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On May 29, 1961, the 225th anniversary of Patrick Henry's birth, the sixteen chapters of the Third Virginia District, DAR, with the co-operation of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Snead, present owners of "Winton," and the Sarah Henry Garden Club, paid honor to the memory of Sarah Winston Henry, who spent her last years at "Winton," then the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Colonel Samuel Meredith and his wife, Jane Henry Meredith. Mrs. Henry, who died in 1784, is buried in the family graveyard.


Top photo: Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, Virginia State Regent, and Mrs. Thomas B. Edmunds, Director of District III of Virginia, with a memorial wreath to be placed on the grave of Sarah Winston Henry. Mrs. Morse is at the left.

Lower photo: Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Edmunds, and Mrs. Fred C. Knipp, a lineal descendant of Patrick Henry, placing the wreath. From left: Mrs. Edmunds, Mrs. Knipp, Mrs. Morse.

Credits: Photographs by the Ellis Studio, Lynchburg, Virginia; cuts by the Lynchburg Engraving Company; and the memorial wreath by Mr. Charles E. Burg, a Lynchburg florist.
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As this is being written in the midst of a typical burst of Washington humidity, it may be appropriate to observe that weather must have been among the major harassments of our Founding Fathers, in Congress (or in Constitutional Convention) assembled. It was so cold in the Assembly Room in Philadelphia in winter that even the heat from two fireplaces was inadequate to keep the delegates warm, and they wrapped the green baize table covers about their nether extremities to attain a measure of comfort.

Long before the days of electric fans (though the great discoverer of electricity was sitting in their midst), delegates to the Constitutional Convention, sitting in the same room, must have indeed sweltered through the usual hot Philadelphia summer, with doors and windows closed to prevent anyone from overhearing the secret proceedings and wearing stuffy suits of velvet or wool, sometimes with ribbed linings. The days of shirtsleeved meetings were many decades in the future!
The Yankee Racehorse—the gallant U.S.S. Constellation
The President General's Message

ON JUNE 30 the packet of letters giving the plans and programs of the National Officers and National Chairmen was sent to every chapter regent. This early mailing allows time for thorough study of these letters by chapter officers and chairmen, that each chapter may know what is required to attain Honor Roll status.

Suggestions in regard to the celebration of Constitution Week have been mailed to all chapter regents; and publicity material, including spot announcements, will be on its way to the chapters soon. May I urge each chapter to make a very special effort to observe Constitution Week, September 17–23, by emphasizing in your communities the advantages of our Federal Constitution and our Constitutional Republic. Citizens must understand and appreciate the Constitution, and be familiar with its provisions, principles and benefits, if they are to preserve it. So, it behooves us, the descendants of those who won our independence and established our government, to see that our Constitution is studied and followed.

We owe our blessings to the Constitution of the United States, which was bequeathed to us by our fathers and which it is our sacred duty to transmit, in all its integrity, to our children. Let us be true to the faith they placed in us and rededicate ourselves to the principles upon which this Nation was founded. It is your responsibility and mine to protect, defend, and sustain the Constitution of the United States.

November first the National Society hopes to submit an entry for a Freedoms Foundation Award. Chapters are requested to send to me or Miss Mabel Winslow, Editor of the DAR Magazine, articles descriptive of outstanding chapter activities that promoted our historical, patriotic, or educational objectives, with accompanying pictures, if possible.

September reminds us that our young people will soon be going back to school. J. Edgar Hoover has said:

Our greatest asset is the youth of America, and whoever or whatever wins youth wins the future of America. It is among the youth that Red plague bearers do their most concentrated work. Teach your child the truths which have made this Nation great, and you will have done much to combat the virus of Communism.

Recognizing Mr. Hoover’s words, every chapter should strive to carry out the objectives of our many youth committees. Does your chapter sponsor a JAC group? A Good Citizen? Does your chapter give Good Citizenship Medals, and awards for excellence in American History? Have you planned to sponsor American History Essays in the schools of your community? What wonderful opportunities we have to teach our children “the Truths which have made this Nation great”.

September also brings to mind that great patriot, Nathan Hale, who died on the gallows as a spy, September 22, 1776. Speaking to posterity his last words were,

I only regret that I have but one life to give for my Country.

Nathan Hale was but one of thousands, the sacrifice of whose lives made possible the “Life, Liberty, and pursuit of Happiness” which the Constitution today guarantees you and all others living under the American Flag.

DORIS PIKE WHITE, President General, NSDAR.
Soon after the smoke of the American Revolution had cleared, the Congress decided there was no need to support a navy. The last ships of the Continental Navy were either converted to merchant ships or scrapped. The age of piracy was at its peak, and within 2 years 19 American merchantmen were lost to the corsairs of the Barbary States. The Republic of France, a new power risen from the flames of the French Revolution, built fast men-of-war and authorized privateers and letters of marque to plunder the shipping of Britain and neutral powers, including American ships in the Caribbean. In order to cope with the gathering clouds of war over the piratical depredations on American shipping, the Congress, on March 27, 1794, authorized the building of six frigates.

The frigate Constellation was built at the Navy Yard on Harris Creek, Baltimore, Md., by Maj. David Stodder. The ship was constructed of live oak, displacing 1,970 tons, and was launched on September 7, 1797, amid the shouts of thousands of persons and the roar of saluting cannon. The Constellation, as the first commissioned ship of the U.S. Navy, put to sea on June 26, 1798, under the command of tough Capt. Thomas Truxtun, Revolutionary naval hero.

Action in the Caribbean

The outbreak of the Quasi war with France sent her to the Caribbean, where enemy privateers and men-of-war were operating against American merchant ships. At noon on February 9, 1799, off the Isle of Navis, the Constellation engaged the French Republic ship L’Insurgente. Under the command of Citizen Barreaut, mounting 44 guns, she was reputed to be the fastest ship afloat. Broadside flew thick and fast as Truxtun gained the weather gauge, and at 4:30 P.M. the Frenchman struck his colors in defeat. The French vessel was sailed to the United States as a prize of war. The Constellation recaptured 18 American ships and captured 2 French privateers during the next year.

On February 1, 1800, the Yankee Racehorse tested her full strength against the French 60-gunned giant La Vengeance. The battle raged yardarm to yardarm as both ships ran through the night. The La Vengeance, after striking her colors, which were unnoticed in the dark, ran free, damaged with 5 feet of water in her hold, and made for port with over a hundred dead or dying aboard. The year 1802 found the Constellation in action against the Barbary pirates. Running along the coast of Tripoli, she swept enemy units from the beaches and successfully evacuated the United States Marines after the storming of Derna.

Later History

During the War of 1812 the Constellation was blockaded at Norfolk, but again she fought and defeated an invasion force of the British squadron that attempted an invasion of that port. The enemy lost 400 men and 8 boats. The frigate did not have a casualty. In 1815 the peace of Ghent set her free, and she was sent to the Mediterranean to fight the Algerians. Her successful broadsides against the frigate Mashuda resulted in capture of the Algerian flagship in 30 minutes. From 1817 until 1828 the Constellation, as flagship, was engaged in clearing the Caribbean of pirates, including the famous Jean Lafitte. After being refitted the Old Lady of the Seas joined the Mediterranean Squadron until 1838. After another overhaul, she joined the squadron of Commodore Lawrence Kearney as flagship and sailed for the Far East. Kearney established the first Open Door Policy between the United States and the Empire of China at that time. Homeward bound, the squadron anchored at Hawaii to find that the British were claiming those islands as a part of their rapidly expanding empire. Kearney’s firmness and the armed support of the Constellation brought about sudden changes in the British attitude. The Hawaiian incident established the islands as a protectorate of the United States and eventually as our 50th State.

The Constellation was converted into a 22-gun sloop in 1855 and was assigned as flagship of the African Squadron to combat the slave runners on that station. Between the years 1855 and 1860, the sloop captured the Coora, with 705 slaves, and the Delica, with 300 slaves, taking the ships as prizes and releasing the human cargoes at Liberia.

On May 21, 1861, the Constellation again came to the aid of her country by making the first capture of the War between the States—the brig Triton of Charleston. During the (Continued on page 544)
To Weave, There Must Be Both Warp and Woof

By Elizabeth Huyek (Mrs. Freeman L.) Young
Presidio Chapter, San Francisco, Calif.

To those who ask, “What did we win when we won the Revolutionary War?”, the answer is “Nothing—beyond a victory”. The achievements that then became possible to us were the problems of the peace that followed that victory. It is true that England and the nations of the world recognized our independence, but the United States of America, in its infancy, was united, but not unified! Certainly, it was not “one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all”. There were too many problems to be solved for the common good; too many would-be leaders; too many arguments.

The Constitutional Convention of 1787

In March, 1781, came the Articles of Confederation, with high hopes that we had now found our “eagle’s wings”. But it did not take long to prove the weakness of this form of government, which lacked the power of money, of arms, and of uniform States’ rights. The question of how to obtain a more perfect union led to abortive local meetings of delegates to Alexandria, to Annapolis, and, ultimately, to a called Convention at Philadelphia, which lasted through the summer heat from May 25 to September 17, 1787. The purpose was originally to “revise the Articles of Confederation”, but, this proving a hopeless task, a new plan emerged—a Constitution. Not all delegates agreed to this change of purpose, yet all remained to take part in the task, although a few left before its completion.

Gladstone expressed it for all of us when he called our Constitution, written at a time of critical necessity, “the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man”. When we think of what was accomplished there, we must not only remind ourselves of its past greatness but remember, also, that we live in the present, which will resolve itself in the future. “God gave them eyes to see into a future, which included us, and generations to come after us”—so that the impact of time and changing conditions could be met.

Selection of Delegates

Of the 13 States invited to choose delegates, only Rhode Island refused. Names were sent in to a Central Planning Committee. Out of these lists, 65 delegates were chosen; 55 accepted. They were selected by their States for many attributes—clear-headed, moderate men, yet with positive views and convictions, articulate, educated (over one-half of the delegates were college graduates). Most of them were professional men, lawyers especially; but merchants, holders of political offices, and gentleman farmers were well represented, too. Most of them were known to each other by person or by reputation, because of the Revolutionary years. Many had attended interstate conferences before and during the years of the Articles of Confederation. Three invited delegates, reluctantly, sent regrets because of official missions elsewhere. They were John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, and John Adams (Samuel Adams was not asked). Although John Adams and Jefferson were abroad, their letters to different delegates of the Convention played an influential, though secret, part in the debates. Patrick Henry and Richard Lee, both of Virginia, refused to attend—Patrick Henry saying tersely that he “smelled a rat,” in the avowed purpose of the Convention to ratify and amend the spineless Articles of Confederation. For, even before the Articles took effect, such statesmen as Washington, Madison, Jay, Henry, and others, who had gained an overhead and overall knowledge of what went on in the separate States, expressed themselves as feeling that the central government lacked teeth and would prove inadequate for its proposed tasks.

So, from the beginning doubts and controversies had been growing in intensity and scope over the years and resolving into two bitter camps, one advocating a strong central government and demanding “scraping” of the Articles—the other contesting, fearfully, any more power for the central government. This camp was so self-centered in problems of domestic affairs, and so without a grasp of foreign relations, that it lacked brilliant leadership in its cause.

A 99-Day Hot Box

The delegates to the Convention of 1787 represented both camps; they continued to clash, as soon as the Convention business got under way. The first day of the Convention, May 25, 1787, was very stormy, and only 29 delegates attended, because of the difficulties of transportation. Nevertheless, it got down to business—its first act being a prayer, its second the unanimous election of George Washington as its President. He conducted the sessions with unflagging courtesy, dignity, and fairness to all who took the floor during the 99 days of heat and humidity, behind closed doors and windows to insure secrecy. The weather, however, was no hotter than the debates and arguments that arose when it was finally proposed that a new Constitution be written. Hamilton called this “a revolutionary step”. It was comparable to Napoleon’s “coup d’état” of later years. Others called it “an heroic but lawless act”.

The plan for a new Constitution had been planted in a few kindred minds before the Convention, but could not be broached in advance. As Richard Henry Lee said “Had the idea of a total change been stated, probably no State would have appointed delegates.” Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts took the same view: “A bold and daring step, without authority from those we represent.” The ablest and most influential delegates, however, quickly accepted the premise that a new instrument of government was imperative. As President of the Convention, Washington observed: “Gentlemen, it is my wish that this Convention adopt no temporizing expedients; we must provide a radical cure.”
The United States had begun as a republic and had made a long step toward a democracy by the time of the Convention of 1787. Still, the delegates, while men of great ability, had little faith in a democracy; in fact, their fear of it had brought them together. Even to those delegates who came pledged to "put teeth" into the weak Articles of Confederation, it was soon apparent that the problem was to make workable a government democratic enough for adoption but not democratic enough to constitute a menace to upper class control. They came together to preserve the identity and dignity of the States and yet maintain "a fair distribution of authority between the National Center and the component parts." A monumental task!

Sources Consulted
As one studies the work of this Constitutional Convention of 1787, one finds that the Founding Fathers did not actually have to evolve a completely new frame of government. When the majority agreed to discount the Articles of Confederation and build a new structure, they had before them several expounded plans to guide them in their deliberations. Even before the delegates met, key leaders had assembled the old colonial charters; the texts of the State constitutions that had been framed after the Revolution; and the Articles of Confederation, which was a worthy document in itself, if only ways and means had been provided to carry out its provisions.

It is of interest to note how many clauses from these documents were inserted into the final text of the Constitution by the Committee of Detail. This should not be surprising, however, when we consider that the texts used for guidance had actually been in operation as workable. It is significant that the subject of the taxing power of the Government, as stated in the documents studied, was completely ignored, and wisely so, by the members of the Convention. This taxing power was one of the greatest weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.

As soon as the Convention became a working unit, it was apparent that the large States and the small States were hopelessly split. It was at this time that George Washington said, not agree, until we have erected a solid platform based upon those things which we hold in common.

Four Plans Presented
Four principal plans were being presented and boosted before the delegates:

Virginia, which had the most notable group of delegates, including the elected President of the Convention, George Washington, introduced the Virginia or Large State Plan. It was presented by Governor Randolph but had been drafted, in greater part, by Madison. The outstanding feature was to make the Federal Government operate directly upon individuals. This was to be accomplished by a National Legislature, representative of the American people, instead of the States. This assembly would be elected directly by the people, according to population.

This was a very radical proposal but was explained as the only way to achieve an united nation, instead of 13 small, consolidated nations. As the plan started to unfold before the delegates, the majority feared that the States, as individuals, would be lost and overwhelmed by Federal dominance. In fact, there has always been a reasonable fear that a strong Federal Government might encroach upon State government.

Details of the Virginia Plan
Madison was one of the first to conceive the plan of two kinds of government, operating at one and the same time upon the same individuals, at harmony with each other, but each independent and supreme in its own sphere — perfectly meshed. This is still the fundamental conception of our partly Federal, partly national Government, an idea taken from the Virginia Plan and incorporated into our Constitution.

There was to be a Congress of two houses, having power to legislate on national subjects and to compel the States to fulfill their obligations. By basing representation in both houses, having power to legislate on national subjects and to compel the States to fulfill their obligations. By basing representation in both houses, so that large States could control both houses, it was certainly a Large State Plan. It left appointment of the head of Government or other executives and the Federal judges to the Congress, so that the whole administration would fall under Large State control.

For instance, Virginia would have 16 representatives, while Georgia would have but 1. Such a plan would destroy State equality, beside the danger of combinations of States forming to vote against, or for, measures passed by a bare majority of votes.

It was also proposed to give this National Legislature original powers of legislation in all instances in which the several States proved incompetent; it could also set aside as unconstitutional any State laws that might seem to interfere with the Federal legislature. This was a veto power against State legislation, violating the Articles of Union, and could prove highly dangerous. Naturally, most of the Virginia Plan was opposed in the Convention as argumentative and revolutionary. All delegates agreed that there must be a National Executive, to be chosen by the National Legislature, yet opinions varied, even among proponents of the plan itself, as to whether the executive power should be in the hands of one person.

A short term was proposed, making the Executive ineligible for a second term. This seemed to do away with danger of tyranny, but the length of the term was left to the discretion of the Convention.

A National Judiciary would be chosen by the National Legislature to hold office during "good behavior" (the tenets of said "good behavior" were not outlined).

The Virginia Plan was the first to be heard from the floor, and at the conclusion of the discussion objections many delegates who had come pledged to rebuild the Articles of Confederation immediately determined to go home, considering themselves meeting under false pretenses. George Washington was so gravely concerned at this time that he called upon Madison, Gouverneur Morris, Wilson, and Dickinson to hold the Convention together.

They tactfully circulated among the delegates, eloquently smoothing the ruffled feathers of such discordant members as Chief Justice Yates and Mayor Lansing of Albany, N. Y., who ultimately opposed the Constitution itself, and Luther Martin of Maryland. Even the sober thinkers—Gerry, Sherman, Rutledge, and both Pinckneys—thought "the people not be trusted with all of this voting power," lest they become the dupes of "pretended patriots."

The New York Plan
The second plan to be presented
A tireless advocate of a strong national government, he quickly formulated a plan of government and was given the floor, taking 5 hours to present a plan that was to set up an extremely centralized national government having a legislature of two houses—a Senate elected for life and an Assembly elected for 3 years. The Chief Executive was to be known as Supreme Governor; he was to hold this office for life, with absolute veto power. The details were to be left for the Convention to work out.

We find some of Hamilton's proposals incorporated into the final draft of the Constitution, even though his plan was discarded by the Convention. When the Constitution was, at last, ready for the signers, he said that "it does not meet my high hopes"; yet, he was the lone signer from New York and later one of its most enthusiastic and persuasive advocates against those who kept New York from ratification until it became the 11th state to sign.

The New Jersey Plan

Third in order came the New Jersey Plan, proposed by Governor William Paterson. It was supported by Connecticut, Maryland, Delaware, and, later, New York, where Yates and Lansing voted against Hamilton. All advocated the principles of the Articles of Confederation and equal representation in the Congress. It proposed a Federal Legislature of one house; an executive body, in the form of a council to be chosen by Congress; and a Federal Judiciary, with less power than under the proposed Virginia Plan. It gave the Congress the power to regulate foreign and domestic commerce, levy duties on imports, and raise internal revenue by means of a stamp act. You can imagine how the very name "stamp act" antagonized the Convention!

This all sounded very liberal in granting power, but it was a "blind". It did not give the Congress any real power to act against individuals.

The Federal Legislature was to represent States, instead of people, and all States were to vote equally, without regard to wealth or population. This would tie the hands of the proposed Congress — once again, powers would be nothing, unless there was power to enforce them upon individuals; and only the vote of the people could give this power of enforcement.

Hamilton, Madison, Wilson, and King moved in to attack the New Jersey Plan, and it was discarded when a Congress of two houses was decided upon.

Now, the real stumbling block came up—the principle of equal representation. The Virginia Plan would allow Virginia, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania to carry everything to their own advantage in the Congress. Bitter debate broke out on representation, led by Paterson, whose New Jersey Plan had been retired from discussion, backed up by Bedford of Delaware and Wilson of Pennsylvania.

Madison was acute in finally persuading the Conference that the question of representation could be settled easier than the dispute over interests of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, which was bound to come up, later.

The Connecticut Compromise or Ellsworth Plan

Things were really getting to an impasse, when Oliver Ellsworth, eminent judge, seconded by Roger Sherman, fellow delegate from Connecticut, suggested a compromise, which is now called the Connecticut Compromise or Ellsworth Plan. It proposed the national principle for the House of Representatives and the Federal principle in the Senate. Neither side would give in at first, and a tie vote over the Federal Senate ensued. Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland voted "Yes". Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North and South Carolina voted "No". By splitting their votes, the other two States were not counted. Rhode Island, a foe of national control, was not represented in the Conference.

The matter was referred to a carefully appointed committee, which, swore to be "impartially fair". Elbridge Gerry was chairman and after 3 days reported in favor of the compromise. This was the signal for further objections by James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris, but, when Chairman Gerry himself admitted that his committee did not fully approve of the compromise, yet felt that it was the only hope against civil war and confusion, now that the Articles of Confederation had failed, opposition was withdrawn.

The opposition had, however, taken up precious time, and several days passed before the compromise was adopted. According to it, the Congress would have two houses—the lower house (one Representative for every 40,000 persons; Washington now suggested 30,000 instead, which was adopted) and the upper house (each State would have two Senators). The Senators were to be nominated and elected by State Legislatures. The members of the Senate would vote as individuals, not by States.

The plan now omitted the unpopular adjective "National", and spoke of a Federal Legislature and Federal Courts.

At this point in the proceedings, three controversial delegates immediately quit the Conference. Yates and Lansing of New York and Luther Martin of Maryland walked out on July 5 and returned to their home States.

A new bond of harmony seemed to develop after it was agreed to have equal State representation in the Senate. The fear of the small States regarding the power of the large States subsided. Paterson of New Jersey, who had fiercely opposed the Virginia Plan, became a devoted Federalist from that moment.

Other Compromises

Other compromises were soon necessary. The jealousy of New England States regarding the proposed settlement beyond the Ohio, in Northwest Territory, because it might shift the balance of population from New England, had to be allayed.

The first great struggle between pro slavery and anti slavery parties began in the Constitutional Conference. This also called for compromise. The questions were: Should representation in the lower house be
proportioned according to wealth or to population? Were all inhabitants, or only those who were free, to be counted?

It was agreed that population, not wealth, should be the basis for representation. Now the burning question became: Should slaves be counted as persons or chattels? The North said "persons"—the South stoutly maintained, "chattels." There were wrangling, antagonism, suspicion, and threats of withdrawal from the Convention of the delegates from North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Finally, Madison proposed a compromise, backed by Rutledge of South Carolina, the most controversial State. It was agreed that, for purposes of direct taxation, or for representation in the lower house of Congress, five slaves should be reckoned as three individuals! It was thoroughly illogical, and it did not settle the question of whether slaves were individuals or chattels. This had to wait for over 70 years for the answer of the Civil War. But, it was "give and take," the only solution obtainable to save the Constitution.

Immediately came a second compromise, relating to abolition of the foreign slave trade and the power of the Federal Government over commerce. All States except South Carolina and Georgia wished to stop the importation of slaves. These States constantly needed new slave labor for the cultivation of rice and indigo.

As a matter of vital importance, it was proposed that the power of individual States to regulate commerce should be taken away and that the Congress should abolish commercial disputes. But the Southern States opposed this, because they might have to depend on Northern States to carry southern rice, indigo, and tobacco at very high freight charges. This was an old fear in the South, so the southern delegates insisted that the proposed Congress should not be empowered to pass navigation acts, except by a two-thirds vote of both Houses! This, of course, would tie up the power of the Federal Government and so was opposed by the New England States especially. Finally, a compromise was reached, or, as Governor Morris bluntly called it, "a bargain".

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut consented to prolonging of the foreign slave trade for a 20-year period, or until 1808, with a tariff of $10 a head on all imported slaves; in return, South Carolina and Georgia consented to a clause empowering the Congress to pass navigation acts and otherwise regulate commerce by a simple majority of votes. At the same time, as a safeguard to the South's rice and indigo trade, New England agreed that the Congress should be forever prohibited from taxing exports.

There were dissenting votes and voices on these three vital compromises, Virginia's George Mason, for example, denounced the slave trade in a bitter speech beginning "This infernal traffic". There were, also, many silent reservations against the continuance of the practice. George Washington, for one, deplored the necessity of this bargain between States, but wisely knew it kept the Convention together for its avowed purpose of producing a Constitution.

On the other hand, South Carolina's vasty influential John Rutledge and the two Pinckneys were mollified and continued to lend their considerable weight of intelligent leadership to the delegation. Virginia, however, remained undecided; indeed, Mason and Randolph later refused to sign the finished Constitution because of the absolute power over commerce given to the Congress. Others who had worked ardently during the Convention refused to sign the product of their combined work. Oliver Ellsworth feared the interpretation of the judicial powers and the treaty-making powers, as did Gerry of Massachusetts, who also feared civil war in Massachusetts over ratification.

Probably, not one delegate was completely satisfied with what the Convention had accomplished, yet it was generally believed that the Constitution was "the best that man could make in agreement".

Final Draft and Adoption by Convention

On August 6, the Committee of Detail presented to the Convention its draft of the Constitution. Again, there were debates and objections, but on September 8 a Committee on Style was appointed to draft the final form of the Constitution.

In 9 days it was completed and signed by 39 of the 55 original delegates and was then sent on to the Congress, which by September 28, 1787, forwarded it to the States to ratify or reject.

NECROLOGY

The National Society regrets to report the death of the following Past National Officers:

Virginia Mason (Mrs. R. M.) Bratton, January 28, 1960. Mrs. Bratton was a charter member of Kings Mountain Chapter, South Carolina. She was State Vice Regent of South Carolina, 1905-6, and State Regent, 1906-11. She was elected Vice President General in 1911.

Annie Moore Davis (Mrs. Mark A.) Smith, November 1, 1960. Mrs. Smith was a member of Nathaniel Macon Chapter, Georgia. She was State Regent of Georgia, 1946-48 and Vice President General, 1949-50.

Mary Will Cavander (Mrs. Waiteman Harrison) Conaway, November 13, 1960. A member of Major William Raymond Chapter of Fairmont, W. Va., Mrs. Conaway was State Vice Regent of West Virginia, 1922-25, and State Regent, 1925-28. She was Vice President General, 1928-31.

Mabel Pratt (Mrs. Edward P.) Schoenstein, January 8, 1961. Mrs. Schoenstein was State Vice Regent of Iowa, 1919-20, and Vice President General, 1920-23. She was a member of Council Bluffs Chapter.

Mary Terrell (Mrs. Val) Taylor, January 10, 1961. Mrs. Taylor belonged to Canebrake Chapter, Alabama. She was Alabama's State Vice Regent, 1928-31, and State Regent, 1934-37, and was elected Vice President General in 1938, serving until 1941.

Elizabeth Brown (Mrs. Arthur J.) Rahn, May 5, 1961. Mrs. Rahn belonged to Julia Hancock Chapter of Montana, was State Vice Regent, 1936-37, and State Regent, 1937-39, and held the office of Vice President General, 1939-42.

Frances Bally (Mrs. H. Howland) Brown, June 12, 1961. A member of Valley Forge Chapter, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Brown was Pennsylvania State Regent, 1926-29, and Vice President General, 1929-32.

Henrietta Cornell (Mrs. Van Court) Carwithen, June 16, 1961. Mrs. Carwithen, a member of Philadelphia Chapter, Pennsylvania, was Historian General, 1947-50.

Marie Robinson (Mrs. Edwin F.) Abels, July 9, 1961. Mrs. Abels belonged to Betty Washington Chapter, Kansas. She was Kansas State Regent, 1953-56, and Vice President General, 1957-60.

* * *

The National Society also extends its sympathy to the President General, whose brother-in-law, Joseph Curtis White, died suddenly on July 5. Mr. White was a member of our DAR Advisory Board.
Historic Maine Parsonage—the Jonathan Fisher House, Blue Hill, Maine

By Esther E. Wood

THE JONATHAN FISHER house in Blue Hill, Maine, stands upon a parcel of land allotted the town’s first minister. This allotment was made in accordance with Massachusetts law. When the legislature of the Bay Colony in 1762 granted 12 townships beyond the Penobscot River to David Marsh and other petitioners (men who in most instances had fought against the French in the Seven Years War), it required that four sections of every township should be set aside for a special purpose—one for the benefit of Harvard College, a second for the support of the church, a third for the support of a school, and a fourth for the use of the first settled minister. The college lot, the school lot, and the church lot in Blue Hill were soon sold, but the parsonage lot for five generations remained in the hands of the descendants of Jonathan Fisher, the town’s first minister, until it became the property of the Jonathan Fisher Memorial, Inc.

Jonathan Fisher, the first settled minister in the region east of the Penobscot River, came to Blue Hill in the summers of 1794 and 1795 while he was a student at Harvard College. He was born in New Braintree, Mass., in 1768 and was reared in the home of a minister-uncle because his father, a Revolutionary soldier, had died. In 1796, he accepted a call to the Blue Hill church which he continued to serve until his retirement in 1837.

Eastern Maine at the End of the 18th Century

Eastern Maine was, at the close of the 18th century, a pioneer community. The coast of western and central Maine had been settled in the 17th century, but French claims and spasmodic wars had delayed settlement of eastern Maine until after 1760. The first English settlers of the region, coming by schooner from Beverley, Andover, and Haverhill, Mass. were drawn to Township Number Five by the huge trees that blanketed its rolling hills and rugged shoreline. The first settlement was at the Fore Falls, where the first mill, the Endeavor, was built. By the time that Jonathan Fisher assumed his duties, the center of the town was at the head of the bay, where the 60 some families in the township had erected a hilltop church and built a schoolhouse. Fields had been cleared so that the pioneer fishermen and lumbermen raised their own rye, oats, corn, and barley. They had built several saw mills and a grist mill.

The prudent settlers of Blue Hill presented their minister with carefully drawn terms. They promised to provide him with a yearly salary of $200 in cash, “a barn 40 by 30 feet, 13 feet and a half stod”, 15 cords of hardwood, and 5 acres of land cleared annually for 10 years. At the end of 10 years, his salary was to be raised to $250, and he was to receive 30 cords of hardwood annually. He was to be allowed 5 weeks vacation every year.

A Do-It-Yourself Minister

When young Fisher arrived in town in 1796, he was unmarried, but he had plans to marry Dolly Battle and had indeed brought with him the drawings of their home and the tools and nails for its construction. The summer of 1796 was a busy one for the new minister. In July, he was ordained in an open field in a service which he described thus in a letter to Dolly—“the most solemn scene I have ever witnessed”. The preparation of his three weekly sermons did not keep him from work on his homestead, where he set out pear trees, planted potatoes, and, with the help of his parishioners, dug and stoned up his cellar. The house was not occupied by Fisher and his bride until November of 1797, when he wrote of his feelings upon moving into his home:

November 2d, 1797. This day completes the first year of our marriage state and enters us on the second. Our conjugal felicity, through the grace of God, has been uninterrupted. This day we are removed into our own house. Though in an unfinished state, it is more comfortable than the habitation of many. In the midst of afflictions, I experience many mercies.

This humble home was enlarged in 1814 by the erection of a two-story main house of four rooms, two halls, and an ample attic. The family had indeed need for a larger home, because five sons and five daughters were born to the Fishers, who welcomed relatives for long-extended visits and opened their home to young men, whom the parson educated for the ministry.
Activities of the Fisher Family

The Fisher home was not the most impressive house in Blue Hill, but it surely housed the most industrious household. Dr. Mary Ellen Chase, in her delightful biography, Jonathan Fisher, Maine Parson, 1768–1847 (MacMillan, 1948), has given a vivid picture of the Fisher activities. In his herb garden the parson raised simples, which he concocted into medicines that he carried in his saddlebags when he went on his missionary journeys. In his workshop, he made furniture, painted signs, turned out wooden dishes, and constructed sleighs, sleds, and carriages. He cured hides, including those of the family cats, and bound books in the home-cured leather. He made buttons from the bones of the farm animals. He and his family braided yards of straw braid, the finished product being taken to Boston for sale. He made his own farm implements, often using his own original designs. Like the farmers of all pioneer settlements, he sowed his garden in the spring, and he harvested its produce in the fall. He cut his own hay; he cared for his sheep, pigs and cows; he tended his orchard, always a source of pride to him; and he harvested his pears and his apples. Nor was the parson unmindful of the attraction of the town's trout brooks and berry patches.

Jonathan Fisher's hands must have been gnarled and hardened from work, but yet he was able to do fine work with them. He made his surveying instruments and the wooden works of his wall clock. His hands held paintbrush and sketch pencil with equal ease. He painted several self-portraits, a picture of Blue Hill village, numerous scenes of birds and flowers, and pictures of both Harvard and Princeton. His sketch book of birds, animals, and flowers was his pride and delight. He made various woodcuts, among them the cuts for the illustrations of his book, "Scripture" animals of the Bible.

The versatile pastor was a scholar as well as a farmer, craftsman and artist. He originated his own system of shorthand, which he used when he wrote his sermons. He compiled a Hebrew grammar, wrote several books, tried his hand at poetry, and was a lifelong student of theology, Greek, Hebrew, and Latin, also Arabic and French.

Community Work

Blue Hill's first minister was as busy in the community as he was at home. He preached three times a week; visited his parishioners when they were ill; married them; christened their children; and preached their funeral sermons. He was hired by the town to do surveying, to paint signs, and to make a map of the township. He served on the school committee and took care to visit the schools, where he questioned the children upon the Bible as well as their geography and history. He was a member of the town militia, and a founder of both the library and the Blue Hill Academy.

But Parson Fisher's influence was not limited to the confines of Blue Hill. As early as 1801, he started taking missionary journeys to lonely settlements in Hancock and Washington Counties, and he often attended church conferences throughout coastal Maine. He walked frequently to Bangor, where he helped found the Maine Charity School, which later became the Bangor Theological Seminary. Once a year, he made a trip by schooner to Boston, where he sold his straw braid, visited libraries, and talked with fellow preachers. Miss Chase, his biographer, has suggested that a fitting inscription for his tombstone would have been "Let every minute be filled to the brim."

The busy parson was a reformer at heart, and the Anti-slavery movement and the Prohibition crusade were causes that had his support. He preached frequent reform sermons and did not hesitate to mix theology and politics when he thundered denunciations against the Government's war policy in 1812.

Fisher's activities in the home, the town, and the eastern counties were carefully recounted in his diaries, letters, day books, and account books, most of which are still in existence. He kept, in his careful script, a record of all the town's births and deaths. This record of town statistics has been beautifully rebound and it is owned by Roland Howard, a Blue Hill antiquarian.

The Fisher house is worth preserving because it was the home of a remarkable man, a man who might be called the 19th century Leonardo da Vinci of eastern Maine.

The Fisher House

But the house is worthy of preservation for its own sake. The main (Continued on page 540)

Clock made by Jonathan Fisher, while living in Dedham, Mass., showing inscription in Hebrew.

Fireplace in study of Jonathan Fisher house.

Self-portrait of Jonathan Fisher.
Sarah (Winston) Syme Henry
Mother of American Revolutionists

By Ruth H. Blunt,
Blue Ridge Chapter, Lynchburg, Va.

SONS OF the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Children of the American Revolution honor the patriotic deeds of their forefathers, but too seldom do we have occasion to record the influence of the Mothers of American Revolutionists. Let us make such an occasion by paying tribute to the mother of three Revolutionary patriots: Col. John Syme, Jr., Major William Henry, and Col. Patrick Henry. Sarah (Winston) Syme Henry was the mother of 10 children—3 sons and 7 daughters. Eight of her children survived her. Her son William and his only child, the little daughter Sarah, died in 1784. Two daughters died without descendants.

According to one of Patrick Henry's biographers, George Morgan, genealogists show that more than 70 substantial Southern families are in cousinship through the ramifications of the John and Sarah (Henry) stock. They are spread wide over Dixie—land from old Roanoke to the Rockies.

“From her [Sarah Henry],” another writer tells us, “spring the families claiming such names as Cabell, Meredith, Carrington, Christian, Campbell, Breckenridge, Garland, Henry, and Southall.”

“Colonel William Christian, the Indian fighter, Colonel William Campbell, afterward the hero of Kings Mountain, Colonel Valentine Wood, Colonel Thomas Madison, and Colonel Samuel Meredith, all saw service in the Revolution,” Morgan has written. To this list of sons-in-law should be added the name of General William Russell, the second husband of Elizabeth Henry.

Descendants of John Syme and of Patrick Henry in DAR

If we investigate only the files of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, we discover that 25 members claim John Syme, Jr., as their Revolutionary forebear and that more than 150 claim Patrick Henry. According to the Roster of the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution, revised in 1958, there are, among these Daughters, 2 descendants of John Syme and 30 descendants of Patrick Henry. When we find 21 Virginia members under the name of Colonel Samuel Meredith, the husband of Jane Henry, let us try to think how many would be found through Sarah Henry’s five daughters, enrolled through the paternal names!

Early Data on Sarah Winston

Although the records about Sarah Henry are scant, still we can form a rather clear picture of her through the references made by her contemporaries and her descendants, and through the research of historians. Her extant letters and her will will shed more light. Little is known of her early life. Even the approximate date of her birth was generally unknown until recently, when one of Sarah Henry’s mourning rings, bequeathed to Samuel Meredith and handed down to one of his descendants, was found at the second Winton, in Lexington, Ky. From the inscription we can say that Sarah Henry was born about 1710. We know that she was the daughter of Isaac and Mary Dabney Winston of Hanover County, Va. She was one of six children: William, Isaac, Anthony, Lucy, Sarah, and Mary Ann. Little is known of Sarah Winston before she became the bride of John Syme and went to live at Studley—a frame structure, backed by cool springhouses on a minty slope and fronted by spacious and beautiful grounds. The approach was along an avenue bordered by double rows of locust trees. The plantation is on the Tottipottimoy, made famous by Captain John Smith and more famous still by Samuel Butler in Hudibras. Here her son John Syme, Jr., was born, and here she soon became a widow. The visit of Colonel William Byrd to the home of Widow Syme, on his way back from a trip to his iron mines, has often been recorded, adding to our picture of her. Soon after this visit, the widow became the wife of John Henry, who, soon after his arrival from Foveran Parish, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, became a good friend of John Syme, probably also a native of Aberdeenshire. John Henry had made his home at Studley for some time during the life of John Syme.

Life at Mount Brilliant

The new master of Studley and his wife lived there until John Syme, Jr., reached his majority and was entitled...
to his patrimony. At that time Patrick Henry was about 13 years old." The Henry family moved into their real Henry home, Mount Brilliant, about 20 miles from Studley. Dr. Robert D. Meade, who is now completing the second volume of his biography of Patrick Henry and who has been called "the court of last resort, concerning the John Henry family," has done exhaustive research in England, Scotland, and the United States. In Patrick Henry, Patriot in the Making (volume I of his Patrick Henry biography), he gives a detailed account of Mount Brilliant," which is not far from Fork Church. Although John Henry was a devout Anglican, his wife was a Presbyterian. She had a strong religious influence on her children, as attested by the story told by her son Patrick, who said that his mother customarily took him in the boot of her double gig to Fork Church to hear the eloquent Samuel Davies preach. On the journey back home, Patrick was expected to quote the text and to give a summary of the sermon."

Sarah and her husband had a happy life at Mount Brilliant until his death in 1773."

Last Years at Winton

The last years of her life, which were spent at Winton, the Amherst County, Va., home of her son-in-law and daughter, Colonel Samuel Meredith and his wife, Jane Henry Meredith, were especially happy ones. Agnes Rothery says that Thomas Jefferson, on his way from Monticello to Poplar Forest (Bedford County, Va.,) "made a point of stopping off to see her; her son Patrick sought her out in times of stress."'

"Never did I know a Christian character equal to hers. Oh that her example may be imitated by me and my family, to whom she was always a monitor and true guide, both as to spiritual and temporal happiness."

References

3. Amherst County, Va., Will Book II, pp. 229-231.
4. Morgan, George, work cited, pp. 433-434; Plat of Winton Graveyard, Amherst County, Va., made by Mrs. Mary G. Cabell and Maurice H. Garland.
5. Morgan, George, work cited, p. 22.

On the lawn of "Winton".

Mrs. Leslie Campbell (right) discusses with Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, Virginia State Regent, another Henry shrine, "Scotchtown," Hanover County home of Patrick Henry, 1771-1778.

In the attic one notices the peculiar framing of the roof under which are a truss and two plates, placed there for no evident reason. The deep cellar, stoned up with great field rocks, has in its center twin arches on which the chimney rests. The ell is of no great interest because it was built in the 1890s to replace the original house that was taken down by the parson's grandson. A door and several latches from the old house have been saved. The barn, which dates back to the late 17th century, is

Historic Maine Parsonage

(Continued from page 538)

house was built in 1814 from plans drawn by the diligent parson, who modeled his home after the 17th century homes that he knew in his Dedham childhood. The exterior is notable for its off-center chimney, the frieze of planks below the roof, and the jutting entrance hall. The partitions separating the rooms are made of wide planks. The corner hall has a Dutch oven and a built-in-clock. The latter, one of the most interesting features of the house, was built by parson, the works being made while he was still living in Massachusetts. The hand-painted face bears on it five inscriptions, one in English, one in Latin, one in French, one in Hebrew, and one in Greek, all languages that he read with ease.

Upstairs the master bedroom is impressive in size; but the small study bedroom, with its corner cupboard and fireplace, has a charm all its own. The attic and the cellar always attract the interest of visitors.
PHILADELPHIA (Sept. 17, 1877)—A Constitution planned to supplant the Articles of Confederation was sent to the Continental Congress, here, today, by delegates to a convention which has been working out differences here since May 25.

Gen. George Washington of Mount Vernon in Virginia was the President of the convention and is believed to have hammered out the final differences between the supporters of the Virginia and New Jersey plans. However, others credited were Alexander Hamilton of New York, James Madison of Virginia and John Adams from Massachusetts.

There still has been no news from Rhode Island, where opposition to the idea of revisal has been so strong that no delegation was sent to this convention.

**Ask for Election**

The delegation has demanded that Congress speedily appoint election days for a new President and the new type Congress, just as soon as nine States have approved the measure. They say that the new government must go about setting up a new Union without delay.

There are many opponents to the measures taken by the delegates and the convention is still being charged with exceeding their authority. Hamilton critics are extremely bitter, charging that he is particularly responsible for the path the convention took.

Some are saying that he is out to return monarchy to these shores, perhaps with Washington as king. They are repeating his published admiration for the English monarchy, which he holds up as a model for the type of "sound" government that he wants.

Delegates from the larger States have been forced to accept a bicameral legislature with only one house based on size of population. These supporters of the Virginia plan have been the bulwark in supporting Hamilton's notions.

Hamilton himself has done little real work in the convention since his speech in the first few days of the session.

**Madison Active**

Despite that, his influence over Madison and Washington is well known. Madison has been very active in the debates and committee meetings where his espousal of Hamilton's thoughts has been obvious.

His influence over General Washington is perhaps less, but he long served him as adjutant and is greatly trusted by the general.

The real struggle for power has been between the "big State" and "small State" groups. The big State group, with large populations, have been holding out for a one-house legislature, with representation proportionate to number of people. The small State group asks an equal vote for each State, no matter how large it is.

To hold some of the other States in line, the large State group have been forced to support the Connecticut compromise. The Connecticut delegation has been proposing a compromise based on the New England experience of a two-house legislature. Many of their proposals have been accepted.

Some of their ideas they drew from John Adams' thoughts, expressed in nearby Massachusetts' Constitution. That of an independent judiciary seems drawn directly from his original draft of Connecticut's Constitution, where he wrote that "The judicial power ought to be distinct from both the legislative and executive and independent of both, that so it may be a check upon both."

**A Major Compromise**

It is this idea of a bi-cameral legislature with an independent judiciary which has become the major compromise of the two main groups. Both got some of their own special desires.

The slave-holding States which already have large populations are allowed representation for three-fifths of their slaves, even though they cannot vote. They also defeated abolition but importation of new slaves will be limited.

The small States got their pet project, a legislative body with two representatives from each State, with a veto over some actions of the other branch.

This new body will be called the Senate, if these proposals are ratified. As proposed, the new government will look something like this:

A legislative branch composed of both houses and called the Congress.

One of these bodies, the new Senate, will have two members from each State, chosen by the State legislatures and serving six years. This body will have the right to rule upon certain actions and appointments of the President.

The second body will be known as the House of Representatives and will be based on a proportionate representation of the population, as enumerated in a census, every 10 years. The States with the biggest populations will have the largest number of representatives.

**Will Levy Taxes**

This body will have the power to levy taxes and propose expenditures.

A President will be elected by all "free" voters, and excepting the right to declare war and to levy taxes, will have all other powers.

A judicial branch, independent of the other two branches of government is the last major body. Its powers are poorly spelled out and so is its composition.

Opposition to these proposals has been, and continues, great.

Much of the opposition has been raised over the taxing power, the large powers granted the President, and the reduction in the power of individual States.

Resistance to these proposals is particularly strong in Virginia and New York. New York's vote was cast for this compromise by Hamilton after the quarrels of their delegates became so bitter that all except Hamilton went home. Although Virginia's delegates were also responsible for the final compromise, that State is antagonistic.

**See Civil War**

Rhode Island's distaste for the measures is violent. One report from that State said that signs of a civil (Continued on page 575)
Beautification of our grounds continues. Eleven trees and twenty-five shrubs have been planted, and the Memorial Garden is no longer a design on paper, but a reality.

Soon after the Fifty-Eighth Congress in 1959, the plans prepared by Meade Palmer, landscape architect, who had been engaged by the preceding administration, were approved and a 3-year landscaping program was initiated.

The first year, the C street side of the building was emphasized, and special attention was given to improving the area surrounding the Founders' Memorial. This work, unfinished last April, was continued after the Fifty-Ninth Congress, with the planting of dwarf holly hedges bordering the Memorial Walk and large buford holly bushes at either side of the entrance. Four simply designed benches, the gift of the State of Rhode Island, completed this area.

This year, as last, planting was delayed owing to the late spring. Only 2 weeks before Congress was it possible to plant trees or shrubs. Now, the 17th street side of our grounds is graced by two beautifully shaped, single-stemmed magnolia soulangans (sauce magnolia) trees. The one at the D street corner, honoring the President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, was given by Mrs. John Franklin Baber, National Chairman of Conservation; another at the C street corner, honoring Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, State Regent of West Virginia, 1959-62, was given by the West Virginia Society; the third tree was reserved during Congress for dedication next year.

Preliminary work for the Memorial Garden was this year's chief concern. This garden within the walled enclosure on the D street side of the Administration Building was planned as a living memorial to all DAR members. Drainage and grading were begun last October, and a low curbing for the flower beds was built. A 7-by-25-foot flagstone walk was laid from the sidewalk to double wrought-iron gates at the entrance. In the center of the garden a 30-inch flagstone foundation surrounds a 6-by-10-foot hexagonal basin, which rises 18 inches above ground level. This basin is lined with blue tile and rimmed with curved granite. In the center a round fountainhead throws water to a height of 5 feet.

Between the garden wall and the sidewalk are five dogwood trees. Two pink dogwoods already in place honor a former superintendent, Robert Phillips. Three white dogwoods, given by the Colorado State Society, honor the following: Mrs. Warder Lee Braerton, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. John Franklin Baber, National Chairman, Conservation Committee, 1959–62; and Mrs. Emeline Wensley Hughes, Colorado State Regent, 1959–61. No trees, shrubs, or flowers could be planted in the garden this year. However, it is hoped that all will be completed by next April.

The Conservation and Buildings and Grounds Committees are deeply grateful to the 47 States, chapters, and individuals whose contributions through the Conservation Committee have made this second stage of the landscaping program possible. They also wish to express appreciation to New York State Society for the flagstone entrance walk, given in memory of Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General; to the Ohio State Society for the wrought-iron entrance gates in memory of all Ohio Daughters; to the Pittsburgh Chapter of Pennsylvania for a garden bench honoring past State Regents; and to the Jeptha Abbott Chapter, Wynwood, Pa., for a second bench honoring past chapter regents. A very special thanks is expressed for the gift of the fountain honoring Margery Clark Johnson Ritchie of Gulfport, Miss., from her four children—Martha Johnson White, Suzanne Johnson Madison, Abbott L. Johnson, and John Edgar Johnson.

A memory book listing all gifts, as well as the names of the persons memorialized or honored, is being compiled, and, at the completion of the 3-year program, will be filed as a permanent record in the Buildings and Grounds office at National Headquarters.

The plant list for the Memorial Garden includes the following:

- 8 Aucuba Japonica (3-3½ ft.)
- 15 Azalea, var. Rose Greely (2-2½ ft.)
- 15 Azalea, var. Stewartsonian (2-2½ ft.)
- 12 Azalea, var. Cygnet (2-2½ ft.)
- 12 Azalea, var. Purple (2-2½ ft.)
- 50 Convallaria Majalis (Divisions)
- 10 Camellia, var. Sambucus (2½-3 ft.)
- 10 Camellia, var. Rev. J. Drayton (2½-3 ft.)
- 12 Clethra Alnifolia (2-2½ ft.)
- 24 Hosta Grandiflora (Divisions)
- 140 Lonicera Nitida (8-12 in.)
- 2 Magnolia Virginica (6-8 ft.)
- 3 Prostoria Villosa (5-6 ft.)
- 15 Pieris Japonica (2½-3 ft.)
- 14 Rhododendron Hybrida (3-3½ ft.)
- 50 Saracocca Humilis (3-in. pot plants)

Dedication exercises for the trees and garden were held at the close (Continued on page 573)
A Half Century of Service

On September 13, 1914, a slim young boy applied at the Society's business office for a job. Because of his neat appearance and quiet manner of speaking, he was hired at once. With the exception of 1½ years in France with United States Army during World War I, George Hughes has been with the Society ever since.

His first job was as switchboard operator. Due to his calm, refined manner, he was advanced first to guide, then to other more important assignments. The National Officers found that he could be trusted to guard conference room doors and to handle messages. Congress Chairmen turned to him for help in placing directional signs in corridors, always assured that he could be counted upon to, not only place them properly, but in such a manner that the painted walls would not be marred. The Platform Chairman for years insisted on having George for platform duty. So, over the years, he has built up a record of loyalty and efficiency.

George and his wife, a school teacher, have devoted their lives to their nine children—three girls and six boys. All three daughters were graduated from high school, studied at D.C. Teachers College, and are teaching in District schools. Of the six sons, Bernard, an Army engineer, is now stationed in Germany with the United States Occupation Forces; two hold Government positions; another, a graduate of Ohio State University, lives out of the city. The youngest is now in high school, and the next youngest is attending D.C. Teachers College.

Of all this splendid family, it is of his Army son that George likes to talk. Bernard graduated from high school in 1949, with a straight A record. He had been secretary of his class, captain of the High School Cadets, chief of class yearbook, and class valedictorian. In July, 1949, at the age of 17, he was accepted as a cadet at the United States Military Academy, the only one of four colored contestants to pass a 4-day test at Walter Reed Hospital. At West Point, in a class of 629, he stood 12th in English and 30th in French.

George's brother, Charles Hughes, manages the Society's print shop. He has been with the DAR for 34 years and also has an excellent record of faithful and efficient work.

In recent years George has been head of the Mailing and Shipping Room, with two or three younger men as assistants. The years have taken their toll—a step once swift slowed a little as he traveled the long corridors around the buildings, but George has retained his quiet, unassuming manner and neat appearance.

On May 1 George Hughes retired. To mark the occasion, the President General presented him with a table radio and a check—gifts from members of the staff—his friends. Many, happy, restful days ahead, George! is the wish of the National Society, DAR—and a salute to your fine family.—ETHYL D. (MRS. GEORGE B.) HARTMAN, National Chairman, Buildings and Grounds Committee.

The Yankee Racehorse
(Continued from page 532)

In 1947 she was towed to Boston to be restored, but insufficient funds made the task impossible. By 1953 the old ship, plagued by rot, was considered a fire hazard. Congress decided to scuttle her. A Baltimore Committee asked that she be sent home to be restored as a National Historic Shrine.

As of this date, the old ship has again become a creditable, living symbol. She has been replanked, and the masts are being reconstructed. Two hundred thousand dollars has been expended so far, with the same amount still needed to finish the repairs. Funds are being raised through the sale of copper coins actually made from old copper spikes removed from the Constellation during repairs. The attractive coins double as a piece of sea-going history in the form of a pocket piece and lifetime free pass to visit the ship.
Introducing Our National Chairmen

CLEARING HOUSE

Mary Anne (Mrs. William W.) McClaugherty, a member of John Chapman Chapter, Bluefield, W.Va., was Vice President General from 1957-60. Her State offices include Regency of the West Virginia Society, State Vice Regent, and State Chairman of the Radio and Junior American Citizens Committees. She is active in the Methodist Church, being on the Board of Hospitals and Homes of the West Virginia Methodist Conference. Mrs. McClaugherty is in demand as a public speaker and has specialized in carrying DAR National Defense material to other organizations. She has done much work with underprivileged boys and has won the American Legion Award for outstanding community service.

INSIGNIA COMMITTEE

Miss Ruth Marie Field has been organizing recording secretary, vice regent, and regent of Milly Barrett Chapter, and has served the California State Society as Corresponding Secretary, Vice Chairman of National Defense, Vice Chairman and Chairman of Genealogical Records and National Vice Chairman of The Flag of the United States of America Committee, and National Vice Chairman of DAR Magazine and of Constitution Week; during the present administration she has been National Chairman of the Insignia Committee.

PROGRAM REVIEWING

Clara N. (Mrs. Herbert D.) Forrest is a member of Ralph Humphreys Chapter, Jackson, Miss. She was Mississippi's State Regent from 1953-56 and preceding that office was State Vice Regent and Recording Secretary. In her chapter she has been regent and held other offices. In addition to being State Chairman of Genealogical Records and National Vice Chairman of The Flag of the United States of America Committee, she was a Vice President General from 1956-59. She was the first member of the CAR in Mississippi. She is Past President, Mississippi Chapter, Daughters of Founders and Patriots; Past National Historian, Daughters of the Barons of Runnemed; present National Councillor FFV, and State Burgess of that organization; a member of the Colonial Dames of America; and State Chairman, Rosalie Governing Board.

NATIONAL BOARD DINNERS

Joyce (Mrs. James M.) Haswell has been a familiar figure at Constitution Hall during many Continental Congresses. Her DAR offices started with the regency of Ruth Brewster Chapter (D. C.), followed by service as State Corresponding Secretary, 1950-52, and State Chairman of the Americanism, National Defense, and Honor Roll Committees. She is now on the Board of the D. C. State Officers Club. She has had 15 years of service on the House Committee for Continental Congress, including chairmanship of the Card Index and of Doors; from 1956-59, Mrs. Haswell was National Chairman of the entire committee, which includes numerous subcommittees. She has been Chairman of the National Board dinners since 1959.
In reviewing the 70-year history of the DAR, the various personalities of the women chosen to lead the Society, as Presidents General, have each made a distinct imprint upon its pages. Each one had a part in writing a portion of this history, which depicts the story of a valiant and patriotic group of women dedicated to preserving, as well as promoting, the ideals which made our Republic great.

The administration of Mrs. William H. Pouch, our 17th President General, from 1941-44, came at a time when our country needed leaders of great spiritual, physical, and moral courage. Dec. 7, 1941, that never-to-be-forgotten day when bombs were dropped on Pearl Harbor, occurred within the first year of Helena R. Pouch's term of office. Wartime regulations and restrictions were felt by all of our citizens immediately, as a result of our entry into World War II. The records of the DAR show that our Society was among the first to offer its services to our country, as it has in all national emergencies. From the messages of our President General which appeared regularly in our Magazines (later published in book form by her husband, William H. Pouch), we learn of her supreme faith in prayer for strength and her firm belief in God as the only hope which would see us safely through the war years, as well as her conviction that "the advancement and security of any nation rests largely with its women."

To help relieve the terrific congestion in our Nation's Capital, due to the war, the Continental Congresses of the DAR during the Pouch administration were held in cities outside of Washington. The Daughters made this sacrifice gladly as a patriotic unit to cooperate with our Government in a time of emergency. As an example of Helena Pouch's faith in Divine Guidance in 1942, the first year of the enforced change of place of our Continental Congresses, she issued a call to all members requesting them, as individuals, or groups, to devote the hour from 3 to 4 o'clock on the afternoon of April 19 to meditation and prayer. So great was her faith in prayer that, as the hostilities worsened, she requested the membership to observe 5 minutes of daily prayer at 12 noon, Washington time, for the members of our Armed Forces.

Helena R. Pouch truly inspired others with courage and hope for the days ahead, as was further demonstrated by her choice of "key-notes" selected for each of the three Congresses over which she presided: "Courage," "our enduring faith," and "onward, Christian women." She named her second Congress a "War Projects Meeting," and the chapters throughout the country were called upon to have centralized War Relief Services, directed by their members. A National DAR War Relief Service Center was set up in the then, dismantled north wing of our Museum in Memorial Continental Hall. In expressing her desire for the one definite gift her administration planned to make as being a Nursery Air Raid Shelter in Sacombe Park, England, she was carrying out her conviction of the words of our Lord when He said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

Aunt Helen, as many called her, believed that "the most blessed gifts which the Lord has given to us are children." She and "Billy," as she affectionately spoke of Mr. Pouch, felt that "if a child is given the love of home, religion, and country, there will be fewer delinquents in the years to come." Perhaps her greatest interest in DAR work was with the then, DAR Approved School Committee, of which she was National Chairman from 1932-35. Another interest close to her heart was the work of the Junior Members, and when the Junior Membership Committee was formed in 1937 she became its first National Chairman. The main project of the committee, the "Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund," was named for her only daughter, who died in her late teens. No doubt this tragic loss in the lives of the Pouches played a great part in their keen interest in youth, as was demonstrated by the large amount of both time and money they contributed toward educating and safeguarding the future of many underprivileged children. Her record as National President of the Children of the American Revolution from 1937-40 is further evidence of her interest and desire to promote the welfare of the youth of our land. Under her administration the CAR for the first time elected JUNIOR National Officers to conduct their affairs—with the SENIOR officers to act in an "advisory" capacity. An American Music Committee was added to the list of CAR committees at that time, and the DAR added this committee to their own list the following year.

Many more accomplishments and titles could be added to those already mentioned, but the above stand out most vividly in the mind of this writer, whose first memory of Aunt Helen was as a National Chairman of Approved Schools. At that time, as one of the newer members, this protégé of hers was greatly impressed with the work of the DAR when she witnessed the pageant put on by the young people from Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassie DAR Schools, whom Aunt Helen brought to New York City to create greater interest in this work.

In 1941, when Aunt Helen was elected President General of the DAR, this Junior Member was elected regent of her chapter. To serve under the leadership of one who inspired such courage and faith was a wonderful experience—particularly during those war years, with all the fears and sacrifices that are present in such a period. New York State was very proud of its Daughter who led the Society so well during those

(Continued on page 554)
From the Desk of the National Parliamentarian

By Herberta Ann Leonardy
Registered Parliamentarian

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Question: Were any amendments to the Bylaws of the National Society passed at the 70th Continental Congress?
Answer: Yes. It was voted to amend Article XI, Section 4, by striking out "five" and inserting "seven". The section now reads: "The annual dues of a member-at-large shall be seven dollars payable to the Treasurer General on or before the first day of January." All the amendments relating to proxy voting were lost.

Question: May a chapter have a parliamentary referee?
Answer: The term to designate a person skilled in parliamentary law is "parliamentarian". The term "referee" usually applies to a person making decisions in certain games or sports, as a referee for a prize fight, etc. We also have the term used in certain court procedures, as a "referee in bankruptcy". In legislative bodies, the parliamentary expert is usually known as the "Clerk at the Speaker's Table". R.O.R. is our parliamentary authority, and such a term is not used by our authority or any other recognized authority, as far as this writer knows. The chapters should use the term "parliamentarian".

Question: Is it obligatory that a chapter have a parliamentarian?
Answer: No. It would be better not to have a parliamentarian appointed than to have one not well versed in parliamentary procedure.

Question: Should a member stand when seconding a motion?
Answer: In a chapter meeting, No. If a secretary persists in putting in the minutes what was said in discussion, it is too late to raise a point of order or in the call for the meeting it may be rescinded by a majority vote.

Question: What can we do when the secretary insists on putting in the minutes what was said in discussion?
Answer: If a secretary persists in putting in the minutes what was said in discussion, you should call her attention to R.O.R., p. 247-249. Robert says, "stating what was done and not what was said" (Seneca R.O.R., p. 246). There is a different procedure if the minutes are to be published. (R.O.R. p. 250, "Minutes to be Published").

Question: Does passing a resolution raising the dues of the chapter actually raise the dues? None of the requirements for amending our bylaws was met.
Answer: To raise the dues of the chapter members is to amend the bylaw relating to dues payable to the chapter. This can only be done in the manner prescribed by your chapter's bylaws. Your chapter requires that written notice be sent each member of the proposed change in the bylaws 30 days immediately preceding voting upon the proposed change. You cannot suspend your chapter bylaws, and therefore the resolution adopted is null and void (R.O.R., p. 257: "Bylaws ... cannot be suspended, unless they expressly provide for their suspension.")
THE FATE OF FORGOTTEN MEN

On April 17, 1961, the newspapers of the United States announced in large headlines the failure of an attempted invasion of Cuba by 1200 Cubans intent upon overthrowing that country's hated dictator Fidel Castro. Relatives of the captured survivors were then offered a deal by Castro: 500 tractors for the 1200 prisoners. A committee of three to raise funds for this project—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Milton Eisenhower and Mr. Walter Reuther—was appointed under the benevolent approval of our Chief Executive, to solicit the millions of dollars required to provide the purchase money. A storm of disapproval thundert back from many outraged Congressmen and Senators, who reminded their fellow citizens of a former day when the American answer to such blackmail was "millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." As the controversy raged between the proponents and opponents of tractors for Cuba, the deal was labeled in the newspapers as a joke on the American people by Castro. A letter from a member of this Society who, with her husband and family, lost all their possessions in Cuba and were forced to flee penniless to this country, tends to confirm this story:

Castro did not want tractors—two years ago they had a drive for tractors all over Cuba, and everybody had to contribute money, the firms all had to give a tractor, and since then the whole island is full of them, rotting away all over. Some of them were used and when a part was needed, they just took it from another tractor. That whole thing started off as a joke on Fidel's part, and he never dreamed that simple-minded people would take him seriously and go about raising money for tractors. He wants to get rid of all the grown-up Cubans whom he knows he will never be able to brainwash and wants only the younger ones who fall for propaganda so readily.

I am afraid that if something drastic is not done soon, Castro will spread his net all over Central America, and into Mexico, which is already mostly communistic and anti-American, and from there seep down into South America.

The following article by Zell Rabin in the San Francisco Examiner, May 26, 1961, tends to confirm the fact that the tractor deal was considered a joke by Castro:

After a week's travel throughout Cuba, I have still to find a single person who took seriously Premier Fidel Castro's offer to exchange tractors for prisoners.

Western observers here regard Castro's original offer as bizarre and are astonished by the American reaction to what everyone here feels was nothing more than a gigantic leg pull.

They feel that by accepting the offer, the United States has blundered into a major propaganda defeat.

Many persons here are puzzled by the sentimentality and "over-boodism" that seemed to sweep the United States when many in Cuba believe the worst possible fate for the prisoners of the abortive invasion attempt is a few years of forced labor cutting cane or digging trenches.

[At Washington, the House and Senate were asked today to go on record as opposing any swap of U.S. tractors or bulldozers for Cuban prisoners, United Press International reported . . .]

At first everyone in Havana regarded Castro's proposition as a huge joke. Indeed, so lighthearted was Castro's mood that with a chuckle he included all Spanish priests on the island in the exchange at no extra charge.

The day following Castro's offer, El Mundo, a government-controlled newspaper, frontpaged a satirical article asking what would happen if the prisoners were again recruited, sent back to Guatemala, and invaded Cuba once more.

It would follow, the papers said, that when they were captured a second time, the invaders would be worth more than 500 tractors because they were better trained and more experienced.

Two days after the offer was made on May 17, Cubans were amazed to learn the United States Administration was seriously considering it. Nobody is reported to have been more surprised or pleased than the "maximum leader" himself.

When the news reached Havana that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Walter Reuther, and Dr. Milton Eisenhower had formed a committee to raise funds for the tractors, Castro decided to capitalize even further on his coup.

The recent debacle in Cuba, which has caused such interest in the fate of men who were not citizens of this country, should remind us that many hundreds of our boys are now held as prisoners in Korea, the Soviet Union, and Red China and to date no effective action by our Government has secured their release. Only a few have returned, sent back from prison by their Communist captors, in an attempt to soften the resistance of this country to their cold war schemes.

Not only are our men imprisoned in the jails of Iron Curtain countries, but others who have served in United States Forces in the countries of our Allies are behind the bars today charged and tried for the crime of failing to observe the laws of these countries. These men were tried under the Status of Forces treaty. The following article in regard to the conviction of these soldiers appeared recently in the Miami Herald under the title Turkey Following Fidel's Footsteps?

The sergeants were bad boys. Stationed in Turkey with the United States Air Force, they dabbled in black market money. So did a lot of other people, including high placed Turks and American officers. You must remember the incident. The sergeants were hijacked by cops one night . . . no warrants, or anything silly like that . . . third degree, and prevented from seeing their own people for days. Eventually, they were tried and given prison sentences. So far as I have been able to learn, no officers were even arrested.

Turkey is an ally, and we aren't supposed to criticize allies. Eighty percent of her 27 million population are illiterate. It is a depressed, tragic country, where the government owns practically everything, and there are no freedoms, of individuals, press, or anything else . . .

The sergeants were tried under the Status of Forces Treaty. With a few others, I crusaded against that iniquitous bit of diplomatic kowtowing. It used to be that when a man served under the American Flag in a foreign land, he was under the protection of that Flag. No more. The State Department decided we must butter up our buddies in NATO and SEATO and former enemies, too, even if it meant saying, "The hell with you!" to Americans. The State Department has also decided that we must throw away billions of dollars in foreign aid to buy friends. We spent the money, but we didn't get the friends. The State Department has been right on foreign aid and status of forces as it was on Cuba, Laos, and a few other fumbled fronts.

The sergeants can't bother about that. They are doing time in a dirty jail in a country where the people don't even know what freedom means, or can read newspapers which print only what the government allows.

So the Turks won't be offended, we squeamishly admit our military isn't...
qualified to handle their own offenders. We turn them over to courts which operate under entirely different codes of justice than ours.

That's what the Status of Forces treaty does, but how many citizens even think of that? Can you imagine Red Russia being spineless? I'll bet you can't.

Today, and not tomorrow, is the time for the parents of sons of military age, or of those who will soon be of military age, to help revive in Washington serious thought and consideration for the boys about to be drafted in peacetime. Unless they do, their sons may be destined, like others who have gone before, to the fate of “forgotten men.” Today, and not tomorrow, is the time for decision, and the United States Senate is the place where the issue should be debated and determined. To wait until your son is among the missing is to wait too long!

Mindful of the fate of many thousands of young Americans in the Korean War, as well as in more recent years, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, passed the following Resolution at the 68th Continental Congress of the Society in connection with the admission of Red China to the United Nations:

Whereas, Unnumbered American soldiers are still held as prisoners in Red China; RESOLVED, That the National Society . . . call upon all members to take a positive stand against recognition of Red China, and its inclusion in the United Nations.

In the Dan Smoot Report of June 13, 1960, we learn that in 1957, the Foreign Languages Publishing House in Moscow published two volumes of confidential correspondence between Stalin, Roosevelt, and Churchill during the war years, 1941–45. In several of these letters, President Roosevelt and Stalin exchanged views on the question of sending supplies and evacuating American ex-prisoners of war and American aircraft crews stranded east of the Russian lines. The President's concern for these servicemen and other Americans held by the Russians is evidenced in the following letters to Stalin by Mr. Roosevelt and Stalin's replies:

I have reliable information regarding the difficulties which are being encountered in collecting, supplying, and evacuating American ex-prisoners of war and American aircraft crews who were stranded east of the Russian lines. It is urgently requested that instructions be issued authorizing ten American aircraft with American crews to operate between Poltava and places in Poland where American ex-prisoners of war and stranded airmen are located. This authority is requested for the purpose of providing supplementary clothing, medical and food supplies for all American soldiers, to evacuate stranded aircraft crews and liberated prisoners of war; to transfer the injured and sick to the American hospital at Poltava. I regard this request to be of the greatest importance not only for humanitarian reasons but also by reason of the intense interest of the American public in the welfare of our prisoners of war and stranded aircraft crews.

Secondly, on the general matter of prisoners of war still in German hands, I feel that we ought to do something quickly. The number of these prisoners of war, Russian, British and United States, is very large. In view of your disapproval of the plan we submitted, what do you suggest instead?

Stalin replied on March 5, 1945:

Your message of March 4 about prisoners of war received. I have again conferred with our local representatives in charge of this matter and can tell you the following:

The difficulties which arose during the early stages of the speedy evacuation of American prisoners of war from the zones of direct military operations have decreased substantially. At present the special agency set up by the Soviet Government to take care of prisoners of war has again personnel, transport facilities and food supplies, and whenever new groups of American prisoners of war are discovered steps are taken at once to help them and to evacuate them to assembly points for subsequent repatriation. According to the information available to the Soviet Government, there is now no accumulation of U.S. prisoners of war on Polish territory or in other areas liberated by the Red Army, because all of them, with the exception of individual sick men who are in hospital, have been sent to the assembly point in Odessa . . . .

Hence, there is no need at the moment for U.S. planes to fly from Poltava to Polish territory in connection with U.S. prisoners of war.

Roosevelt wrote Stalin again on March 18:

In the matter of evacuation of American ex-prisoners of war from Poland, I have been informed that the approval for General Deane to survey the United States prisoners of war situation in Poland has been withdrawn. You stated in your last message to me that there was no need to accede to my request that American aircraft be allowed to carry supplies to Poland and to evacuate the sick.

I have information that I consider positive and reliable that there are still a considerable number of sick and injured Americans in hospitals in Poland and also that there have been, certainly up to the last few days and possibly still are, large groups of American prisoners of war either at Soviet assembly points awaiting entrainment to Odessa or wandering about in small groups not in contact with Soviet authorities, looking for American contact officers.

I cannot, in all frankness, understand your reluctance to permit American contact officers, with the necessary means, to assist their own people in this matter. This Government has done everything to meet each of your requests. I now request you to once again consider the matter. Please call Ambassador Harriman to explain to you in detail my desires.

Stalin sent the following message to close this particular issue on March 22, 1945:

With regard to your information about allegedly large numbers of sick and injured Americans in Poland or awaiting evacuation in Odessa, or who have not contacted the Soviet authorities, I must say that the information is inaccurate. Actually, apart from a certain number who are on their way to Odessa, there were only 17 sick U. S. servicemen on Polish soil as of March 16. I have today received a report which says that the 17 men will be flown to Odessa in a few days.

With reference to the request contained in your message I must say that if it concerned me personally I would be ready to give way even to the detriment of my own interests. But in the given instance the matter concerns the interests of Soviet armies at the front and Soviet commanders who do not want to have around odd officers who, while having no relation to the military operations, need looking after, want all kinds of meetings and contacts, protection against possible acts of sabotage by German agents not yet ferreted out, and other things that divert the attention of the commanders and their subordinates from their direct duties. Our commanders bear full responsibility for the state of affairs at the front and in the immediate rear, and I do not see how I can restrict their rights to any extent . . . .

Mr. Smoot, in conclusion, points out:

The matter was closed.

For four years, the American people had fed, clothed, and armed the Soviet nation at a cost of hundreds of billions of dollars. MacArthur's forces in the Pacific had fought and died without adequate supplies because Russia's needs came first. Our leaders had used the vast wealth of our Nation to keep the monstrous evil of nazism from destroying the monstrous evil of communism — and in the end, the communist dictator tells the President of the United States that we can not evacuate our American soldiers from eastern Europe, because Soviet commanders did not want to be bothered with having "odd officers" of the American army underfoot, where they would "need looking after from acts of German sabotage."

Were there only seventeen sick American servicemen on Polish soil on March 16, 1945, as Stalin reported to Roosevelt? Obviously Roosevelt himself didn't believe it, and the American people will never believe it. But the American government, under the leadership of Harry Truman, and Dwight Eisenhower, are due to find out.

The year 1960 would be an excellent time for Americans to demand answers to many unanswered questions. Leaders of
Mass Enslavement

A picture of mass enslavement by the Russians after World War II is given in a book by General Willoughby and John Chamberlin, *MacArthur 1941–1951*. The authors tell how General MacArthur offered to evacuate 300,000 Japanese prisoners of war monthly from Russia, but the Communists refused. Of 500,000 Japanese unaccounted for, 300,000 were swallowed up in Siberia, 100,000 in Sakhalin and the Kuriles, and 50,000 were lost in Red China. In May 1949, the Russians claimed that only 95,000 were left. Of 209,300 prisoners kept in slave camps, 51,332 died from malnutrition and communicable disease, a worse rate than under the Germans. This story was told the United Nations, which chose to ignore it.

General Willoughby had this to say to the families of missing American prisoners of war:

I think that Congress should take specific action in this matter. It’s well within its purview, and it should act in behalf of the families of the missing men, and the families should apply continuous pressure upon their representatives in Congress—to take action.

Disaster Strikes

Americans should recall why it was and how it was that so many of our boys were lost to the Communists in the Korean War. Trygve Lie, in his book *On the Cause of Peace*, commenting on the disaster that overwhelmed our forces at the Yalu, said,

Our original fears proved to be well founded, and on November 29 disaster struck. The obscure “presence” of the Chinese Communists was suddenly revealed to be a counterattack of massive force; across the river from Manchuria, a new aggressor poured in. The United Nations troops had penetrated to the Yalu, which marked the boundary with Manchuria; victory was in sight and it looked as if the war would end in weeks. But General MacArthur, miscalculating Chinese strength and Chinese intentions, had overextended his forces. In what seemed to be the moment of fulfillment, hideous defeat for the United Nations Army suddenly loomed.

What Mr. Lie does not tell his readers is that hundreds of millions of dollars of military supplies which had been sent to Russia in World War II, when our own troops needed them at the height of the Luzon campaign, were given by Russia to the Chinese to be used against our boys in Korea. Mr. Lie does not call to our attention that it has been reported that the Russian representative on the United Nations Military Affairs Committee resigned, and later turned up in North Korea, a valued adviser to the “Red enemies” of the United Nations! Mr. Lie does not remind us that our field commanders were compelled to fight at a ratio of 5 or 10 to 1 against Red armies with supply bases protected by an inviolate frontier. The supply zones of the Red Chinese across the Yalu could not be bombed. As a result, the Red avalanche streamed across the Yalu bridges and mounted counteroffensives against our troops, hurling them into retreat. That was when we lost our men by the thousands! Concerning this situation MacArthur said:

I realized for the first time that I had actually been denied the use of my full military power to safeguard the lives of my soldiers and the safety of my army. To me, it clearly foreshadowed a future tragic situation in Korea and left me with a sense of incredible shock. There is no substitute for victory.

Contrast this statement of MacArthur with that made by a Government spokesman:

In resolutions, responsible agencies of the United Nations mobilized world opinion behind the United States and the other fifteen countries resisting Communism in Korea. The United Nations didn’t interfere with running the war. This was an American war fought under an international flag. Neither the United States nor the United Nations Military Command in Korea ever received any orders from the United Nations concerning conduct of the Korean war effort. Specifically, the military staff committee of the United Nations had no part whatsoever in the Korean War.

“Fighting Homefolks” Battle for Kin

In 1955 a Committee called “Fighting Homefolks of Fighting Men” filed a suit against the Government, President Eisenhower, and former President Truman and asked for $1,000,000 indemnity for each missing serviceman and listed specifications of United Nations’ guilt.

(1) A Communist was retained by the United Nations on the Military Committee in a position where he could aid the enemy.

(2) Our American troops were denied strategic and tactical support.

(3) Our Commanders were forbidden to bomb the bridges over which the enemy swarmed.

This Committee pointed out that our troops, hopelessly caught in the trap at the Chang-Jin reservoir, were battling in sub-zero weather and

944 American Soldiers Unaccounted For

In July 1955 an Advisory Committee of the Secretary of Defense, composed of four Generals and an Admiral, revealed that, during the exchange of prisoners after the Korean War, only 600 Allied prisoners of war were exchanged for 10 times that number of enemy prisoners. Two thousand seven hundred and thirty of our boys died in prison camps, 38 percent of all captured by the enemy. No accounting was ever made for 944 of our men, who were presumably in Red hands; only 19 were ever listed by the Red captors. Of the 944, our Government reduced the number to 470. The Committee concluded its remarks on this subject by saying that the Communists should be held strictly accountable for the 470 men still missing, and that this country must bear in mind the past and future significance of the reservation made by Soviet Russia and other Communist nations to Article 85 on prisoners of war. America must always stand behind every American who has prisoner-of-war status and spare no reasonable effort in obtaining his earliest possible release.

One of the members of this Advisory Committee, General Willoughby, said that the assumption or presumption of death as applied to the missing American servicemen is a unilateral act by our own statesmen. It is the Defense Department that has eliminated them from an accounting. Why presume them dead? Why not presume them alive, since the coldly methodical pattern of “swallowing up” prisoners of war is an integral part of Soviet deception?
marched off to 20 prison camps through knee-deep snow. Of the 700 captured, 500 perished on this march. Our boys were beaten and kicked if they fell. The wounded were jammed in trucks, most of them without any medical treatment. Others were shot by the enemy with their hands tied behind their backs. No blankets were provided in the “Caves,” one of the worst prisoner-of-war camps, in spite of the extreme cold and the fact that many of our men wore only summer clothing.

Capt. E. R. Guild, National Director of the Committee, said that 3141 United States servicemen are unaccounted for from the Korean War, of whom 450 are known to be captives. The United States supplied 1,600,000 men for Korea; 142,091 of these were casualties—23,300 were killed, 17,150 were captured, 5,866 were missing, and 6,113 were probable atrocity victims. Although the Communists balked at giving a full accounting of the missing and captured, General Clark was ordered to sign the Armistice.

On November 20, 1953, the Defense Department announced that the more than 4,000 missing could be presumed dead under the arbitrary provisions of the Missing Persons Act. The presumptive death totals amounted to 4,735. In August of 1953, the United States charged the Reds held 15 American fliers as political prisoners and requested an accounting of 526 members of the Armed Forces presumed held as prisoners. The Reds held the fliers until 1955. Of the more than 3,000 names of missing personnel, the “Fighting Homefolks” claim that 944 United States servicemen have been identified by captives who have been repatriated to this country or by Communist broadcasts which have named some of the men. Some have been identified either by propaganda films, through mail to relatives in the United States, or through knowledge that some parachuted safely and were surrounded by the enemy; and intelligence sources warrant the belief they are now in Russian hands. The Reds, first denying any members of our Armed Forces were missing, finally admitted this, accepted our list, and implied an accounting would be made.

**Chronology of Missing Servicemen**

A chronology of our missing Servicemen shows that in 1953 the United States Consul in Geneva announced that the Chinese Communists held 967 American prisoners. During the same year our Defense Department declared 4,735 unaccounted for and presumed dead. On August 19, 1954, our Defense Department asked for 526 Americans in Communist custody, the remaining men being at that time presumed dead. At a news conference in December with the President, it was stated:

These men were in Korea in conformity with obligations incurred under the United Nations and were there, in fact, in accordance with the specific request and resolution of the United Nations.

Then in August of 1955, the Assistant Defense Secretary, Mr. Godel, said that the Communists refused to account for a revised list of 470 missing men, later revised again to 450 by the President’s Advisory Commission on War Prisoners. Another Assistant Secretary said that the United States cannot press such claims against the United Nations because the United Nations is not responsible for our losses, the Communists are.

One must agree with Captain Guild that members of the United Nations, instead of pressing for the liberation of our men, are urging a reward for the captors, the murderers and torturers of our servicemen, that is, membership in the United Nations!

**Talks With Communists Fruitless**

Between August 1955 and July 1957 our Ambassador to Czechoslovakia had 67 sessions with the Communists at Geneva, but the talks held during these sessions concerning the members of our Armed Forces accomplished exactly nothing. Then in 1957 Assistant Defense Secretary Jackson said that in all honesty, he did not hold out much hope that these Americans were alive and held against their will. He stated this in spite of the fact that on March 1, 1956, the United Nations had published a list of 2,720 prisoners alive in North Korea, corresponding to an accounting previously made which contained the names of 450 Americans. A United States Government official said this list was not correct, and a dispatch of January 22, 1959, was also held to be incorrect. This dispatch from the United Nations Command said that some of the more than 2,000 Allied prisoners of war were still alive. One wonders why there is such an effort made to presume these boys to be dead when in many of our own States the limit for such presumption is 7 years.

Some months ago, a subcommittee of the Congress, headed by Congressman Zablocki, passed a resolution calling on President Eisenhower to make repatriation of the 450 American servicemen a top foreign policy objective of the United States and published the names of these men. Said Congressman Clement J. Zablocki:

The effect of this resolution is to serve notice on the Communists that their continued flouting of the elements of human decency and conduct, as well as their violation of all conventions dealing with treatment of war prisoners, are firmly condemned by the representatives of the American people.

No hope for the return of the servicemen may be expected from the United Nations which on July 7, 1950, delegated to the United States the responsibility for fighting, conducting, and concluding the Korean War. Although 16 nations participated to some extent in aiding the United States, and although the United Nations banner was paramount, no resolution is expected in the United Nations for an accounting of or the return of missing men who may be prisoners. Even if such a resolution were offered to the General Assembly or the Security Council, it would have to survive the Russian veto. In fact, United Nations officials are too busy even to allow the wives and mothers of these missing men time to plead their case. In April 1954, 70 women, grieving for their lost relatives, came to New York to plead with the United Nations Secretary Dag Hammarskjold and the then United Nations Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, only to be told that these gentlemen were too busy. In fact, these patriotic American women were told not to congregate on United Nations property! Later, they tried to see the President of the United States. He, too, was busy! Outraged, two mothers returned their son’s medals to the President. In their anguish, they wrote,

> Our sons want your loyalty, not your medals.

Said Representative Zablocki, speaking of our missing servicemen,

> To date, we do not know how many of them are rotting in Communist prisons, how many have perished at the hands of
their captors. . . . We have spent billions in fighting Communism, in building strong forces against Communist advance. How, after all this sacrifice, can we sit still and talk about trade with the Reds—while 450 Americans—are behind the Red bamboo curtain?

We cannot forget them, consign them to oblivion—they have earned every right to their Country's supreme effort on their behalf!

Congressman Usher Burdick, in speaking about the abandonment of the servicemen, said,

It is an easy way out to classify these prisoners as dead, but what a fatal blow to patriotism and loyalty if only one is living and in the prison camp of a ruthless enemy! Their abandonment by this Government cannot be tolerated!

The most recent estimate by the Defense Department in regard to American servicemen unaccounted for when the Korean War ended is that it has narrowed to 391 the total of 944 missing and unaccounted for in 1953. The Department claims it has definite evidence of the deaths of 61 more servicemen, and has "no reliable information" to indicate any of those were alive but that possibility "cannot be completely foreclosed," and the investigation will continue.

Since the Korean War, there have been many instances where our servicemen have been shot down by the Communists and either killed or taken prisoner.

On April 8, 1950, a Navy Privateer was shot down in the Baltic Sea, and 10 crew members have been listed as missing. In 1951 two planes were lost—a Navy P2V shot down by Soviet fighters off Vladivostok, November 6, 1951, with 10 crew members missing, and a USAF C–47 forced down by Soviet fighters near Papa, Hungary, on November 18 of that year. Four crew members were returned to United States custody. Eight crew members are listed as missing from a USAF B–29 shot down by Soviet fighters off northern Japan, October 7, 1952. Three other planes were shot down in 1953 by Chinese Communists, Czech and Soviet fighters—a USAF F–84 near Sasselsberg, Germany, on March 10, of which the pilot was returned uninjured to United States custody, and a USAF RB–50 off Cape Povorotny, from which 16 men are missing and 1 crew member rescued. Still another plane was shot down by Soviet fighters over the Sea of Japan on November 7, 1954, with 1 missing and 9 rescued and another during the same year, also by Soviet fighters, over Hokkaido, Japan, on November 7, when 10 crew members were injured and 1 killed. Soviet fighters continued to molest our aircraft in 1955, shooting down a Navy P2V over the Bering Strait on June 22. Fortunately, the American aircraft landed in United States territory, and the crew was saved. Another aircraft shot down also near the Korean demilitarized zone on August 19 of that year, a USA T–6, had one crew member killed; another later returned to United States custody. Chinese Communists were responsible for the destruction of a Navy P–4M 32 miles east of Wenchow on August 22, 1956, from which it is known 16 crew members are missing, and on March 6 North Korean antiaircraft shot down a USAF–F–86 over the demilitarized zone in Korea. In that case the pilot was returned to United States custody.

By shooting down our aircraft, the atheistic barbarians hope to demonstrate to their own citizens that America is so weak she cannot defend herself. Very effective is their effort by such cold war maneuvering to keep this country off balance and to see how far they can go without positive intervention on our part.

Not only do the Communists molest our military men; but kidnapping of civilians has been tried successfully in the American Zone of Germany, and even more humiliating, several Russian seamen who had fled the barbarities of Communism were kidnapped by Soviet gangsters right here in New York! This demonstrated to thousands of other anti-Communist refugees that they aren't safe here. Thus, also, many other thousands were converted into potential spies and saboteurs for international Communism. Soviet Secret Police, traveling as members of "cultural exchange" delegations, as official United Nations representatives, or as Soviet Embassy officials with virtually unlimited access to the United States, have located and now hold under threat of blackmail thousands of other anti-Communist refugees.

Soviet depredations on our servicemen did not stop in 1956, for on June 27, 1958, an unarmed United States military transport USAF C–118 was shot down during a thunderstorm over Armenia near the Soviet border, and its men were turned over 10 days later, after having been abused by the Communists; and in September 1958 another unarmed transport was shot down near the Soviet Turkish border killing 6 of its crew. The Russians claim they know nothing of the whereabouts of the other eleven men. Our own radio monitors recorded the conversation of the Soviet airmen before they shot down our plane. Although this fact was apparently known to our own Government, it was not revealed in our newspapers until after Mikoyan's visit of "peace and friendship." How would you feel about this if you were a parent of one of these servicemen, particularly if you knew that a retroactive Criminal Code of the Soviets provides for a ten-year imprisonment of Americans or others who violate Russian air space?

Two other United States planes were attacked in November 1958, both over 60 miles from Soviet territory. The most recent barbarity in regard to our aircraft occurred on July 1, 1960, when an RB–47 on a reconnaissance flight over the Barents Sea was shot down by a Soviet fighter. The Soviet Union picked up two crewmen, reporting one dead and three missing. What did our Government do in all these cases? Protest! The United States Government on July 18, 1960, formally accused the Soviet Union of illegally detaining the two American survivors of the RB–47 shot down in July and resisted the claims of the Russians that Soviet air space had been violated, contending that the United States plane was on a mapping mission over international waters. The United States Government also demanded that a representative of the United States Embassy be permitted to see the prisoners without delay. Our Government maintained that the Russians avoided the offer to engage in a joint investigation in conjunction with acceptable outside authority as to the whereabouts of the downed aircraft and the missing members of its crew. Our Government took the position that the Soviet Union's omission in reply to the United States offer of any reference to the offer of an objective joint investigation was an attempt to confuse the issues of the present case with the U–2 spy-plane incident 2 months previous.

Speaking of one of these attacks, Congressman Glenard P. Lipscomb
voiced the sentiments of many outraged citizens when he said,

The butchers of Hungary again have done their evil deeds. The repeated disdain registered by the Soviet Foreign Office to our inquiries in this case and their refusal to let American Embassy personnel in Moscow visit the scene of the crash shows not a feeling of remorse but a feeling of overbearing arrogance.

The two flyers, Capt. John R. McKone and Capt. Freeman Bruce Olmstead, were released by the Soviet Union and returned to the United States on January 27, 1961. The fate of three other flyers who were with Captain McKone and Captain Olmstead is still undetermined. There was no explanation whether any secret deal was involved in the release. In a related development, the State Department announced that Russia had sent a note Wednesday disclaiming any knowledge of crew members of an Air Force C-100 which was shot down by the Russians over Soviet Armenia in 1958. The bodies of 6 of the 17 men abroad that plane were returned by the Russians. An East German magazine indicated recently that the other 11 were still alive.

It will be recalled that the Soviets took the case of the two United States RB-47 flyers, now released, to the United Nations Security Council demanding that the United Nations condemn the United States for violating international law. When the Security Council suggested the facts be investigated, Russia vetoed this proposal. Members of the press were not allowed to interview the released airmen. The White House Press Secretary said that this restriction was imposed by the State Department because it did not want to jeopardize prospects of improving relations with Russia. At a news conference on March 3, 1961, the two men told a story contained in a joint narrative statement issued at Forbes Air Force Base, supplemented by answers to newsmen’s questions. They said that their plane was attacked by an MIG-type plane. They were interrogated subsequently in an effort to make them confess they were linked to the U-2 flight, in which the United States U-2 plane was downed over the Soviet Union. They were imprisoned in solitary confinement in cold cells lighted around the clock.

Premier Khruschev was reported in January to have taken personal initiative in ordering the release of the two flyers as a demonstration of his desire to restore good relations with the United States and indicated at the same time he was prepared to drop his demand that the United Nations discuss his charges concerning the flight of the U-2 shot down over Sverdloch May 1, 1960. The Kremlin, however, made no apology for destroying the plane and the loss of four other crewmen, the body of one of whom was recovered in July of that year.

A news story appearing in the Washington Post, March 13, 1961, indicates the groundwork for the release of the RB-47 survivors was laid in Moscow in November 1960 by two men now key members of the Kennedy Administration—Walt W. Rostow and Jerome B. Wiesner. They told Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuszetov that return of the flyers without President Kennedy having to ask or bargain for them was the essential first step toward better United States-Soviet relations.

The Defense Department finally agreed to the interviewing of the flyers by a special five-man Senate Subcommittee. The designation of this subcommittee was requested, apparently, by the Defense Department to minimize the possibility that certain classified aspects of the flyers’ report might be publicized.

Rumors persist that a quid pro quo was exacted for the release of the flyers. Asked to elucidate on these rumors, Senator Styles Bridges said it had been suggested to him that renewal of negotiations between the two countries on commercial air service between Moscow and New York might have been a “concession” to the Russians for their agreement to release the flyers.

The 11 men of the crew of 17 shot down preceding the visit of Mikoyan to this country are listed as missing. If they are missing long enough, the word “Missing” will be changed to “Dead.” Thus our heroic sons will have been liberated by our own Government bookkeepers!

One’s thoughts turn to the homes of these boys where their memory is still fresh, and the agony of their suffering ever poignant! One thinks of the prayers of their mothers and fathers and wives each night in their loneliness. One thinks also of those boys who, in all probability, still live, perhaps tortured day and night in some Siberian slave-labor camp!

Communists Torture American Prisoners

Do you know what is done to our prisoners of war? Read the Hearings before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations, United States Senate, 84th Congress, Second Session. As an illustration, take the case of the first lieutenant in the United States Air Force who, after being classified as a war criminal, was interrogated and pressured for 4 months by the Chinese Communists. Eight times he was ordered to confess and offered relief if he did, death if he didn’t. Eight times he refused. He was forced to stand at attention for 5 hours at a time, confined 8 days in a doorless cell less than 6 feet long, held to the ground by two guards while a third kicked and slapped him, stood at attention at another time 22 hours until he fell, and then, while lying down, hit with a side of a hatchet and stood up for 2 hours. He was interrogated 3 hours with a spotlight 6 inches from his face. He was ordered to confess while a pistol was held at the back of his head. He was placed under a roof drain all night during a rainstorm. He was left without food for 3 days. He was put before a firing squad and given a last chance, hung by hands and feet from the rafters of a house. When he still refused, the Chinese left him alone. They had apparently given him up as an impossible case. He came back alive!

One wonders how human flesh could have withstood such torment. Let us listen then to the testimony of one who endured. When asked how he was able to hold up so long during this period of torture, he said,

I think a lot of it is just blind faith. In many cases I was unable to argue the point with them or refute things they would say, particularly when they were making degrading remarks about our country or social system and form of government. Perhaps it is a little bit like religion. In some cases you are going on blind faith. I made up my mind that in the previous 29 years I had pretty well enjoyed life where I was in our system and I couldn't see changing it at that late date. The only thing I wish I had had particularly prior to my experience is a more thorough knowledge of the truth of Communism, what it was, how it affected people, just exactly what they were accomplishing. I don't think people can learn or understand too much about something which is making every effort to engulf
them. I am a long way from a student of it, but I sure have studied it since I have been released. I think it is important that we all become more informed so far as Communism is concerned. Some people already seem to be getting caught up in the new smile campaign and being susceptible to this new friendly approach that we are getting lately.

A Soldier's Father Seeks Missing Men

Captain Guild, to whom we have referred previously, recently made a tour of the Far East in an attempt to procure further information regarding American servicemen listed as missing in the Korean War. In his report on this trip, he said,

In Seoul I talked with members of the United Nations Armistice Commission, newsmen and women, the Korean Red Cross, service personnel, Koreans, and others. I attended a meeting with the Communists at Panmunjom—a silly affair and a frustrating experience. I was unable to get any trace of even one missing individual, but I did get a first-hand look at the Communist attitude and procedure, which is to deny all evidence of their violations of the armistice. I obtained an interview with Dr. Marcel Junod, Vice President of the International Red Cross. When I asked him what his organization was doing about our missing POWs, he replied “Nothing.” He explained it was because our Government had never, during the 7 years of unsuccessful negotiation, asked his organization to take action. He said it was the I.R.C.’s business to find the missing and he regarded our Government’s failure to ask the I.R.C. to act as “fantastic.”

I found that the Armistice Commission did not know that the list of names furnished it to give to the Communists contained the names of men whose bodies had been returned to the United States, identified, and buried in their home town cemeteries in 1956.

An attempt was made by those interested in the fate of these missing men to get a plank for their release in the platform of one of the political parties. The most that appeared were six words “tacked on to the end of a pious hope that Red China would adopt a more friendly attitude.” As the New report of the four Generals and an Admiral so aptly said, since the days of George Washington, the American soldier has personified the freedom which he alone gained for his country. But with the Korean War and the advent of weak-willed men to high office, that great tradition has been trampled in the dust.

What You Can Do

Write and ask your representatives in the Congress why the following provisions of Title 22, U.S. Code, Section 1732, enacted in 1868, have not been enforced:

Whenever it is made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign government, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand of that government the reasons of such imprisonment; and if it appears to be wrongful and in violation of American citizenship, and if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effectuate the release; and all the facts and proceedings thereto shall as soon as practicable be communicated by the President to Congress.

Let it not be said that our soldiers have been abandoned by their Government and in their imprisonment denied the support and protection of the American Flag!

To “Aunt Helen”

(Continued from page 546)

3 years and who fulfilled her duties so faithfully at a time when traveling was often quite difficult.

For the record and to refresh the memory of those who knew Helena R. Pouch before 1932, she became a member of Richmond County Chapter, Staten Island, N. Y., on June 22, 1916—her national number being 125664. After holding various chairmanships and offices in the chapter, she served as its regent from 1926-29 and while regent she was also President for one year of the Regents’ Round Table of Greater New York (composed of 24 chapters). This was followed by serving as the New York State Chairman of Motion Pictures, then as National Vice Chairman of Motion Pictures. In 1931 she was elected Vice President from New York and from 1935-38 served as Organizing Secretary General in the administration of Mrs. William A. Becker. She was also a Past President of the National Officers’ Club of the DAR.

In the early 1920s Aunt Helen served as Vice President of the Staten Island Historical Society and played a major part in establishing the Conference House Association, whose objective is to preserve the Billop or Conference House on Staten Island.

At the time of her death, on November 26, 1960, she was a member of the Society for Seamen’s Children, having served on its board for more than 30 years; on the Board of Managers of the Mariners Family Home on Staten Island, as well as on the Board of Management of Richmond County Chapter and an honorary regent of that chapter; and honorary member of the Ex-Regents’ Association of New York State; a member of the Board of Directors of the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York and of Colony House of Brooklyn, in addition to being a member of the National Women’s Republican Club.

Aunt Helen believed national defense to be the “peace policy” of the DAR; that so-called peace pacts are no safeguard to security in a world where brute force still strikes down the weak.

Probably the best way to conclude a tribute to the memory of Helena R. Pouch is to quote the final words of her last message as President General to the members of the 53rd Continental Congress, held in New York City in April 1944:

So long as we keep our faith in the Supreme Being, we will progress. Remember, that our beautiful buildings in Washington are not the DAR Society. They are but stone and cement. You, the individuals, are the living units of the National Society.

Through your faith and by your efforts, our Society will be of greater and greater value to our country, as the hosts of the Daughters of the American Revolution march steadily upward and onward.

Onward, Christian Women.
State Activities

MICHIGAN

Flags waving, welcoming placards everywhere, and that rarest of March birds, brilliant sunny weather, greeted Michigan Daughters gathering in St. Joseph for their Sixty-first Annual State Conference at the Whitchurch Sulphur Springs Hotel on March 15-17.

Planned events began on the morning of March 15 with a round table discussion for chapter regents, followed by the annual National Defense Luncheon. Miss Royena Hornbeck, State Chairman of National Defense, presided and introduced the speaker, William A. Brennan, Jr., Past National Vice Commander of the American Legion. He posed the question, What Is Involved in National Defense? and answered it: A strong military posture and a strengthened moral fiber.

Mrs. Harry N. Deyo, State Chaplain, conducted the impressive Memorial Service that afternoon in the Tropical Room of the hotel. She was assisted by State Director Mrs. Dale D. Libby and the State Regent Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, who paid tribute to the 100 members, including four past State Officers, who have left us since the last State Conference.

The six hostess chapters, Algonquin, Capt. Samuel Felt, Fort St. Joseph, Marquette, Polly Hosmer, and Rebecca Dewey—gave a delightfully appointed tea for all Michigan Daughters and their guests on the terrace of the Tropical Room. That evening Mrs. Robert O. Artner presided at the State Officers’ and Chapter Regents’ Club Dinner, a happy, informal affair that annually precedes the official opening of the Conference.

At 8:00 P. M. the assembly call sounded, officers and distinguished guests took their places on the platform, and the State Regent called the Conference to order. A cordial welcome by Mrs. Clyde W. Thorp, regent of Algonquin Chapter, on behalf of the six hostess chapters, was graciously acknowledged by Michigan’s First Vice Regent Mrs. Clare E. Wiedlea. Mrs. Thorp and Mrs. John D. Preston, General Cochairmen of the Conference, and two of the hostess chapter regents, Mrs. W. Lawrence Hill (Marquette Chapter) and Mrs. Richard Barden (Polly Hosmer Chapter), were especially thanked for their careful planning of the Conference.

J. Addington Wagner, Past National Commander of the American Legion, addressed the opening night audience on The Will to Freedom. He spoke of the enduring kinship between the American Legion and the DAR, which is based on a mutual dedication to keep America strong. Following his speech and adjournment of the meeting, the film, Operation Abolition, was shown to the assembly, whose numbers were augmented by a number of additional guests.

The reports of State Officers, State Chairmen, and chapter regents presented a stirring record of achievement. It was the third and last year of her administration for Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, and Michigan Daughters spontaneously expressed their appreciation of her leadership and accomplishments as she concluded her report. It included an account of the dedication of the Mooney-Goddard Cottage at Tamassee, S. C. The building of the $40,000 cottage was made possible through the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, and the furnishings, equipment and walks were provided by the combined efforts of all the chapters. An endowment fund for maintaining the cottage was instituted this year. Michigan reports pointed with great pride to the fact that it ranked fourth this year among all the State Societies in contributions to the DAR Schools, the American Indians, the investment trust fund, and the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium.

This was an election year for Michigan, and the following officers will serve the State Society for the next 3 years: Mrs. Clare E. Wiedlea, Regent; Mrs. James V. Zeder, First Vice Regent; Mrs. Walter A. Kleinert, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Lowell H. Orebaugh, Chaplain; Mrs. Cameron Carruthers, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Paul F. Starkweather, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Eloise O. Goddard, Treasurer; Mrs. Claude A. Crusoe, Registrar; Mrs. Henry Stevens Cowgill, Historian; Mrs. Jesse P. Coleman, Librarian; and Mrs. James D. Eastin and Mrs. Robert H. Sanborn, Directors.

This Conference was especially fortunate in the presence and participation of a number of distinguished guests. Honored Michigan Daughters attending were Mrs. Chester F. Miller, Honorary State Regent and Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Walter C. Pomeroy, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General; and Mrs. Bessie Howe Geagley, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General. Mrs. Hector M. Chabut, Senior State President of the CAR, and Dr. R. Wallace Teed, President of the Michigan Society, SAR, brought greetings from their organizations.

Visiting State Regents Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, Illinois; Mrs. John G. Biel, Indiana; Mrs. Edgar R. Riggs, Texas; and Mrs. Stanley L. Houghton, Ohio. They graced the Conference and shared with Michigan Daughters some of the successes and dreams of their own State Societies.

The climax of every Conference, of course, is the State Banquet, with bevies of pretty Pages, flowers, music, and always an outstanding speaker. This year we heard America Meets the Challenge of World Leadership by Dr. Ronald C. S. Young, who held his audience with a dramatic and stirring demand that we put an end to the downgrading of our national heroes and our great heritage.

There were other high moments, too, such as Headmaster Kenyon Cull’s moving plea for American Indians and for his students at St. Mary’s High School; and the ever-anticipated last morning of Conference, when the assembly room was filled with 337 Good Citizens, all breathlessly awaiting announcement of the State winner. This year she was Marcia Lynn Black, from Charlotte High School, sponsored by the Lansing Chapter. From this group last year came Nancy Ann Fleming, sponsored by the Muskegon Chapter, who became Miss America for 1960. Too, there was the luncheon for the Good Citizens, with surprise entertainment by radio and television personality Fran Allison.

But most of all, there were friendship, unity of purpose, and the willingness to work toward that purpose; finally came the moment when our State Regent, Mrs. Roy V. Barnes,
declared the Sixty-first Conference adjourned, and it was committed forever to happy memory — Marilyn Mills Zeder.

OKLAHOMA

The Fifty-second Annual Conference of the Oklahoma State Organization was held March 15-17, 1961, in the Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla. Hostess chapters were Cherokee Outlet, Sarah Harrison, Enid, Capt. Warren Cottle, Ponca City, Pond Creek, Tonkawa, and Woodward.

Mrs. Gerald L. Brown of Enid was General Chairman and Mrs. Edwin Shockley Cochairman. They were assisted by the regents of Northwest District: Mesdames Chas. Maxwell, Alva; H. B. Washburn, Blackwell; M. E. Batten, Enid; C. Wilber Walter, Kingfisher; J. H. Hula, Medford; Howard E. Quimby, Ponca City; and M. G. Scott, Woodward.

Attendance was very good, and a greater number of chapters were represented than at any previous State Conference.

The following State Officers registered: Mrs. Henry D. Rinsland, State Regent; Mrs. D. W. Humphreys, First Vice Regent; Mrs. Melvin Race, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Samuel L. Pangburn, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Elmer Capshaw, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. John W. R. Myers, Treasurer; Mrs. Floy Perkins, Gates, Registrar; Mrs. E. B. Dunlap, Historian; Mrs. Gordon Rankin, Librarian; Mrs. T. G. Gibson, Parliamentarian; and Mrs. Velma Jayne, Chaplain pro Tem. (Mrs. John Hunter Poe, Chaplain, was absent owing to illness in the family.)

On Wednesday noon, before official opening of State Conference, the State Regent, Mrs. Henry D. Rinsland, was hostess to the State Officers and Conference Chairman at luncheon in the Youngblood Hotel, followed by the Annual State Board Meeting.

In the late afternoon Mrs. Velma Jayne, Chaplain pro Tem, conducted an impressive Memorial Service. She was assisted by the chapter chaplains of the Northwest District, Mrs. Huston Hall and Mrs. Albert Avery. Music was by Miss Aline Weir Wilson. The annual dinner of the State Officers Club took place at 6 o’clock. Mrs. Grover C. Spillers, President, presided.

The State Conference was officially opened Wednesday evening by the State Regent, who presided at all sessions. The assembly call was given by Owen Northcutt, trumpeter. Mrs. Lillian Gray directed the processional. The invocation was pronounced by the Chaplain pro Tem; and Pledge of Allegiance was led by the State Flag Chairman. The American’s Creed was led by Mrs. D. W. Humphreys, First Vice Regent. Mrs. M. E. Batton, regent of Enid Chapter, welcomed the guests, followed by a response from Mrs. Melvin Race, Second Vice Regent. Greetings were extended by Maj. Bryson Berry; Dr. Hallie G. Gantz, President of Phillips University; Joe Glasser, Sons of the American Revolution; and Mrs. Ross H. Parker, Sr., State President NSCAR.

The State Regent presented the honored guests, who were: Mrs. Earl Foster, Vice President General; Mrs. Nathan R. Patterson, member of Resolutions Committee, NSDAR; Mrs. Granville Norris, National Vice Chairman, Transportation Committee; and Mrs. Melvin Race, National Vice Chairman, American Music Committee. She also presented the Honorary State Regents: Mesdames Nathan Patterson (also past Vice President General), Earl Foster, Lewis L. Snow, J. Robert Ray, W. W. Starr, Curt Buddrees, and Grover C. Spillers.

Mrs. Earl Foster, Vice President General, gave an interesting talk on the work of the National Society.

The State Regent’s annual message brought inspiration. A new 50-star Flag of the United States of America was presented to her by Mrs. Logan A. Spann, regent of Tulsa Chapter. A musical program by Miss Cynthia Sprong, Phillips University, brought pleasure. The highlight of the evening was an address, Freedom, Fact or Fiction, by Capt. Kenneth F. Musick, Commanding Officer, Naval Science, University of Oklahoma.

Mrs. Pat Pugh presided over the Chapter Regents’ Breakfast on Thursday morning. The session of the Conference that followed was devoted to reports of State Officers, District Chairmen, and the Revisions and Resolutions Committee.

An Early Oklahoma Luncheon beautifully portrayed Oklahoma Territory in its decorations. The Enid High School chorus, directed by Miss Maurine Morrow, supplied a delightful musical program during the luncheon. This was followed by a most interesting address, Know Your Coat of Arms, by Dr. Donnell Owings, professor of history, University of Oklahoma.

During the afternoon session awards were presented by Mrs. Hugh Sandlin, Chairman of the Good Citizens Committee, to Miss Kay Nixon, Oklahoma City; Miss Sherry Joe Domnick, Waukomis; and Miss Paula Black, Tahlequah. Junior American Citizenship awards were presented by Mrs. Gordon Tyler, Jr., Chairman of the Americanism Committee, and four history awards were presented by Mrs. E. B. Dunlap, State Historian. State Chairmen gave many interesting reports during the 2 minutes allotted to each of them.

The social event of the Conference was the high tea at the beautiful home of Mrs. J. R. Weldon. The banquet honoring the chapter regents was a gala occasion where each regent reported the accomplishments of her chapter.

On Friday a Junior Membership Breakfast was presided over by Mrs. H. J. Hepp, State Chairman. The final session of the Conference consisted of reports and business. Items of business considered and acted upon by the State Society included adoption of a substitute set of bylaws; the decision to continue the publication of Lagniappe, the Oklahoma Society’s bulletin; and acceptance, as a State project, of restoration of the portraits (and their frames) of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Murrell, whose home was the center of culture in the Indian Territory from 1844 to 1862.

Of unusual interest to members of the Conference was the presentation, by the State Regent, of a special Certificate of Honor, the first ever given by the State Society, to Florence Rawson (Mrs. Nathan R.) Patterson, in recognition of long, continuous, outstanding service to the Oklahoma Society and allied patriotic organizations.

The Conference accepted an invitation to meet in Tulsa in 1962.—Mrs. T. G. Gibson.

NEBRASKA

National Defense was the theme chosen by our State Regent, Mrs. Grant A. Ackerman, for Nebraska’s Fifty-ninth Annual State Conference, March 27-28, in Columbus.
This year was that special one when the President General visits our Conference, and we were honored to have Mrs. Ashmead White with us for the entire meeting. Cochairmen for the Conference were Mrs. George Rambour, Jr., and Mrs. Milton Galley of Platte Chapter, Columbus.

All conference sessions were held in the First Methodist Church. The State Regent called the opening session to order. Scripture was read by the State Chaplain, Mrs. J. Carl Evans, followed by prayer. The Star Spangled Banner was sung, led by Mrs. Ray L. Hunter, State Chairman, American Music Committee; the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by Mrs. J. H. Magilton, State Chairman.

Mrs. Ackerman introduced our honored guest, Mrs. White. This was the twelfth successive State meeting for our President General; and, apparently thriving on all this travel, Mrs. White appeared "fresh as a daisy", as reported in the press.

The business of the day was devoted to reports of the State Officers, National Vice Chairmen, and State Chairmen and the first reading of the proposed resolutions (Mrs. F. W. Carstens, State Chairman). Interludes of music were provided by Mrs. George Zellar, who sang a group of songs with self accompaniment on the auto-harp; Robert Mann; and group singing, led by Mrs. Hunter.

The Annual Regents' Luncheon, honoring past State Regents, State Officers, hostess chapter regents, and our honored guest, was held at the Hotel Evans, with Mrs. Ackerman and Mrs. H. H. Selleck (State Vice Regent), as hostesses.

A dinner for junior members and pages in the Oak Room, Hotel Evans, was presided over by Mrs. Fred N. Wells and Mrs. Gilbert E. Roberts. Mrs. W. P. Venable was in charge of the State Officers Club Dinner in the Ivory Room. The club presented Mrs. White with a money gift for her special project.

The Conference was formally opened at 8 o'clock that evening, Mrs. Ackerman presiding. The Daughters were welcomed to Columbus by Mrs. Rambour, hostess regent, and greetings from the Mayor and the Chamber of Commerce were extended by the President of the City Council. Mrs. Evans responded to the welcome in the name of the State Organization.

Mrs. Ackerman introduced our distinguished guest, Mrs. White; Honorary State Regents—Mesdames H. L. Blackledge, Frank Baker, A. J. Rasmussen, James C. Suttie, and W. P. Venable; National Vice Chairmen; and State Officers.

The Apollo Club of Columbus, a men's choral group, sang three patriotic numbers—This Is My Country, Your Land and My Land and The Battle Hymn of the Republic. Walter Behlen of Columbus was introduced by Mrs. Earl L. Whitaker, State Chairman of National Defense. His address, The Space Age, outlined the wonders of the age and man's accomplishments in the conquest of space. A reception followed in the Methodist Church Fellowship Hall, with the seven hostess chapters of District 7 in charge.

Reports by the regents of Nebraska's 43 chapters were heard during the second morning. There was a final reading of the resolutions and their acceptance. Resolutions passed were: Reaffirmation of the opposition to Federal aid to education; continued effort to preserve the Connelly Reservation; support of the activities of the House Un-American Activities Committee; a commendation to Dean Clarence Manion for his efforts to enlighten the public; a commendation to George Retter for designing a 14-point poster for teachers to help them in their effort to develop wholesome character in children and youth; and endorsement and support of the designation of 1962 as Homestead Centennial Year.

Mrs. Grant A. Ackerman was unanimously endorsed as a candidate for Vice President General in 1962. A Patriotic Luncheon for all members was held at the Elks Club. An original script written by Mrs. R. M. Crooks, Betsy Ross Meets the Press, was presented by Mrs. Crooks as Betsy, with Mrs. Venable as the reporter. Mrs. Ackerman introduced Dr. R. C. Olney of Lincoln, who spoke following showing of the film, Operation Abolition.

The Memorial Service, reverently conducted in the Methodist Church Sanctuary by the State Regent and the State Chaplain, honored the 48 Nebraska Daughters who died during the past year. Soloist for the service was Mrs. Martha Rusaeff, accompanied by Mrs. Harold Krause. Selections were The Lord's Prayer and Climb Every Mountain.

Freedom was the theme of the annual banquet, which climaxed the conference. Mrs. Ackerman welcomed the members and guests. The President General, Honorary State Regents, and State Officers were introduced.

Mrs. LaVern C. Stroug, State Chairman of the Good Citizens Committee, presented Sharon Fruehling of Beatrice, the State Good Citizen, who read her winning essay, For What Avail—If Freedom Fail. She was presented with a $100 United States savings bond by the President General. American history essay awards were presented to winners in the Historic Waterways contest by Mrs. Wm. A. Johnson, State Historian. Numerous prizes were distributed by State Chairmen in their respective fields, showing gratifying accomplishment in national projects. For the musical portion of the program the Rev. and Mrs. Allen Justad presented three vocal duets, Rose Marie, Lover, Come Back to Me, and I Walked Today Where Jesus Walked.

Mrs. Ackerman gave Mrs. White a check for $100 from the Nebraska Society for the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School. Highlighting the entire Conference was the address, The Price of Freedom, by the President General. Mrs. White told of the internal threats to freedom, a major challenge that the Free World must meet and defeat.

Retiring of the Colors concluded a conference well planned by our State Regent and the hostess chapters: Twin Cottonwoods, Gen. George A. Custer, Platte, David City, Betsy Hager, Loup Valley, and David Bryant.—Mrs. Wm. A. Johnson.

Important.

Many chapters have taken advantage of the service we offer the magazine chairman—see page 444 of May issue. Please do not send these lists after September 1. It is impossible to make an accurate check after that date. There are too many subscription cards out of the file being used in the daily work.
members departed from these antique surroundings to just the opposite by rushing out to the city's newest, largest, costliest market development, Lenox Square. This covers 72 acres and is among the five largest market centers in the world, with space for 6,000 cars. Its owner is Edward Noble, a 31-year-old member of an Oklahoma family-foundation that supports research on cancer and agriculture; however, he developed this multi-million-dollar market, which helped Atlanta rise to over a million in population, on his own ability and will power.

Mr. Noble loves America, is most patriotic, admires DAR work, and, desiring to publicly celebrate George Washington's 229th Birthday, decided to plant cherry trees at Lenox Square and honored Atlanta Chapter by asking to sponsor their planting.

In Lenox Auditorium, before the cherry trees were planted, a patriotic, educational, and historical program planned by Mrs. Logan D. Thomson, chapter regent, was presented. It included scripture reading; a prayer by Dr. Nathaniel G. Long, minister of one of Atlanta's largest churches; the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag; the American's Creed; the National Anthem; Washington's biography by Phyllis Johnson, teen-age daughter of Mrs. W. Thomson; Johnson, chapter treasurer; and unvailing of the DAR plaque by a 50-year member, Mrs. T. C. Mell, with Mrs. Lucius McConnell assisting.

At the conclusion of the program, the chapter went outside to the place where actual planting of the cherry trees took place. The regent used a gilded spade ribboned in red, white, and blue; it has been presented to the chapter as a permanent gift. It is hoped that these cherry trees, with the DAR plaque, will reflect the aims of the DAR for many years to come.

The photograph shows the regent, Mrs. Logan D. Thomson, placing earth around a newly planted cherry tree. Next to her stand (front to r.) Mrs. Harold J. Brewer, second vice regent; Mrs. Lafayette Davis, first vice regent; and Mr. Logomosmo. The photographer was Tracy O'Neil.—Mrs. Logan D. Thomson.

**Cushing (Cushing, Okla.).** On January 17, 1961, our DAR chapter in Cushing presented a new United States Flag to Cushing High School. The new Flag replaced the torn and weatherbeaten banner that had been used for 4 years.

The bright new 10-by-15 foot nylon Flag was presented to the local school, at a special assembly commemorating the occasion, by Mrs. E. J. Blank, Flag chairman. It was accepted on behalf of the Cushing High School by Richard White, President of the Student Council. The impressive ceremony was climaxd by six students displaying the new Flag and the student body saying the Pledge of Allegiance.

DAR officers present included Mrs. D. W. Humphreys, Oklahoma's First Vice Regent; Mrs. Glenn Gillespie; and Mrs. Charles Frichet, Jr., regent of Cushing Chapter.—Mrs. W. L. Fielding, Jr.

**John James Audubon (Baton Rouge, La.).** An historic marker was dedicated May 5, 1961, calling attention to the Locust Grove Cemetery, near St. Francisville, La., burying ground of Sarah Knox Taylor Davis, wife of the President of the Confederate States of America and daughter of the 12th President of the United States, Zachary Taylor. The event was sponsored by the John James Audubon Chapter.

The marker is on Highway 61, at the point of an intersection with a highway that leads to the cemetery where the youthful bride of Jefferson Davis was buried following her death just 3 months after her marriage to the dashing young lieutenant who later became the highest officer of the Confederacy. Shown at the dedication of the marker are Mrs. Robert A. Stafford, John James Audubon Chapter; Mrs. James Barnes Shackelford, State Regent of Louisiana; and Mrs. Gilmer Clyde Reeves, regent, John James Audubon Chapter.

Impressive ceremonies featured unvailing of the marker by the John James Audubon Chapter. The group then went to the cemetery, 4 miles away, where a large spray of yellow gladiolus was placed on the square marble tomb containing the body of Jefferson Davis' first wife, who died at Locust Grove Plantation on September 15, 1835.

The story of Sarah Knox Taylor Davis' brief life was told by the President of the State Historical and Genealogical Society. She described the courtship of the Davises; their marriage over the opposition of her father, Gen. Zachary Taylor, later the 12th President of the United States; and finally her early death while still a young woman. Davis was a wonderful attractive place. A number of family graves, in addition to that of Sarah Davis, are there. A gravel country road and finally a grassy lane lead to the cemetery. Pictured is the grave of Sarah Knox Taylor Davis, first wife of Jefferson Davis, at Locust Grove Plantation, where John James Audubon Chapter placed flowers on May 5, 1961.

MRS. Gilmer C. Reeves, regent of John James Audubon Chapter, presided at the ceremonies, which were followed by a tea at Oakley House in Audubon State Park. The event was attended by Mrs. Edward D. Schneider, Vice President General of the National Society; Mrs. James Barnes Shackelford, State Regent of the Louisiana Society; Mrs. Ralph E. Lewis, State Historian; and other officers.—Miriam G. (Mrs. Gilmer C.) Reeves.

**Abilene (Abilene, Kan.).** Eighty-seven members from 12 chapters of the Kansas Society met in Abilene, Kan., on April 12, 1961, for a tulip time tour of the Eisenhower Center, with Abilene Chapter as host. The event is of special interest to Kansas Daughters, as the Kansas Society raised most of the funds to purchase the memorial pylons in front of the building.

Guests were entertained during the day with a luncheon in the ballroom, a tour of the Eisenhower Museum and Home, a visit to Old Abilene, and an inspection of Mamie Eisenhower's doll collection at the Abilene Public Library.

At the luncheon head table was an arrangement of deep rose tulips surrounding the Kansas Centennial seal, and at the center table was a replica of Old Abilene made by Mrs. Elliott Kenyon of Abilene. Airy bouquets of flowering shrubs and jonquils from the garden of Miss Marion Seelye, past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent of Kansas, and gay tulip-shaped programs completed the decorations. At each place was a scroll containing the Eisenhower Inaugural Prayer, presented by the Betty Washington Chapter of Lawrence, Kan.
Following the Pledge of Allegiance and the National Anthem the State Chaplain, Mrs. Elmer Huffman of Wichita, gave the invocation. The State Historian, Mrs. R. B. Wilson of Concordia Chapter, responded to the welcome given by Mrs. Harry Patton, regent of Abilene Chapter. Greetings were brought by the State Regent, Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn of Sterling, and by the State Chairman of the DAR Eisenhower Memorial Committee, Mrs. Robert Chesney of Wichita.

Henry B. Jameson, editor of the Abilene Reflector Chronicle, was the guest speaker and gave information concerning the Eisenhower Library, the landscaping of the Center, and plans for relocating the pylons upon completion of the library. The State Historian, Mrs. R. B. Wilson, in charge of planning, worked with an Abilene Chapter committee that included Mrs. Harry Patton (regent), Mrs. Charles D. Cruse, and Mrs. R. J. Long. Others on the local committee were Miss Marion Seelye, Mrs. Elliott Kenyon, Mrs. George Houser, Mrs. David Haglund of Enterprise, Mrs. E. L. Morse, Mrs. J. N. Dieter, Mrs. Walter Meyers, Miss Helen Seelye, Mrs. Kay Wilson, Miss Blanche Edwards, Mrs. H. R. Robinson, Mrs. Harrison Meier, Mrs. Ames Rogers, Mrs. J. E. Johnitz, Mrs. R. O. Gemmill, Mrs. Sam Heller, and Mrs. Lyle Shetter.

Chapters represented were Betty Bonney (Arkansas City), Betty Washington (Lawrence), Congosta (Concordia), Council Oak (Council Grove), Eunice Sterling (Wichita), Mary Wade Stromer (Salina), Minisa (Wichita), Peleg Gorton (Winfield), Polly Ogden (Manhattan), Sterling (Sterling), Uvedale (Hutchinson), and Abilene.—Mrs. Charles D. Cruse.

Col. Dummer Sewall (Bath, Maine) presented a unique Barbara Jefferson Entertainus, at a recent meeting. The setting was very lovely, with many choice antiques and period costumes; the scene was the White House in Washington in 1801. The skit is listed in the National Program catalog. Members and friends of Elizabeth Lawrence Chapter, CAR, were guests for the entertainment and tea.

Chapters represented were Abilene, seated, (1 to r.) Mrs. Arthur M. Bowker coach and narrator, Mrs. Munroe Carlton as Molly Pitcher, Mrs. Harald T. Stanton as Betsy Ross Claypool, Mrs. Raymond C. Small as Dolly Madison, Mrs. Norman W. Howard as Abigail Adams, Mrs. Charles M. Tubbs as Martha Washington, and Mrs. Fred Elliott as Moriah Jefferson; standing, Mrs. Merle C. Niles, as the maid.—Mrs. Merle C. Niles.

Christopher Harrison (Salina, Ind.) celebrated American History Month in an unusual way. At the regular chapter meeting in February, Mrs. Fred Elliott brought many of her fine old dolls, and displayed them in a tea-party and a quilting-party setting. All were dressed in authentic costumes. Her talk was woven around the story, Girls of '76, by Amy E. Blanchard. Chapter members answered roll call by telling their favorite doll, and many displayed interesting heirloom dolls.

After the meeting, the dolls were taken to the Boggs & Justy store on the Salem Square, and a most interesting window display (see picture) was set up for 10 days. The same idea of the tea party and quilting party was used, with the furniture making a typical keeping room. An interesting old handmade doll bed in the style of the Lincoln bed with a handwoven coverlid attracted much comment. The coverlid was woven by the granddaughter of John McKnight, the Revolutionary ancestor of Mrs. Elliott and other members of the Harrison Chapter. The quilt in the frames also had been made from authentic scraps of old fabrics. Surely the chapter members and the crowds who viewed the display in town were impressed with the priceless heritage we must help to preserve.

Christopher Harrison Chapter also had a fine window display for Constitution Week, 1960. A friendly local press and radio station WSLM publicize well the activities of DAR. The chapter has missed honor roll only one year and is honored to have its third member, Mrs. Garrett Qualkinbush, serve as an officer on the Indiana State Board. Other former State Officers are Mrs. Harvey Morris and Mrs. Reed Boggs.

If travel leads you to southern Indiana, stop in Salem to visit Mrs. Fred Elliott and see her collection of 350 old dolls at her Countywide Doll Hospital.—Carrie B. (Mrs. Reed) Boggs.

Fresno (Fresno, Calif.). At Arbor Day exercises, March 7, 1961, Fresno Chapter (for City and County of Fresno) dedicated a tree to the memory of B. W. Gearhart, member of the SAR and a founder of the American Legion. He was a native Fresno and graduated from Fresno High School and received his LL.B. degree from the University of Southern California in 1914. He enlisted in 1917 and was commissioned a second lieutenant. When released from the Service, he returned to law practice and in 1921 was District Attorney. His activity in the Legion began in 1919; he was a member of the St. Louis caucus that formally founded the organization and served on the Emblem Committee, which chose the now well known American Legion insign. He helped organize the Legion in California, later being a Commander of Post #4 of Fresno and served as Department Commander, 1930-31, and on the National Executive Committee, 1932-34. He was a lifelong Republican and was elected to the 74th Congress in 1934, serving continuously for 14 years. During that time he authored the bill that established Armistice Day as a patriotic holiday. As a member of the powerful Ways and Means Committee, he helped obtain appropriations for constructing the Central Valley Project.

His sister, Mrs. Clara Williams, is an active member of Fresno Chapter, and it was through her efforts and those of the chairman of the Conservation Committee, Mrs. Ida Dahlgren, and the regent of the chapter, Dr. Adah Ruth Taylor, that the plaque was placed at the tree in the plot at the Chamber of Commerce Building. At the impressive dedication ceremony, Dr. Taylor introduced representatives of Post #509 and Post #4, the Veterans Hospital, the Sierra Club, and SAR. Mrs. Williams presented the dedication plaque and Paul Gregg, Vice President of the County-City Chamber of Commerce, accepted it with appreciation to the local chapter. Dr. Taylor then introduced Justice Arthur C. Shepard of the U.S. Court of Appeals for an address in which he reviewed the career of Congressman Gearhart and the services he had rendered not only to his city but also his country as a citizen and a loyal member of SAR. The DAR dedication ritual for the plaque was conducted by the regent, and the Chapter Chaplain Mrs. Frank Madsen, pronounced the benediction.

The photograph shows (1. to r.) Dr. Adah Ruth Taylor, regent, Fresno Chapter; Paul Gregg, Vice President, Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. Clara Gearhart Williams; and Justice Arthur C. Shepard.

Fresno Chapter has observed Arbor Day each year by planting a tree in the DAR Grove in Roeding Park. The tree is dedicated to a past regent, and a commemorative plaque is placed. At the chapter meeting on March 4, 1961, two plaques were presented, one for a past regent, Alys Winters, by her husband, and one for another past regent, Stella Reasor, by her sons. The chairman of the Conservation Committee, Mrs. Ida Dahlgren planned an impressive ceremony, which was attended by chapter members and guests. The Forestry Division was represented and spoke on the importance of tree planting, commending the chapter for its annual observance. This DAR Grove was begun in 1945 in Roeding Park as a memorial grove. In former years the chapter had planted a tree each year in Liberty Cemetery, collaborating with other patriotic orders.—Julie Johnson.
Junior American Citizens
New York State Education Department Approves JAC Programs

By Mary Glenn Newell
Vice Chairman in Charge of Publicity

"To get the approval of the New York State Education Department of JAC Club activities in the schools of the State was my most cherished hope," said Mrs. Charles L. Bowman, former State JAC Chairman.

She realized that hope in February 1960. How did she go about it? First she appealed to Dr. Albert B. Corey, New York State Historian, with whom she had become acquainted, for help in promoting the JAC program. His reply, in part, to her letter follows:

I have read through with great interest the materials which you have sent me concerning the DAR Junior American Citizens program. Just how it can be introduced in the schools throughout the State is a problem I will have to explore with Dr. Walter Crewson, Associate Commissioner in this Department in Charge of Elementary and Secondary Education. There may be some conflict with the JAC program. However, the purposes of JAC seem to me to be somewhat broader than Yorkers, the only conflict being in historical areas, notably in the 7th and 8th grades.

(The Yorkers are history clubs in Junior High Schools.)

Later Dr. Corey wrote Mrs. Bowman as follows:

Dr. Walter Crewson, Commissioner for Elementary and Secondary Education, has discussed with members of his staff the suggestions that you have made that the Junior American Citizens program be introduced in the schools. The advice which he has received is as follows:

(1) That the best placement of the program is prior to grade seven.

(2) That the best approach to school districts is on the individual basis by the DAR, since any endorsement published by the Department to the school districts would be considered in the nature of a mandate.

Dr. Crewson tells me that he has told the superintendents of schools throughout the State about the JAC program in his general letter which goes out in February. This is for the purpose of familiarizing them with the fact that the DAR may get in touch with them.

I, personally, am much interested in the JAC program and very much hope that the elementary schools of this State will respond to your request with enthusiasm.

Letter from Dr. Walter Crewson, Associate Commissioner, dated February 1, 1960, to city, village, and district superintendents of schools.

and supervising principals, reads as follows:

In keeping with established practice, we are reporting for your consideration, Page 5, second Paragraph:

JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS:

The Daughters of the American Revolution, which splendid organization has long pioneered in education for real Americanism, announces this program for Kindergarten through 6th grade. Local and regional DAR chairmen will doubtless be in touch with you. The National Chairman is Mrs. Ronald B. MacKenzie, 1492 Unquowa Road, Fairfield, Conn.

As the result of Dr. Crewson's letter several new clubs were organized in the New York schools during 1960-61 and more are expected in 1961-62. The opportunity is now open, and we hope the New York DAR will take full advantage of it.

In the discussions at our JAC Workshop during the Congress in April, it was the consensus of opinion that school officials of each State, county, and community should be informed of the objectives of our JAC program and their help requested in promoting clubs in their schools. We must prove to them that we can be a help in their school programs, especially in inspiring interest in history, patriotism and good citizenship. You are especially fortunate if you have DAR members who are teachers in the schools and who will serve as Club Directors.

A Most Unforgettable Experience

Miss Helen Adeline Wright, Director, JAC Clubs sponsored by Noachuckey Chapter, Greenville, Tenn., writes: You no doubt enjoy the article, The Most Unforgettable Character I've Met, in The Reader's Digest each month. Well, the members of our five JAC Clubs enjoyed a most 'unforgettable experience' on March 10, 1961, which they would like to share with the readers of the DAR Magazine.

The names of the five clubs are Blue Birds, Red Birds, Red Hearts, Dixie Crats, and Junior High School Carolers. They were invited to attend the State Conference, Tennessee Society, DAR, on March 10, 1961, at John Sevier Hotel in Johnson City, and to appear briefly on the program. This meant lots of planning and boarding of coins of all denominations. They were assisted by the chapter regent, Mrs. Fred Godwin, Sr., and the membership chairman, Mrs. Eugene Bowman, a delegate to the Conference.

On the morning of March 10 they gathered at the Highland School—50 of the 71 members, 2 mothers, and 7 leaders. The members were all spic and span in their uniforms—the Blue Birds in blue trimmed in white with red berets topped with white pom-poms; the Red Birds, in red trimmed in white with red beanies; the Red Hearts and Dixie Crats in white trimmed in red with red sailors, turned-up brims trimmed with white pom-poms; the Junior High School Carolers in red skirts, white sailors with turned-up brims. Leaders were in red or blue tailored uniforms.

At 8:15 they boarded a Trailways bus and sang favorite songs all the way to Johnson City, where they arrived at 9:30. They had been instructed by the Naval Reserve how to march and upon arrival at the hotel guest register paid their respects to the State Regent, the honored guests, and members of the DAR. Then one of the Carolers spoke briefly on what the JAC Club had meant to her, especially the Creed, and expressed her desire to be a loyal American citizen, building a Christian character, and serving her home, community, and country.

That was just the beginning of a wonderful day for the clubs. The next stop was the broadcasting station, where they were guests for a half-hour broadcast in which beautiful dress materials were displayed and described. They had lots of fun selecting materials they would like for their Easter outfits.

Next they visited East Tennessee State College, where they were shown many courtesies by the President's Office, even a private dining room in the cafeteria where they ate their lunches and fruit punch they had brought with them. They were conducted through the library and museum in the administrative building and allowed to use the little theatre to relax.

The bus arrived back at the starting point, Highland School, at 5:30 and unloaded a happy but tired group of girls, mothers and leaders, but to each one of them the day had been an "Unforgettable Experience."

Carroll County—Sandwich Town (Cont.)

Tamworth Town

Tuftonboro Town

Wakefield Town

Welexfield Town

Jackson Town

Chesterfield Town
John, s. Nathaniel and Judith, July 1, 1714.
Peck, John, s. Nathaniel and Judith, Feb. 29, 17—.
Peck, Jonathan, s. Thomas and Mary, Feb. 17, 1733.
Peck, Nathaniel, s. Nathaniel and Sarah, Aug. 18, 1711.
Peck, Mary, d. Thomas and Mary, Oct. 20, 1738.
Peck, Peleg, s. Thomas and Mary, Mar. 6, 1736.
Peck, Solomon, s. Nathaniel and Judith, Nov. 11, 1712.
Peck, Sarah, d. Nathaniel and Sarah, Mar. 20, 1715.
Peck, Thomas, s. Thomas and Mary, Mar. 21, 1740.
Peck, Wait, s. Thomas and Elizabeth, Mar. 25, 1768.
Peck, Wm., s. Peleg and Phebe, Oct. 13, 1758.
Peck, Mary, d. Peleg and Phebe, May 5, 1760.
Peck, Nicholas, s. Peleg and Phebe, Jan. 9, 1762.
Peck, Phebe, d. Peleg and Phebe, Aug. 12, 1763.
Peck, Thomas, s. Peleg and Phebe, Feb. 12, 1767.
Peck, Elisha, s. — (Apr. 16, 1697).
Peck, Elisha, s. Nathaniel and —, Apr. 19, 1675.
Peck, Israel, s. Israel and Bethiah (Boonsworth), Sept. 3, 1686.
Peck, John, s. Hezekiah and Deborah, Aug. 18, 1700.
Peck, Mehitabel, d. Israel and —, Aug. 6, 1671.
Peck, Nathaniel, s. Nathaniel and —, July 6, 1670.
Peck, Nathaniel, s. (J—eall) and —, Sept. 27, 1677.
Peck, Nathaniel, s. Nathaniel and Christin, July 10, 1699.
Peck, Rebecka, d. Hezekiah and Sarah, Jan. 4, 1704—5.
Peck, Thomas, s. Nathaniel and Christian, Oct. 4, 1700.
Peck, Aaron, s. Thomas and Mary, Jan. 20, 1743—4.
Peck, Ambaros, s. Thomas and Mary, Nov. 5, 1747.
Peck, Daniel, s. Nathaniel and Judith, July 28, 1706.
Peck, Daniel, s. Nathaniel and Judith, Nov. —, 1707.

Queries


Sikes-(Sykes)-Smith — Want ances. parents, dates, and places of Noah Sikes and wfe. Mehitabel Smith Sikes (may be 2nd wfe., mar. 1802—5), ch. named in will, Salmon, Arnold, Phydilla (wfe. of John Burt), Prylyander, Alexander, Swibbl, b. 1806, Cranville, N.Y., Sept. 9, 1809 (Granville, N.Y.), 1800 Census Noah and wfe. and four sons, 1 dau. in Cranville. 1815 Noah owned lot in Pike, N.Y., he d. June 9, 1828, aged 63, bur. in Pike. Want record of wfe.'s death. Salmon Sykes, d. in Granville 1835, son mar. (1) Beissie Orph; (2) Phebe, ch. Calvin C., Andrew, Arnold P., Chas. R., Lyman L., Horace B.—Mrs. J. W. Marx, 315 Woodsboro Dr., Royal Oak, Mich.


Doctor (Dachstaetter-Dagsteder) — Want birthplace of Geo. Dockstader, b. 1679, arrived from Rotterdam 1709—1710, with wfe. Anne Elizabeth (?). Possible areas are either Kingdom of Hannover, Germany, or Lower Palatinate of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt. No record of any other immigration. —Mrs. W. M. Ord, 1922 Miracle Mile, Springfield, Ohio.

Harris-Short — Want parents, dates, and places of William Harris, who mar. his 2nd wfe. Rebecca Jane Short, May 12, 1824, Brookville, Franklin Co., Ind., had son Charles by 1st wfe.; twin sons, Benjamin and Edward and other children by 2nd wfe.—Mrs. Charles R. Hall, 1843 Halgrim Ave., Ft. Myers, Fla.

Oliver-Hadden-Hedden — Want parents of Martha Oliver, b. ca 1756, mar. 1774 Joseph Hedden (Hadden) in N.J. (from Westchester Co., N.Y.), d. 1809, Marthaville, N.Y.; Elizabeth, d. 1843, Chester, N.J.; said to be desc. from Annemiek Jans and Dominick Bogardus. Moved to Chester aft. Rev. He was son of Thomas Hadden and Margaret

(Continued on page 571)
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(Organized—October 11, 1890)
1776 D STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

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MRS. LEONARD C. McCRARY
1852 Springhill Ave., Mobile, Ala.
### State Regents and State Vice Regents for 1961-1962

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Regent/Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>Mrs. Lee Allen Brooks</td>
<td>2530 Park Lane Court North, Birmingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Vice Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Richard Preston Geron</td>
<td>614 Franklin St., Huntsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALASKA</td>
<td>Mrs. Joseph William Sheahan</td>
<td>Knik Arms, Apt. 405, Anchorage</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert Hoopes</td>
<td>2840 29th Ave. W., Seattle 99, Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARIZONA</td>
<td>Mrs. Harry Walter Fritzsche</td>
<td>305 Robinson Drive, Prescott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry Richard Larson</td>
<td>4701 No. 24th St., Phoenix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>Miss Lily Peter</td>
<td>Marvell</td>
</tr>
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<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Walter Marion Flood</td>
<td>P.O. Box 265, Little Rock</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Vice Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank Robert Mettlauch</td>
<td>4310 Rolando Blvd., San Diego 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALIFORNIA</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Roy Chesney</td>
<td>311 Ivanhoe St., Stockton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Harlan C. Strong</td>
<td>1834 18th St., Milford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONNECTICUT</td>
<td>Mrs. Philip Vivian Tippett</td>
<td>So. Westwood Road, Ansonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. John Augustus Carr</td>
<td>Friendship Route, Box 8A, Arkadelphia</td>
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<tr>
<td>DELAWARE</td>
<td>Mrs. Walter Marion Flood</td>
<td>P.O. Box 265, Airburn</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank Robert Mettlauch</td>
<td>4310 Rolando Blvd., San Diego 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Roy Chesney</td>
<td>311 Ivanhoe St., Denver</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Harlan C. Strong</td>
<td>1834 18th Ave., Greeley</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Vice Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Philip Vivian Tippett</td>
<td>So. Westwood Road, Ansonia</td>
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<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>Mrs. Walter Harman Money</td>
<td>403 S. Broad St., Middletown</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Walter Marion Flood</td>
<td>P.O. Box 265, Airburn</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Vice Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Foster Ezeriel Sturtevant</td>
<td>28 Newport Ave., West Hartford 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>Mrs. Samuel M. Merritt</td>
<td>234 W. Dodson St., Americus</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Thomas Knox Kendrick</td>
<td>2203 Springdale Drive, Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Vice Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan</td>
<td>2712 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington 7, D.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HAWAII</td>
<td>Mrs. George Castlemans Estill</td>
<td>2127 Brickell Ave., Miami 36</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert Orr Angle</td>
<td>P.O. Box 519, Fort Lauderdale</td>
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<tr>
<td>ILLINOIS</td>
<td>Mrs. Albert G. Peters</td>
<td>2001 W. 103rd St., Chicago 43</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. George Murray C. B. Campbell</td>
<td>2001 W. 103rd St., Chicago 43</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Vice Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Maxwell Miller Chapman</td>
<td>215 So. Michigan St., Rockville</td>
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<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>Mrs. Walter Marion Flood</td>
<td>P.O. Box 265, Little Rock</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. John J. Wilson</td>
<td>4550 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan</td>
<td>2712 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington 7, D.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDAHO</td>
<td>Mrs. Annie Laurie Bird</td>
<td>807 9th Ave., So., Nampa</td>
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<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Theodore George Deegendorfer</td>
<td>601 2nd St., Kellogg</td>
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<td>IOWA</td>
<td>Mrs. Sherman B. Watson</td>
<td>RFD 3, Mt. Vernon Road, S.E., Cedar Rapids</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. B. Inez McMichael</td>
<td>1104 South Elm, Shenandoah</td>
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<td>KANSAS</td>
<td>Mrs. E. L. McMichael</td>
<td>1104 South Elm, Shenandoah</td>
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<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Lloyd Bentley Cash</td>
<td>1235 Elm St., Springfield</td>
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<td>State Vice Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Maurice R. Chambers</td>
<td>1265 Brownell, Glendale 22</td>
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<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>Mrs. Ralph B. Dunnaway</td>
<td>1685 Bohland Ave., St. Paul 16</td>
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<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Royce B. Hansen</td>
<td>6008 Tingdale Ave., Minneapolis 24</td>
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<tr>
<td>MASSACHUSETTS</td>
<td>Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton</td>
<td>P.O. Box 86, Clarksdale</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. James Rhorer Peaster, Jr.</td>
<td>Paradise Plantation, Tchula</td>
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<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>Mrs. Albert Jacobson</td>
<td>719 Cherry St., Anacostia</td>
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<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. George P. Palmer</td>
<td>2515 State St., Butte</td>
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<td>MONTANA</td>
<td>Mrs. Grant A. Ackerman</td>
<td>333 W. Calbert St., Lincoln</td>
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<td>State Vice Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. H. H. Selleck</td>
<td>808 Cheyenne Ave., Alliance</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEVADA</td>
<td>Mrs. Clifford David Lambird</td>
<td>201 15th St., Sparks</td>
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<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert Ziemen Hawkins</td>
<td>549 Court St., Reno</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEW HAMPSHIRE</td>
<td>Mrs. Thomas Wright McConkey</td>
<td>Star Hill, Alfred, Maine</td>
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<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles Emery Lynde</td>
<td>939 Union St., Manchester</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEW JERSEY</td>
<td>Mrs. George C. Skillman</td>
<td>Box 11, Belle Mead</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. John Kent Finley</td>
<td>51 Kings Highway W., Haddonfield</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEW MEXICO</td>
<td>Mrs. Otto Lindsay Neal</td>
<td>3318 Linda Vista Drive S.E., Albuquerque</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Harold Benjamin Emlendorf</td>
<td>Box 428, Mesilla Park</td>
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<td>NEW YORK</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank B. Cuff</td>
<td>330 Ridgeway, White Plains</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Lyle J. Howard</td>
<td>100 Fort Stanwix Park, North, Rome</td>
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AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1961
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<tr>
<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>Mrs. Norman Cordon, 204 Glenburnie St., Chapel Hill.</td>
<td>Mrs. Abner Milton Cornwell, 825 So. Aspen St., Lincoln.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NORTH DAKOTA</td>
<td>Mrs. Eugene R. Tuskind, 1204 Mandan St., Bismarck.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PENNSYLVANIA</td>
<td>Mrs. Joseph Valvery Wright, 1126 Woodbine Ave., Penn Valley, Narberth.</td>
<td>Mrs. William Craig Coyner, 57 Pinecrest, Bend.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles Betts Richardson, Jr., 1728 College St., Columbia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CANAL ZONE</td>
<td>Mrs. Ben F. Smith, P.O. Box 191, Balboa (Chapter Regent).</td>
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<td>PUERTO RICO</td>
<td>Mrs. Rafael Felix Romeu, 703 Concordia, Miramar (Chapter Regent).</td>
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<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>Mrs. John Esten Hall, 3200 Peckham, Wichita Falls.</td>
<td>Mrs. Walter G. Dick, 1636 Travis St., Columbus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>UTAH</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert Harsh Hull, 1910 Foothill Drive, Salt Lake City 8.</td>
<td>Mrs. Roy Masters, 2275 Wilson Ave., Salt Lake City 8.</td>
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<tr>
<td>VERMONT</td>
<td>Mrs. Amy L. Perkins, 242 S. Main St., Rutland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, Box 3426, University Station, Charlottesville.</td>
<td>Mrs. Henderson Lee Turpin, Jr., 615 W. Franklin St., Wytheville.</td>
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<td>WEST VIRGINA</td>
<td>Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, 2016 Quarrier St., Charleston.</td>
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<td>WYOMING</td>
<td>Mrs. George W. Campbell, 907 S. Durbin St., Casper.</td>
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<td>MRS. J. R. PORTER KENNEDY</td>
<td>P.O. Box 121, Sheridan.</td>
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<td>ENGLAND</td>
<td>Mrs. Philip Baxter Arms, Ave. No. 15 #3402, Nicanor del Campo, Mariano.</td>
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<td>MRS. ALBERT R. FISHBURN</td>
<td>P.O. Box 216, La Jolla, California.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. JULIUS YOUNG TALMADGE</td>
<td>1295 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.</td>
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<td>MRS. FREDERICK ALQUIN GROVES</td>
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<td>MRS. WILLIAM HENRY BELK</td>
<td>220 Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte, N.C.</td>
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<td>MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER</td>
<td>1309 North Halifax Drive, Daytona Beach, Florida.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. WILLIAM M. ROBERT, Jr.</td>
<td>53 Southgate Ave., Annapolis, Md.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. LILLIAN CHENOWETH</td>
<td>1350 Meridian Pl., N.W., Washington D.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. C. EDWARD MURRAY</td>
<td>301 W. State St., Trenton, N.J.</td>
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<td>MRS. GERTRUD S. CARRAWAY</td>
<td>New Bern, North Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. WARDE LEE BRAERTON</td>
<td>31 rue de l'Assomption, Paris 16.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MISS KATHERINE MATTHIES</td>
<td>59 West St., Seymour, Conn.</td>
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**HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE**

**Honorary Presidents General**

<table>
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**Honorary Vice Presidents General**

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. ARTHUR ROWBOTHAM</td>
<td>12 West Lock Lane, Richmond 2, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRS. JOHN W. KIRKPATRICK</td>
<td>396 W. Front St., El Dorado, Kansas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRS. ASA CLAY MESSENGER</td>
<td>343 N. King St., Xenia, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRS. LAFAYETTE LEVAN PORTER</td>
<td>101 Alma St., Palo Alto, Calif.</td>
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</table>
National Chairmen of National Committees—1961

American Indians ........................................... MRS. LESLIE P. BARTHELD, Mesilla Park, N. M.
American Music ............................................. MRS. CHARLES F. STONE, 1331 North 16th St., Vincennes, Ind.
Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship MRS. HAROLD POOR MACHLAN, 1008 E. Ponce de Leon Blvd., Coral Gables, Fla.
*Children of the American Revolution  MRS. JAMES HENRY SUMMERVILLE, 2312 Selwyn Ave., Charlotte, N. C.
Conservation .................................................. MRS. JOHN FRANKLIN BABER, Sunset Drive, Richmond, Mo.
DAR Good Citizens .......................................... MRS. LYLE J. HOWLAND, 100 Fort Stanwix Park, N., Rome, N. Y.
*DAR Magazine ............................................. Miss GERTRUDE A. MACPEEK, 111 Madison St., Dedham, Mass.
*DAR Magazine Advertising  MRS. GEORGE J. WALZ, 2539 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg, Pa.
*DAR Museum .............................................. MRS. O. GEORGE COOK, 1101 Green St., San Francisco 9, Calif.
DAR School .................................................... MRS. FRANK LESLIE HARRIS, 1720 College Ave., Racine, Wis.
Genealogical Records ........................................ MRS. WILLIAM SETH KENYON, 4607 Conn. Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D. C.
Honor Roll ..................................................... MRS. ROY H. CAGLE, 28 Elk Mountain Scenic Highway, Asheville, N. C.
Junior American Citizens .................................... MRS. RONALD B. MACKENZIE, 1492 Unquowa Rd., Fairfield, Conn.
Junior Membership .......................................... Miss LYNN BRUSSOCK, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Lineage Research ............................................. MRS. FRANK LESLIE HARRIS, 1720 College Ave., Racine, Wis.
Motion Picture ............................................... MRS. EDWARD J. REILLY, 165 Tullamore Rd., Garden City, N. Y.
Public Relations ............................................. Miss VIRGINIA B. JOHNSON, 1521 Lee St., Charleston, W. Va.
Student Loan and Scholarship  MRS. SMITH G. FALLAW, 541 Park Ave., Birmingham 9, Ala.
The Flag of the United States of America MRS. FRANK R. HELLER, 7402 Wyndale Rd., Chevy Chase 15, Md.
Transportation ............................................... MRS. CHARLES E. DINKEY, Jr., 5636 Bartlett St., Pittsburgh 17, Pa.

Administrative Committees

Executive ................................................... MRS. ASHMEAD WHITE, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
*Finance ..................................................... MRS. U. AMEL ROTHERMEL, formerly MRS. HERBERT G. NASH, 83-09 Talbot St., Kew Gardens 15, N. Y.
*Printing ..................................................... MRS. GEOFFREY CREYKE, 3525 R St., N.W., Washington 7, D. C.
*Buildings and Grounds ..................................... MRS. GEORGE B. HARTMAN, 5234 Duvall Drive, Washington 16, D. C.
*Personnel .................................................... Mrs. ERWIN F. SEIMES, Twin Pines, R.D. No. 1, Millsboro, Del.
Advisory Committee .......................................... Mr. C. F. JACOBSEN, American Security & Trust, Washington, D. C.
*Auditing ..................................................... Mrs. HENRY J. WALther, Washington Grove, Md.

Special Committees

Chapters Overseas .......................................... MRS. EDWARD R. BARROW, 3402 Overbrook Lane, Houston 27, Tex.
American History Month .................................... MRS. KENNETH G. MAYBE, 5 Centennial Drive, Syracuse 7, N. Y.
Constitution Week .......................................... MRS. JOHN B. TOY, Box 66, Timonium Road, Lutherville, Md.
Insignia ..................................................... Miss RUTH MARIE FIELD, 722 Cole Ave., Hollywood 38, Calif.
*National Board Dinners ................................ MRS. JAMES M. HASWELL, 4430 Nichols Ave., S.W., Washington 24, D. C.
State Regents Dinners ...................................... Miss M. CATHERINE DOWNING, 402 S. Walnut St., Milford, Del.
Program Reviewing .......................................... MRS. HERBERT D. FORREST, 747 Euclid Ave., Jackson, Miss.
Revision of Bylaws ......................................... MRS. FRANK O. MCWILL, 137 Augusta Ave., Akron 2, Ohio.

*Also 1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Seventieth Continental Congress, NSDAR

April 17-21, 1961

THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Resolved. That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in its 70th Continental Congress assembled acknowledge with deep appreciation the message from the President of the United States of America.

REDEDICATION

"FOR EVIL TO TRIUMPH, GOOD MEN NEED ONLY DO NOTHING"

Whereas the historical, educational and patriotic objectives of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, that stress true patriotism, love of country, the cherishing of American freedoms, spiritual and moral values, which serve as a beacon light for all the world, are now challenged as never before by opposing ideologies and Constitutional violations; and

Whereas in order to maintain these objectives and extend the freedoms guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States of America it is imperative that evil shall not triumph because good men do nothing;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, again pledge itself to join in the efforts to rekindle pride in and understanding of our national heritage, believing that the sovereign people, if informed, will reject schemes of the international Marxist socialists to weaken and destroy this nation, and re dedicate itself anew to the preservation of our Constitutional principles to the end that "this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

"GREAT DECISIONS" PROGRAM

Whereas the "Great Decisions" Program, sponsored by the Foreign Policy Association, has been labeled by a State
Whereas the "Great Decisions" Program has been sold to colleges, high schools and adult discussion groups on the premise it is an impartial presentation of current issues, yet often leads its readers into a device of appeasement-inspired alternatives by means of selection, emphasis, and supplementary references, and by omission of the pro-American anti-communist viewpoints; and

Whereas the sponsoring organization of the "Great Decisions" Program has improperly used alleged endorsements of distinguished individuals and organizations, including that of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to indicate approval of the program;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge the Congress of the United States to institute an investigation of the purposes and objectives underlying the "Great Decisions" Program;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge its members as well as citizens in their communities to be alert to the propaganda of this program.

DEMORALIZATION IN THE ENTERTAINMENT WORLD

Whereas the entertainment media are again employing certain writers, directors, and actors who have been openly defiant of our country's duly authorized investigative bodies and who serve to weaken the resolve of the United States of America by distorted themes and slanted emphases and inaccurate statements, thereby strengthening the communist position in the ideological war; and

Whereas one of the goals of communism is the destruction of moral absolutes so that the individual will feel no qualms of conscience; and

Whereas there has been a marked increase in themes of brutality, defeatism, sadism, perversion and violence in the American theatre and in the motion picture and television industries;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, call upon the entertainment industry to clean its own house before Federal censorship becomes inevitable;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, protest the downgrading of American history by television programs that distort historic fact and malign the character of American patriots.

COMMunist PROPAGANDA

Whereas for eleven years the communists have been exerting pressure to force the Post Office Department and the Customs Service to stop intercepting propaganda from abroad; and

Whereas the head of the United States delegation to the East-West Conference in March 1960 urged the establishment of an international police force under the control of the United Nations after curtailment of national arms and armies, thereby sacrificing the principle of the inherent right of self-defense of every nation; and

Whereas an estimated 14 million pieces of Red propaganda were mailed to Americans, 99 per cent unsolicited, during 1960 alone, although by comparison only a few thousand copies of American publications are permitted anywhere in the Red Empire;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, support the principles embodied in H.R. 5751 to create a controller of foreign propaganda in the Customs Service and require the labeling of all publications from behind the Iron Curtain as communist propaganda.

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Whereas the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) will hasten the development of world government, since it incorporates a scheme to make foreign aid a permanent feature of national policy and to channel such aid through an international agency, thereby disenfranchising the Congress and the American people from authority over foreign aid and trade policies; and

Whereas the resolution under which the OECD convention (treaty) was ratified provides no real assurance that Congress shall retain power to direct our national policy respecting the efficient use of OUR economic resources and the development of OUR scientific and technical resources; and

Whereas appropriation of Federal funds is a Constitutional function of the United States Congress, but the treaty text states: "General expenses of the Organization shall be determined in accordance with the scale to be determined by the Council," thereby specifically denying the Congress any review of the cost of participation in the program;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is of the opinion that the use of OECD as the mechanism for fixing foreign aid goals for our country is an unconstitutional delegation of power and a threat to our sovereignty;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, petition the Congress of the United States to review the significance of participation in this international organization, and urge that no appropriations be granted for the implementation of this program.

DISARMAMENT

Whereas fear of nuclear war has already led this nation into a self-imposed ban on underground nuclear testing without exacting a similar concession from the Soviet Union, thereby endangering national security; and

Whereas the head of the United States delegation to the East-West Conference in March 1960 urged the establishment of an international police force under the control of the United Nations after curtailment of national arms and armies, thereby sacrificing the principle of the inherent right of self-defense of every nation; and

Whereas disarmament could only result in loss of national sovereignty in a communist-dominated world government;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, affirm that any consideration of disarmament threatens the sovereignty and independence of this and other non-communist nations so long as the major Soviet political objective continues to be the total domination of the world;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge the Congress of the United States of America to exert every possible effort necessary to guarantee and maintain a strong and independent national military force capable at all times and under all conditions of preserving our national sovereignty.

MONROE DOCTRINE

Whereas the Monroe Doctrine which protected the sovereignty of the Western Hemisphere for over 100 years, has been violated by international communism through infiltration and agitation in many parts of Central and South America, the Panama Canal Zone and Cuba; and

Whereas this violation of the Monroe Doctrine constitutes a threat to the peace of the United States and to the entire Western Hemisphere;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge the Congress of the United States to

(a) Reaffirm the principle of the Monroe Doctrine;

(b) Take any action necessary to protect the sovereignty of the United States of America over the Panama Canal Zone; and

(c) Work toward an early end to the communist infiltration of Central and South America, especially in the Caribbean area.

THE THREAT OF FEDERALISM TO CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMY

Whereas Federal paternalism and increasing centralization of power are changing our form of government by gradual and special interest pressures; and

Whereas Federal Grants-in-Aid and subsidies to education, agriculture, industry, power, health, housing, urban renewal, and welfare invade the responsibilities of the states and local governments, cost more than state and locally administered programs, accelerate inflation and increase the public debt, and impair the will of the people for responsible state and local government; and

Whereas Federal Aid to Education, a Federal Medical Aid Program, and the so-called Fair Housing Program now being urged would augment the already swollen power of government and vastly increase the burden on the taxpayer;

(Continued on next page)

A novel that beautifully complements Elswyth Thane's Washington's Lady, this presents the always exciting story of Revolutionary年代 with a sympathetic bow to our first Commander in Chief—his uncertainties, his temper, his heart-breaking defeats and heartening victories, and his day-to-day association with his generals, including several that were trusted and betrayed this trust.

In the eager endeavor to relate the history of the Revolution, too many writers overlook the fact that Washington was a man, not a lifeless figurehead, a man who was tempered by necessity and bitter experience but who, at first, almost had to be shamed into making decisions.

Martha Washington's wealthy, pampered son, Jacky, always seemed to present problems to his stepfather, whose own childhood and adolescence lacked the luxuries demanded by this young man. The fact that General Washington asked for a receipt from his stepson was the bearer of the new generation to Lund Washington, manager of Mt. Vernon during the war, so antagonized Mrs. Washington that relations between the couple were strained for months thereafter.

The story ends soon after Yorktown, following Jacky's death at his aunt's plantation, Eltham, and a brief visit to Betty Washington Lewis at Kenmore, Fredericksburg. Thinking that his only remaining duty was to resign his command, and never dreaming that he would be called upon to spend almost a decade more away from his cherished home, he jogs contentedly toward Mt. Vernon.

The author's language is vigorous and picturesque, and this reviewer found the use of extremely active verbs refreshing after the rather languid words that drift through much of today's writings.


Another novel by the author of Henry Knox: General Washington's General adds to the steadily growing gallery of portraits of Revolutionary heroes. So varied and eventful was Daniel Morgan's life that one wonders why he has been overlooked so long.

The story opens with Morgan as a young Virginia wagoner driving a load of supplies for Braddock through swamps and forestland, at a rate approximating 24 miles in 10 days. We are introduced in the first chapter to an ill George Washington and a younger Capt. Horatio Gates, later a contender in the tussle for leadership of the American Revolutionary Army.

The story of Daniel Morgan is built up to two magnificent climaxes—the battle of Saratoga, where his skilled riflemen, guided by their commander's celebrated "turkey call," created havoc among Burgoyne's forces, and the masterful battle of the Cowpens, where Banastre Tarleton met his "come-uppance." In particular, the waiting for hostilities to begin at the Cowpens is almost unbearable!

General Morgan is one of our Great legends; this reviewer thinks that North Callahan's account of his life would thrill even a bored youngster of today.

CORRECTION: In "From Our Bookshelf" for June-July, the name of one of the authors of The History of the United States Flag was misspelled. He is Roy E. Appleman, not Appleton.

Please Observe Our Rules for Manuscripts

When sending manuscripts for possible publication, whether they are feature stories or chapter reports, please observe the form common to all magazines; that is, type them double space and on one side of the paper. A page and a half makes about one column when set in type. Each manuscript should include the name and address of the author and of her chapter. No charge is made for the illustrations that accompany feature stories, but cuts for chapter reports cost $10 each. Do not send color prints. Be sure to list the names of those in photographs, but put them in the report, not on the back of the picture.

Notice—Broyle, Laffitte, and Boyd Families

A small volume giving genealogical information on the Broyle, Laffitte, and Boyd families has been prepared by Dr. Montague Laffitte Boyd, who will send a copy, without cost, except for postage, to members of these families or those who have a legitimate interest in such material. The Broyles are descendants of John Broyle, who was a member of a German colony that settled in Virginia in 1717. The Laffittes are descendants of Peter Lafitte, who came to Furrysburg in 1732 with a colony of Huguenots. The Boyds descend from Reuben Boyd, who lived in the Burwell District of South Carolina; his ancestors came to Virginia. Dr. Boyd's address is 2560 Habersham Rd., NW., Atlanta 5, Ga.

August 17-20 the sesquicentennial of the Battle of Tippecanoe will be celebrated at Battle Ground, Ind. The program will include guided tours of the historic sites, a mock battle on the old battlefield, a pageant, and many local events that should encourage attendance by tourists journeying through the Middle West. Governors of all 50 States have been invited, and a number of State and National dignitaries have promised to attend. The actual date of the battle was November 7, 1811. The Battle of Tippecanoe ranks historically with Wayne's victory over the Cincinnati tribes and the treaty of 1795 opening the Northwest Territory to permanent settlement. Politically, the battle made possible the slogan, "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," which helped William Henry Harrison's election as President of the United States in 1840.
STONE MOUNTAIN

A giant memorial memorializing the Armies and Navies of the Southern Confederacy is now being developed on a 3,000 acre tract of which Stone Mountain stands in the For Information Write:

STONE MOUNTAIN MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION
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 Queries
(Continued from page 563)
FitzRandolph of Woodbridge.—Mrs. R. E. Ingersoll, The Kennedy Warren, Washington 8, D.C.


Cooper—Scott—Spence — Want parents, dates, and places of James Scott Cooper, b. abt. 1821-22, Pa., and wfe. Mary De Vaul Spencer Cooper, b. abt. 1824, Pa., lived in Allegheny Co., Pa., between 1846—65.—Mrs. E. E. Boge, Rt. 3, Box 64, Tilla mook, Oreg.

Barnett—Gaines—Morton—Dill—Fischer—Maddox — Want parents, dates, and places of John Barnett and wfe. Polly (Mary), who later married Gaines; his estate settled Jessamine Co., Ky., 1811. Also location of grave of Andrew Bourne, Culpeper Co., Va., will 1790. Want loca tion of grave of William Morton, Orange Co., Va., will 1747; also of wfe. of John Dill, Caswell Co., N.C., Rev. soldier (was she Mary Ann Fischer?). Want full inf. of spouse of Frances Maddox, her will probated Morgan Co., Mo., 1836, ch. b. Kentucky, Eliza Sitton, Dicy Shirley, John, James, Henry, George, Willoby, Elizabeth Bays, Lucy Puckett, Frances Porter, Jackson.—Mrs. C. F. Moore, 4045 McGee St., Kansas City 11, Mo.

OKLAHOMA LEADERSHIP ACTION CONFERENCE

The Oklahoma State Society, NSDAR, held a Leadership Action Conference on July 10 and 11, arranged by the State Regent, Dr. Martha (Mrs. Henry D.) Rin soiland. This, the first effort at a statewide workshop for Oklahoma, included an address on the opening day by Dr. Al Croft, Director, University of Ok lahoma Center for Leadership Training on The DAR and Leadership in Community Relations, several general sessions, and group meetings.

BOOK OF McKEE

Traces the McKee sept of Clan Mackay many centuries backward in Scotland and identifies in detail hundreds of American McKee lines. C. S. Brigham, Director, American Antiquarian Society: "I have ordered two additional copies of the splendid McKee genealogy". Basil O'Connell, K.M., Dublin Castle, Dublin, Ireland: "Your quite marvelous book is a monument to scholarly and single-mindedness. Well played. Good for you!" Sir Arnaud Alexander Mackay, Lord Reay: "Your magnificent book leaves me at a loss in finding the right words to describe its superb quality". Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, King of Arms of Scotland: "The BOOK OF McKEE is a very fine production and must have taken a tremendous lot of time and industry to compile. The photos and arms in colour have come out splendidly". John Ritchie Mackee, San Francisco: "The BOOK OF McKEE is a terrific job and I am sure that everyone is astounded at the amount of time and effort...". H. Malcolm McKee, M.C., Bangor, Ireland: "I have just finished reading the BOOK OF McKEE and as I read my amazement grew. Prodigious! No other book on McKees will ever touch yours—yours will remain the standard work on McKees for all time. You have raised a monument to McKees". 574 pages, 89 portraits, family trees, coats of arms, illustrations. Order by air mail direct from the publisher Hedges, Figgis & Co. 6 Dawson St. Dublin, Ireland $30.00 per copy, postpaid.

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Standing and is in a good state of preservation.

The historic parsonage, the old barn, and the fields around them are now the property of the Jonathan Fisher Memorial, Incorporated, which was formed in August 1954 to preserve the home and the possessions of the town's remarkable minister. Miss Ethelwyn Hinckley of Blue Hill and New York City, a Fisher descendant, purchased the home and presented it to the Memorial, which at present has 161 members, about 20 of whom are Fisher descendants. The members come from 14 States and the District of Columbia. The Memorial is a member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

The Memorial has been able to restore the 1814 main house and to put the ell, which includes a display room, in a state of good repair. In the summer months, when the house is open for two afternoons a week, Fisher furniture, paintings, books, letters, and other Fisher memorabilia are placed in the house. In August, students from the State University visit the house, and in the fall local school children make a tour of the property. It is planned that eventually the barn will house a collection of 19th century tools and farm implements and that a permanent caretaker will reside in the house.

The Blue Hill Garden Club has made a fitting contribution to the Fisher homestead by planting an herb garden by the back door. The same group is generous with house plants and bouquets to decorate the house, which welcomes several hundred visitors during the season. Mrs. Lilla Bowden is the hostess, and her enthusiasm has won many friends for the Memorial.

The restoration of the Fisher house is more than a Memorial project. Local workmen have given labor and material. Townspeople are finding Fisher belongings which they loan or give to the house. Blue Hill people are indeed cognizant of the proverbial injunction, which may well have been a favorite with Jonathan Fisher, "Remove not the ancient landmark which thy fathers have set."

Don't forget to use your zone number.
There's fun for your whole family when you visit...

Beautiful

ROCK CITY
ATOP LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN
NEAR CHATTANOOGA,
TENNESSEE

New Look at National Headquarters
(Continued from page 543)

of the afternoon session on Thursday, April 20. A small platform, with a microphone, was placed between the Administration Building and the fountain, enabling the members standing outside the gates and to both see and hear. The President General opened the ceremony by voicing her pleasure at the progress of the landscaping and garden projects. She presented Mrs. George B. Hartman, National Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, who told of the work completed and future plans. Mrs. John Franklin Baber followed, with the reading of the list of gifts, donators, and honorees. The President General presented Mrs. Ritchie and her daughter, Mrs. Hudson. Mrs. Ritchie spoke briefly of her love for the DAR and her interest in the Conservation program. The Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas Earl Stribling, closed the exercises with the following prayer of dedication:

Almighty God, today we lift our hearts to Thee to ask Thy blessings upon this enterprise—our small attempt to add beauty to our world—remembering that the first garden was made by your Hand. Bless all who pause here to enjoy the peace and comfort of this lovely place. May we ever be mindful of those friends who are honored in this project and grateful to the dear friends who made it all possible.

"The kiss of the sun for pardon
The song of the birds for mirth
One is nearer God's heart in a garden
Than anywhere else on earth."

Amen.

Please include your full address in your letter as well as on the envelope.

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1961

In August
(These verses picture the New England countryside in the month of the poet's birth)

By Katharine Lee Bates

Beside the country road with truant grace
Wild carrot lifts its circles of white lace.
From vines whose interwoven branches drape
The old stone walls, come pungent scents of grape.
The sumach torches burn; the hardhack glows;
From off the pines a healing fragrance blows;
The pallid Indian pipe of ghostly kin listens in vain for stealthy moccasin.
In pensive mood a faded robin sings;
A butterfly with dusky, gold-flecked wings
Holds court for plumy dandelion seed
And thistledown, on throne of fireweed.
The road goes loitering on, till it hath missed
Its way in goldenrod, to keep a tryst,
Beyond the mosses and the ferns that veil
The last faint lines of its forgotten trail,
With Lonely Lake, so crystal clear
That one may see its bottom sparkling in the sun
With many colored stones. The only stir
On its green banks is of the kingfisher
Dipping for prey, but oft, these haunted nights,
That mirror shivers into dazzling lights,
Cleft by a falling star, a messenger
From some bright battle lost, Excalibur.

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Reliving First Constitution Day
(Continued from page 541)

Vocal About Taxes

When he resigned in 1773 he was utterly disgusted with the financial “incapability” that the Continental Congress showed. He said at that time that he could not stay and “be the minister of injustice.”

Now he has been quite vocal about the taxing powers framed in this new Constitution, and is reportedly very happy.

He thinks it represents John Adams’ view that he expressed in the Massachusetts Constitution, this is “a government of laws, and not of men.”

What the result of this new attempt at stronger government will be is not quite clear. Some support is noted among the ex-soldiers who seem to think that it might result in them getting paid in something worth more than the Continental Dollar.

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That is our plaintive theme song of the month—so please, you all come!
We can’t afford to give stamps or coupons, we have no box-tops to return with a
jingle, but we do offer a bonus and that is the 10% commission paid to chapters and
other DAR groups for ads of $15 or more. That commission creates a melodious
jingle of coin in treasuries, and at Congress cash prizes are awarded to those who
have made the magazine advertising treasury jingle the loudest.

The general letters with attached magazine advertising materials weren’t
released just to keep Uncle Sam’s Post Office Department busy, they were mailed in
June so YOU would become busy, and my goodness, we certainly do hope that that
just what you are doing.

This issue is one of our orphans; it has no State sponsors. Without $1,692.70 in
miscellaneous advertising we would scarcely be in it at all. We are grateful for the mis-
cellaneous advertising and give recognition to Virginia’s District III for a $150 page.
Your National Chairman and Vice Chairmen continue to be at your service. Won’t
you have us help you in any way we can? This column affords an opportunity to thank
the Vice Chairmen for all of their good work throughout the past two years, and for
their pledge of continued support this year. The Vice Chairmen are: Northeastern
Division—Mrs. Ross H. Currier, 108 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts;
Eastern Division—Mrs. Nelson H. Budd, 910 South 26th Pl., Arlington 2, Virginia;
Southeastern Division—Mrs. Leland Coffey, 3957 Kingston Pike, Knoxville, Tennessee;
East Central Division—Mrs. John E. Graham, 9 Berkeley Pl., Huntington, 5, West
Virginia; South Central Division—Mrs. H. H. Haukenberry, 1811 South Overton, In-
dependence, Missouri; North Central Division—Mrs. Robert A. Grant, Mott, North
Dakota; Western Division—Mrs. Charles A. Christin, 2660 Green St., San Francisco,
23, California. Page 50 of the 1960 DAR Handbook lists the States in each Division.

Every ad, large and small, is urgently, yes, desperately, needed if this committee
is to supplement the DAR Magazine account to the extent it should, to aid in keeping
the Magazine in circulation, paying the many bills, and leaving a necessary working
capital for use by the next administration. We do want to have another top year
in magazine advertising. That is our goal. Its realization is up to EACH ONE OF US,
you and me. Our product is the best public relations medium any organization can
have. Every DAR member should NOW actively assume her responsibility to her
Magazine, making sure that her chapter participates in Magazine Advertising this year.
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You’ve come out of the nowhere
Into the here!

Justina B. (Mrs. George J.) Walz
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