera (?) Mitchell (?). John Forsythe also had come to O. from Ky. Jackson and Hannah Forsythe Morrow later moved to Iowa. Want earlier fam. hist. on any of these lines.—Dorothy Weede Bethel, 1425 Payne, Wichita, Kan.

Gambill—My gr.gr.gr.father, Henry Gambill, was b. in N. C. in 1790. He m. Elizabeth Holbrook in Wilkes Co., N. C. 1816. They went to Ky. in 1822. I would like to know the names of his par. or any inf. conc. him before his coming to Ky.—Joy Gambill Sparks, 1800 Ashland Ave., Ashland, Ky.

Corrigan-McNight-Hinds-Death (Death)—Wish inf. to prove D. A. R. line. Mother was Mary Corrigan, first gen. from Ireland; father, James McNight. Gr.father—William Seymour McNight, of Ohio; gr.mother, Susan Ann Hinds, Ohio. Gr.gr.father, Beniah McNight. Gr.gr.mother, Sally Dearth (Death), who m. John Hinds.—Mrs. Clyde Hebbard, 519 Fourth St., Yreka, Calif.

Lamb-Roebeck—Wish to trace maternal line for D. A. R. membership. Mother's maiden name, Nancy Elisabeth Lamb. Gr.mother's maiden name, Louisa Roebuck. Gr.father, John Lamb, was a Civil War soldier at time of his death. Lambs are thought to have come to America after the Rev.—Mrs. Charles Orr, 643 W. Lennox, Yreka, Calif.

Dommer-Deetz-Lawbaugh-Espy—Wish data on these lines for D. A. R. eligiblity. Susan Dommer m. Michiel Deetz and came into Ohio, Tuscarawas Co., abt. 1811, from Somerset Co., Pa. Lewis Lawbaugh, Sr., wife Catherine Young (?). Lewis Lawbaugh, Jr., wife, Mary Espy. Dau. Mary Elizabeth m. Jacob H. Deetz, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. Eshanesville, O. Would like to corr.—Mrs. Albert F. Parrott, 521 N. Main St., Yreka, Calif.

Ringer—Wish to learn par. of gr.mother, Mary Milligan Ringer, wife of Jonathan Ringer, b. in Ohio abt. 1814. Don't know city or Co. Gr.mother's mother's maiden name may have been Doughtery. Two of gr.mother's sisters m. two bros. named McBeae or Mackle. Fam. rec. dest. by fire. Will be grateful for inf.—Mary A. Ringer, Apt. 2, 428 S. Stasha St., Stockton, Calif.

Morgan-Woods—John Morgan, b. ca. 1756, served from Frederick Co., Va., as Sgt. in Capt. Thos. Blackwell's Co., under Gen. Daniel Morgan, in Rev. He m. ca. 1780 Lucy Woods. B. date and name of par. wanted. Was John a son of Morgan Morgan of Frederick Co.? Any inf. on Morgan and Woods fam. grt. app.—Mrs. Ruth Burdette, Columbia, Ky.


Also wish data and dates on Jacob Butler, who m. Mary (Molly) Herring. Jacob was a pioneer settler of Decatur Co., Ga. He was son of Capt. Charles Butler of Sampson Co., N. C. Jacob's dau. was Louisa Butler, who m. William Chester.—W. A. Tyson, First Methodist Church, Biloxi, Miss.

King-Conrod-Moore—Would like to know birthplace, par. and gr.par. of John S. King, b. Aug. 12, 1799, d. at Waterford, Erie Co., Pa., Feb. or Apr. 12, 1875; and his wife Mary Kathran Conrad, b. Aug. 15, 1807, d. at Waterford June 16, 1859. Then he m. Hettie —, b. May 4, 1816, d. July 17, 1889, at Waterford. No issue by 2nd wife. Five sons by 1st wife, one of whom, my gr.gr.father, George Frederick, was b. May 28, 1830, in Harmony, Butler Co., Pa., d. Jan. 28, 1877, at Waterford. Another was Charles, who m. and lived in Danville, Ill. During War Between the States another son, J. A., served on the USS Brilliant in 1863.
Also would like to know birthplace and par. of Charity Moore, b. Aug. 29, 1748, d. Feb. 2, 1827. She m. July 3, 1777, at Turkey Hills, Ct., Job Phelps and had 5 ch. I have all inf. needed abt. ch., and Phelps lineage.—Mrs. Elsie H. Johnson, 311 Bird Ave., Buffalo 13, N. Y.

Scott—Wanted: name of first wife of John Scott, the Walker of S. C. He ser. abt. 1759-1831. d. Sept. 1, 1831, Onondaga Co., N. Y. Had dau. Lucy b. 1792. His 2nd wife was a widow ch.—Miss Elizabeth J. MacCormick, 144-05 88 Ave., Jamaica 35, N. Y.

Catherine Fitz Randolph—Catharine Fitz Randolph of Greenbrook Sec., Plainfield, N. J., m. Joseph Compton, of Woodbridge, N. J., July 9, 1803. She sd. to have been b. Oct. 12, 1786, d. Feb. 1, 1851. Who was she? Who were her par.? Fam. trad. says she was a Baptist, attended Baptist church at Plainfield, Had 11 ch. Were her par. James Fitz Randolph, who d. Feb. 18, 1823, in Plainfield, N. J., and Catharine (who?) Fitz Randolph, who d. Feb. 2, 1825, in Plainfield? Joseph Compton was son of Cornelius Compton, Jr., and wife Lydia Crawford, dau. of George Crawford and wife, Esther Scott, dau. of John Scott and wife, Mary Bills, of Thomas and Joanna Bills, Middleton, N. J. The Comptons were of Woodbridge. Joseph's fam. moved to Plainfield. Joseph Compton and Catharine Fitz Randolph had 11 ch.—Mrs. H. B. Estabrook, 304 Lowell St., Reading, Mass.

Woodward-Pitcock—Wanted inf. conc. Luke Woodward of Va. and Moses Pitcock of Md. SD. to have been in Rev. Luke's son, William, was m. Jan. 26, 1804, at Little Gunpowder Falls, Hartford Co., Md., to Elinor Pitcock, dau. of Moses. Their son, William Ashford Woodward, was my grandfather. Their other ch. were Aramel, Hannah, Ben, Malon and Mary Ellen.—Mrs. H. W. Elofson, 900 Okanogan Ave., Wenatchee, Wash.

Carter—Would like inf. abt. Robison Luke Carter, b. in Conn. abt. 1826; m. Eliza Ann Hooker, b. in Pa., abt. 1828. They had two dau.s.: Mary Catherine and Arvilla Appelonia. In what town was Carter b. and who were his par.? Where did they come from? Who were Eliza Ann's par.?—Mrs. C. M. Burgess, 434 Edgelawn Dr., Aurora, Ill.

Washburn—Joseph Washburn m. Hannah Latham, dau. of Robert Latham and wife, Susannah Winslow, dau. of John Winslow, who came in the ship, Fortune, 1621, and his wife, Mary Chilton Winslow. I know Robert Latham's father was Robert Latham. Want his mother's maiden name. Also want the immigrant to U. S. A. from Eng.—Ellen Swain, 701½ No. 4th St., DeKalb, Illinois.


Also want inf. re Alcinous Young, b. Dec. 16, 1796 N. H., Hillsboro Co., son of John Young, b. Salem, Mass., 1763, son of John, b. 1730, Eng. The 1875 Atlas of Joseph Harris Young stated gr.gr.father John Young "received a large grant of land from the King of England which he settled at or near Salem in the early days of Colonial History."—Mrs. Will G. Kelley, 730 Hibbard Rd., Winnetka, Ill.

Day—Wilborn (called Wm.) Day, b. Feb. 23, 1844, Alexandria, Ind., m. Cynthia Welch, b. Apr. 22, 1852, at Huntington Co., Ind., on Feb. 27, 1872. His father, Daniel Day, b. Dec. 24, 1812, in N. C. Want exact loc. Wife of Daniel was Elizabeth Jane Slusher, b. Nov. 12, 1824, poss. in W. Va. Par. came from Germany. Want b.place. Daniel Day's father was John William Day of N. C. Par. was from Scotland. His ch. were Daniel, Triplet. Lewis, Wilborn, Edmund, Elias Ambro and William. His wife's name was Anna ——. Who was John William Day's father? Did he have Rev. ser.?—Vera Boxell, 1102 W. 5th St., Marion, Ind.
Brower—Is Phoebe Brower who m. David Bonta in Pa. and after his d. m. Cornelius De- marr and moved to Mercer Co., Ky., a dau. of Daniel Brower and Marytin Koning? A Phoebe is mentioned in Daniel Brower’s will.—Mrs. C. Ellis Craig, Otwell, Ind.


Bryant—Want names and dates of par. of Sarah Henry Bryant, b. Sept. 8, 1757, York, Pa. M. William Bryant. One son, David, b. 4-30-1779. Col. Wm. Bryant was killed at Pickawatoway, Aug. 7, 1780, in Clark’s campaign. It has been handed down that Sarah was a sister of Patrick Henry, which is denied being the sis. of the Speaker Patrick H. Any inf. on anc. of Sarah Henry Bryant, who later m. Col. Abraham Bow- man will be app.—Mrs. Dan H. Priest, 5839 El Campo Terrace, Fort Worth, Tex.

Ransom—Wish inf. on Ransom fam. First rec. we have is James Ransom, will proved Oct. 15, 1740, Surrey Co., Va. Who m.? Ch.: James, m. Amy Davis; Grathmey, Catherine, Mary and Elizabeth. Wish to straighten out lines. Will get app. any inf.—Mrs. John Broach Harvey, 212 A De Sales Ave., Mobile 17, Ala.

Benedict—Who were par. of Benjamin Bened- dict? Ch.: George Eli, Benjamin, Ruben, Jacob, France, Emma, Mary, Susan and John, who m. Anna Sigmund. Sd. to be buried around Dan- ville, Pa.—Mrs. E. A. Snyder, 1008 S. 13th East, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Magill—Would like to know place of b. and names of par. of Charles Magill, my gr.gr.father, b. Feb. 14, 1785, Mar. lic. obt. in Winchester, Va., May 1, 1806; d. in Cincinnati, O., Oct. 24, 1860. Buried in Wesleyan cemetery, Cincinnati. Father of 11 ch., one Wesley Webster Magill, my gr.father, b. in St. Clairsville, O., Nov. 15, 1822. When he was abt. 16, fam. moved to Cincinnati.—Mrs. Mary M. Copps, 69 Capitol St., Watertown, Mass.

Cox-Todd-Enoch—Col. Isaac Cox and Mary Enoch had son, Michael, b. 1759, Hampshire Co., Va., buried West Liberty, W. Va., 1832. Second wife, Jerutha Brooks. Who was his first wife—? His sons, Michael, Jr., David and perhaps Martin, moved to Ohio. Michael m. 1808 to Mary Todd, b. Baltimore, re- married in Coshocton Co., O., a Mr. McPherson or Pearson, d. abt. 1850. Who were her par.?—Mrs. Howard Whipple Green, 2231 Delamere Dr., Cleveland Heights 6, Ohio.

Renfro (Renfrew-Renfrow-Rentfrow-Rent- fro-Rentfro)—Am compiling fam. hist. of Joseph Renfro, Bedford Co., Va., and also Rev. Moses Renfro of Va., Tenn. and Ky. Will all desc. please write me?—Mrs. George C. Lewis, 812 Summit Grove Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Norris—During Rev. war W. Ephraim Norris enlisted six times from Plymouth Co., Mass. Who was his wife? One dau. Elizabeth, Henry Coosbner. Who were his other ch.?—Minnie Speer Boone, Caruthersville, Mo.

Sumter (Sumpter-Sumster)—Gen. Thomas Sumter of S. C., had one bro. John. This John had a son, John. Would like to know whom this son m. and names of his ch. John moved to Tenn. as a young man and d. there. I have no dates. Would app. Bible rec.—Mrs. Catherin Cash, 2202 Logan St., Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Cox-Allen—James Ogle Cox, b. 4-1-1782 (in Va.) d. 8-4-1853 in Ky. m. Elizabeth Barron b. 2-17-1875 in Ky. d. 6-26-1860 in Ky. Ch.: John b. 9-12-1805, Abel b. 10-30-1808, d. 12-20-1836 m. Lavina Breeding. Mary b. 1-9-1811, Levina Jane b. 2-26-1813 d. 2-25-1893 m. 8-20-1835 Daniel Allen b. 12-6-1813 d. alt. 1845. Eliza A. b. 8-15-1815 d. 12-15-1835. Nancy b. 1-18-1818 d. aft. 1893 m. James Breeding 10-3-1835, James T. b. 6-20- 1819, Malinda b. 6-3-1822 m. Ed Hamilton 12-2- 1841, Chas. W. b. 1-26-1825 d. abt. 10-3-1850, Andrew and Amanda, twins, b. 12-21-1827. Want par., birthplaces, m. dates and any other helpful inf. on both James and Elizabeth.

Fam. Trad.: James’ father was killed by In- dians about 1793. There was a large family and some of the younger ch. had to be bound out. He had sister Rebecca, who m. a McNee and older bros. John and Tom (?). The older bros. decided to go west and James ran away from his master, joined them and came to Ky. He was abt. 13 at the time. They settled in Adair and Met- calfe Cos.

Also want names of par. and any other inf. abt. fam. of Daniel Allen, who m. Levina Cox. Daniel accompanied by his wife, and small son John and two cousins Marshall and Joel Allen came to Ky. from Va., reaching Mar. 1, 1840. He first settled in Pulaski Co. but later came to Cooper Co.—Etheh M. Allen, Butler, Mo.


Also want name of wife of Thomas Newman of Prince William Co. They had dau. named Elizabeth Moseley Newman, or perhaps Elizabeth Moxley Newman, who m. Samuel Faulconer around 1772 and lived in Essex Co. in 1790.—Meta A. Faulconer, 3615 Upton St., N. W., Washington 8, D. C.


Joseph Johnston O'Neil d. 12-22-1848, m. Belmont Co., Ohio 7-13-1807 Elizabeth Armstrong b. 4-15-1787, d. 5-4-1859. Was her father in Rev.? Want her par. names.

Was Cynthia name of mother of Joseph Johnston O'Neil and bro. Bennett named as sons of John Oneal (d. 1821) on Rev. pens. data? Lived Ohio Co., Va., now Marshall Co., W. Va. Was she dau. of Joseph Johnston? The name Johnston was for a grandfather named Joseph John or Johnstone. Who did Bennett marry? He had sons Robert and Isaac who lived Belmont Co., Ohio, and m. into Scott and Wagner fam. Was Uncle "Connie" a bro. or son of John Oneal? Did he m. 1798 Margaret Moore, Ohio Co., Va.? Was Daniel a bro. of John or a son? Who was father of one John O'Neil who married Margaret O'Neil and bro. Bennett named as sons of Scoffield in Ky. bef. 1865. Was she dau. O'Neale and in 1853 lived Woodford Co., Ill.?

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William Beachman listed in Anne Arundel Co., Ston O'Neil and bro. Bennett named as sons of Scoffield in Ky. bef. 1865. Was she dau. O'Neale and in 1853 lived Woodford Co., Ill.?

William Beachman listed in Anne Arundel Co., Ston O'Neil and bro. Bennett named as sons of Scoffield in Ky. bef. 1865. Was she dau. O'Neale and in 1853 lived Woodford Co., Ill.? John Oneal? Did he m. 1798 Margaret Moore, Ohio Co., Va.? Was Daniel a bro. of John or a son? Who was father of one John O'Neil who married Margaret O'Neil and bro. Bennett named as sons of Scoffield in Ky. bef. 1865. Was she dau. O'Neale and in 1853 lived Woodford Co., Ill.?
Charlotte Elaine Gregg, b. July 13, 1898 at Frankfort, Kan., m. Nov. 28, 1917.

Harry Walter Vernon was ch. of Henry Harold Vernon, b. June 11, 1866, at Rock Island, Ill., d. at Blue Rapids, Kan., Dec. 12, 1942, and his wife Minnie Belle Alley, b. Nov. 21, 1874 at Lone Jack, Mo.; m. May 17, 1893.

Minnie Belle Alley was ch. of Samuel Riley Alley b. Nov. 21, 1851 at Lone Jack, Mo., d. at Blue Rapids, Kan. Apr. 22, 1937 and his wife Mary Carolyn Dougherty Alley b. Feb. 29, 1853 at Bedford, Iowa, d. at Lawrence, Kan. Nov. 12, 1925, m. Jan. 18, 1873.


Major Henderson Alley was the child of Alley b. on --- at died at ---? Will grat. app. inf. to fill in these missing links.---

Anne Vernon (Mrs. Frank H.) Spink, Jr., 2020 W. 61st Terr., Kansas City 13, Mo.

Francis Jones-Powell-Owen-Roberts—Joseph Francis, b. Jan. 1765, Georgetown Dist., S. C., removed to Sumter Dist., S. C., when about thirteen, resided there until 1803, removed to Amite Co., Miss. Resided there until 1821, removed to Catahoula Parish, La. Resided there rest of his life. Was drawing Rev. pension in 1838. Was prob. m. in Sumter Dist., S. C. Would like to know name of wife and date of m., also names of par. Believe he had bros. John, William and Joseph.

William Francis, son of Joseph, b. 1795, Sumter Dist., S. C. M. Nov. 18, 1813, Amite Co., Miss. to Nancy Jones. I am not sure but think her father was Matthew Jones. Would like to know for sure. Matt (for short) d. Oct. 19, 1814, in Amite Co., Miss. Who was his other ch.? Would like to corr. with desc. of this fam. Have data of Matthew Jones, in S. C., Ga., Ala., and Miss. Would like to know his wife and par.

George Green Powell, b. Feb. 7, 1840, Crawford Co., Ga. M. abt. 1860-61, to Emaline Amanda Owen, dau. of Mastin William Owen, b. 1812, in S. C. and his wife Samantha C., b. in Ga. Would like to get copy of m. rec. of Mastin and Samantha Owen, Emaline Amanda Owen and George Green Powell. Also names of par. of Mastin William Owen and Samantha C. George Green Powell, son of Rigdon Powell, b. 1806, in Ga. M. Dec. 6, 1827, to Nancy Roberts, Crawford Co., who was dau. of G. S. Roberts (or G. E.), b. 1778 prob. N. C. 1860 census of Jones Co. says he was living in home of Rigdon and Nancy, age 82, born N. C. Would like to know his wife's name, as well as ch. names, other than Nancy.


Junior American Citizens
(Continued from page 1002)

Grade, James Bowie School, San Antonio, Texas
(by Irene Guillen, aged 10) — sponsored by Alamo Chapter, D. A. R.

3rd Prize—Tie—Junior American Citizens Club, 5th Grade, Thomas A. Edison School, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma—(by Emilie Mattingly, aged 11) — sponsored by Oklahoma City Chapter, D. A. R. (Jr. Grp.)

3rd Prize—Tie—J. A. C. Club, 6th Grade, Murray Avenue School, Larchmont, New York—(by Trilly Wood, aged 11) — sponsored by Larchmont Chapter, D. A. R.

Honorable Mention—Francis Scott Key J. A. C. Club, Maryland—(by Georgianna Reed, aged 7½) — sponsored by Baltimore Chapter, D. A. R.

Honorable Mention—James Bowie J. A. C. Club, 1A Grade, James Bowie School, San Antonio, Texas—(by Eloy Rodriguez, aged 8) — sponsored by Alamo Chapter, D. A. R.

Second Division
(7th, 8th, 9th Grades)

1st Prize—Blue Ridge Citizens J. A. C. Club, 8th Grade, District #32, Beatrice, Nebraska—(by Janice Reimer, aged 13) — sponsored by Elizabeth Montague Chapter, D. A. R.

2nd Prize—Blue Ridge Citizens J. A. C. Club, 8th Grade, District #32, Beatrice, Nebraska—(by Deanna Morton, aged 13) — sponsored by Elizabeth Montague Chapter, D. A. R.

3rd Prize—Robert E. Lee J. A. C. Club, 7th Grade, Darling School, Darling, Mississippi—(by James McMinn, aged 12, and Marion Young, 12) — sponsored by James Gilliam Chapter, D. A. R.,Quitman County.

Honorable Mention—Golden Star J. A. C. Club, 8th Grade, Cottonwood School, District #105, Beatrice, Nebraska—(by Linda Barkley, aged 13) — sponsored by Elizabeth Montague Chapter, D. A. R.

Third Division
(10th, 11th, 12th Grades)


Other Special and Miscellaneous awards were made for several outstanding poems, plays, pictures and songs, but not listed here, because they were not on the selected contest subjects of the year.

Special thanks are due our State and National Vice Chairmen, and some of the State Societies for the generous contributions which made these prizes possible; and to Mrs. Asa Foster Harshbarger, National Contest Chairman, and to Mrs. L. T. Day, National Exhibit Chairman.
THE Special meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Thursday, June 11, 1953, at 12:00 noon.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Gupton, offered prayer, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Lee, checked the members present: National Officers: Miss Carraway, Mrs. Trewhella, Mrs. Gupton, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Cory, Mrs. Creyke, Mrs. Musgrave, Vice President General from Maryland. State Regents: Miss Hawkins, District of Columbia; Mrs. Hager, Maryland.

The Treasurer General gave the report on membership as follows: Deceased 238; resigned 202; for reinstatement 73, and moved that 73 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Wallace. Adopted.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Wallace, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 905 applications presented to the Board.

Anne D. Wallace, Registrar General

Mrs. Wallace moved that the 905 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Creyke. Adopted.

In the absence of the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Duncan, the report of her office was read by the First Vice President General, Mrs. Trewhella.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from April 25th to June 11th:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Dixie Buchanan Mays Jones, Pell City, Alabama; Mrs. Irene Eugenia Stoops Garrison, Signal Mountain, Tennessee.

The State Regent of Florida requests the authorization of a Chapter at Orange Park.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Elizabeth Schuessler Cobbs, Andalusia, Alabama; Mrs. Lewellyn Williams Robinson, Wallace, North Carolina; Mrs. Vivia Addison Lyttleton, Marshall, Texas; Mrs. Lucille B. Carneal, Warrenton, Virginia.

Through their respective State Regents the following reappointments of Organizing Regents are requested: Mrs. Elizabeth Schuessler Cobbs, Andalusia, Alabama; Mrs. Vivia Addison Lyttleton, Marshall, Texas.

The following Chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-Laws and are now presented for confirmation: Zachariah Godbold, Bay Minette, Alabama; James Hunter, Madison, North Carolina; Lucretia Council Cochran, Arlington, Texas; John Edwards, Mexico City, Mexico.

Marion Moncure Duncan
Organizing Secretary General

Mrs. Trewhella moved the confirmation of two Organizing Regents; the authorization of one Chapter; the reappointment of two Organizing Regents; the confirmation of four Chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Cory. Adopted.

The recommendation of the Executive Committee which was included in the call for the Special meeting was considered. Mrs. Richards moved that we rescind the action of the April 14, 1951 Board on the Finance Committee, “The Treasurer General shall be ex-officio a member of this committee,” and that the rule read as previously, “The Treasurer General, ex-officio, may be invited to attend meetings of this committee.” Seconded by Mrs. Cory. Adopted.

Mrs. Richards announced that with the payment of $14,087.11 the Building Completion Fund had been paid off.

The President General stated that the Building Completion Fund credits had been extended to July first. She outlined the general programs for the next three years, which will be carried forth through letters and committees.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Lee, read the minutes of the meeting, which were approved as read.

The meeting adjourned at 12:14 P. M.

Lucile M. Lee
Recording Secretary General

BOARD MEMBERS VISIT MRS. EISENHOWER

Eleven members of the National Board paid a special visit to Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower at the White House on Thursday afternoon, June 11. She was presented a D.A.R. insignia, with her name and national number and an ancestral bar for Benjamin Doud, the gift of J. E. Caldwell & Co.; and a pair of white cuffed kid gloves, in lieu of orchids, from the National Society. The First Lady was most gracious and chatted pleasantly with the group for about twenty minutes in the Red Room.
National Chairmen of National Committees

American Indians  
Mrs. Luther Eugene Tomm, 2516 S. Harvard Ct., Tulsa 5, Okla.

American Red Cross  
Mrs. Charles R. Curtis, 934 Glenwood Ave., Joliet, Ill.

Americanism and D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship  
Miss Ashmeal White, 157 Broadway, Bangor, Me.

Subcommittees, Vice Chairmen

D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship  
Mrs. J. H. Morrow, Box 159, Moore, Mont.

Pacific Coast Immigration  
Mrs. Samuel G. Clark, 378 Paradise Ave., San Francisco 17, Calif.

Approved Schools  
Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, 2107 Greenwood Dr., S. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Conservation  
Mrs. James Herschel White, 4301 Montview Blvd., Denver 7, Colo.

Correct Use of the Flag  
Mrs. William Louis Ainsworth, Green Haven, Rt. 2, Derby, Conn.

Credentials  
Mrs. C. Raymond Warne, 1055 N. 22nd St., Allentown, Pa.

D. A. R. Good Citizens  
Mrs. Roland M. James, 245 E. Third St., Tucson, Ariz.

D. A. R. Magazine  
Mrs. Earl M. Hale, 124 Park Place, Eau Claire, Wis.

D. A. R. Magazine Advertising  
Mrs. Emmett Wallace, 1007 E. 23rd St., Bryan, Tex.

D. A. R. Museum  
Mrs. Richard C. Southgate, 67 Maple St., White Plains, N. Y.

D. A. R. Student Loan Fund  
Mrs. Henry Allan Irwin, No. Church St., Thomaston, Ga.

Genealogical Records  
Mrs. Howard F. Aimst, 4166 N. E. Beaumont St., Portland 13, Ore.

Honor Roll  
Mrs. Chester F. Miller, 1237 Owen St., Saginaw, Mich.

Insignia  
Mrs. Lawrence Tinsley, Box 591, Custer, S. Dak.

Junior American Citizens  
Miss Louise T. Gruzer, 824 Foss Ave., Drexel Hill, Pa.

Junior Membership  
Miss Virginia Horn, 206 Greene St., Wadesboro, N. C., Promotion Chairman

Membership  
Mrs. Thomas Bercrert, 2529 Hackworth St., Ashland, Ky.

Motion Picture  
Mrs. F. Allen Burt, 105 Stedman St., Brookline, Mass.

National Defense  
Mrs. James B. Patton, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Press Relations  
Mrs. Frank B. Cupp, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. (330 Ridgeway, White Plains, N. Y.)

Program  
Mrs. A. Keith McClung, Sr., Hartford, W. Va.

Subcommittee

Advancement of American Music  
Mrs. George Frederick Emrick, 1422 Lincoln St., Portsmouth, O.

Radio and Television  
Mrs. Edwin H. Lott, 201 Ridgewood Rd., West Hartford, Conn.

Resolutions  
Mrs. T. B. Throckmorton, 919 45th St., Des Moines, Iowa

Transportation  
Miss Harry F. Arpinwall, 440 Hermod Dr., N. E., Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Administrative Committees

Executive  
Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Finance  
Mrs. E. Ernest Woolen, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. (Washington Apts., Baltimore, Md.)

Auditing  
Mrs. Edward R. Barlow, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. (3402 Overbrook Lane, Houston 19, Tex.)

Printing  
Miss Lillian Crenweth, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. (1350 Meridian Pl., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

Buildings and Grounds  
Miss Charles Carroll Hagg, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. (2314 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Md.)

Art Critics  
Mr. MacGill James, National Gallery of Art, Washington 25, D. C.

Personnel  
Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. (218 S. Fairfax St., Alexandria, Va.)

Advisory Committee  
Mrs. C. F. Jacobson, National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C.

Chairmen of Special Committees

Approved Schools Survey  
Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, 19 Republic St., Clouster, O.

Revision of By-Laws  
Mrs. C. W. S. Musgrave, 315 Washington Blvd., Laurel, Md.

Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge  
Mrs. Benjamin Ramace Williams, 428 N. McKean St., Butler, Pa.

Units Overseas  
Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, 115 South Kingsman Rd., South Orange, N. J.

Banquet  
Mrs. E. Ernest Woolen, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. (Washington Apts., Baltimore, Md.)

National Board Dinners  
Mrs. Arthur C. Houghton, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. (5303 Brookway Dr., Washington 16, D. C.)
Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower

By ANITA G. WILLIAMS,
National Chairman

List of chapters giving $1 per member for the Memorial Bell Tower, May 1953. Membership based as of June 1, 1950, for the 100% contribution.

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PENNSYLVANIA—Canonsburg, Moshannon

State Activities
(Continued from page 1008)

—extended by Mrs. Benjamin Tenney, was acknowledged by the State Historian. Our distinguished guests, Mrs. Adams, Miss Marguerite Clark of the C. A. R., Mrs. David Anderson, Vice President General, and Mr. Harry Sherwin of the S. A. R., spoke a few words of greeting.

New State officers include: Mrs. Arnold Cutting, Claremont, Regent; Mrs. Thomas Rooney, Newmarket, Vice Regent; Mrs. Walter Chase, Concord, Chaplain; Mrs. Ruth Sawyer, Derry, Treasurer; Miss Phyllis Hodgdon, Portsmouth, Registrar; Mrs. Ida Crombie Smith, Manchester, Historian; Miss Marion Carter, Lebanon, Librarian; Mrs. John Dudley, Brentwood, Auditor; and Mrs. LeRoy Lindgren, Claremont, Secretary.

Reports of State Officers and Chairmen and Chapter Regents followed. At lunch Dr. Anna Philbrook told of her mental hygiene work with children. As the Conference ended, everyone felt renewed courage and goodwill.

Anne Selleck,
State Historian

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Colonel William Fountaine

A COPY of the letter of Colonel William Fountaine sent to the D. A. R. Magazine by a descendant, Mrs. James Conway Liner, of Monroe, La., and published in the March issue, is correctly given in my book, Amherst County, Virginia, in the Revolution. Mrs. Liner omitted part of a sentence: "A flag ship is allowed Cornwallis, to carry him to New York . . ." The original is one of the treasures of the manuscript collection of the Virginia Historical Society.

The letter, written in Richmond, October 26, 1781, was sent by his friend, Major Gabriel Penn, to Colonel William Cabell of "Union Hill," Amherst County, Virginia, a member of the Virginia Committee of Safety. Colonel Cabell wrote in his diary October 29th, 1781, "Killed my stag, and invited company, to rejoice over the surrender of Cornwallis and his Army. On the 17th instant Cornwallis and his Army surrendered to his Excellency General Washington."

William Fountaine, son of the Rev. Peter Fountaine, was tutor at "Union Hill" when the Revolution broke out. He was chosen Captain of the regulars in Buckingham District, which comprised the counties of Albemarle, Amherst, Augusta and Buckingham. His Company, attached to the 2nd Virginia Regiment under command of Col. Woodford, was in the battle of Great Bridge December 9, 1775. He was Colonel and James Higginbotham Lt. Colonel of the Regiment of Guards at Albemarle Barracks in 1779. He served throughout the war and was at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis which he so graphically describes.

Early in 1775 Gabriel Penn was elected a member of the Amherst County Revolutionary Committee. In September, 1775, he was chosen Captain of a Minute Company, in 1780 commissioned Major in the 2nd Battalion Amherst County Militia, and was on the Guilford Expedition, at the Siege of Yorktown and surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He was commissioned Lt. Colonel, 2nd Battalion Amherst County Militia, in August, 1782.

—Mrs. William Montgomery Sweeney
8-10 Twenty-Seventh Avenue,
Long Island City 2, N. Y.

QUIZ PROGRAM

1. Is the establishment of justice one of the expressed purposes of the Constitution?
2. How does the Preamble to the Constitution identify the Union by name?
3. Does the Constitution call for a more perfect national unity?
4. Is domestic tranquillity mentioned as one of the objects of the Constitution?
5. What is the minimum age of a United States Senator?
6. How old must a Member of the House of Representatives be?
7. Can a title of nobility be granted by the United States?
8. Is a State of the United States permitted to coin money?
9. What are the requirements for a Presidential candidate?
10. Who is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States?

ANSWERS

1. Yes.
2. The United States of America.
3. Yes. The Preamble states, "in order to form a more perfect Union, etc."
4. Yes, "insure domestic tranquillity."
5. 30 years old.
6. 25 years old.
7. No.
8. No.
9. Must be a natural born citizen, 35 years old, and a resident within the United States for 14 years.
10. The President of the United States.

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AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

John Edgar Hoover is Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. His article is reprinted by permission of Mr. Hoover and The Sunday School Times.

Mrs. Ivy Baker Priest is the Treasurer of the United States. Her article was adapted from her address at the dedication of the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge on April 18.

Frank E. Holman, a former president of the American Bar Association, was chief speaker on National Defense night during the 62nd Continental Congress, his article being adapted from that address.

Maurice H. Thatcher, an attorney, is a former governor of Kentucky.

Laurence Gouverneur Hoes, of Washington, D. C., is president of the James Monroe Memorial Foundation, Inc., of Fredericksburg, Va. He is the great-great-grandson of President Monroe and has been largely instrumental in preserving and maintaining Monroe’s law office as a museum in Fredericksburg.

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