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Cover Story

The cover photo for June-July honors the 200th Anniversary of the Flag of the United States of America. On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress passed the following resolution: "RESOLVED: that the flag of the United States be made of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

The obscurity which shrouds so much of the early history of the Stars and Stripes prevents an accurate account of the first design, the first maker, etc. However, one man can be given the distinction of helping with the design of the new banner. Francis Hopkinson, for a time a member of the Congress from New Jersey, was appointed one of the three Commissioners of the Continental Navy Board. He had been closely associated with naval matters when the Flag Resolution was adopted, and on May 25, 1780, he addressed a letter to the Board of Admiralty expressing pleasure that his device of a seal for that board had met with approval; in the same communication he lists other "devices" he had created, beginning with "the Flag of the United States of America."

The flag on the cover is conjectural Francis Hopkinson design for the Stars and Stripes. It is from the book, The History of the United States Flag by Quaife, Weig and Appleman and is used through the courtesy of the Eastern National Park and Monument Association, Philadelphia.

The new headings which will appear in this and subsequent issues (National Defense, Dateline, Genealogical Records, etc.) were researched and drawn by Beth Watlington, the Advertising Manager.
The new DAR National Officers (1977-80) are pictured in the Mayflower Hotel (left to right, seated): Mrs. Paul Gerhardt Meyer, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, First Vice President General; Mrs. George Upham Baylies, President General; Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson, Chaplain General; Mrs. Carl William Kietzman, Corresponding Secretary General; (standing): Mrs. Benjamin Watson Musick, Reporter General; Miss Martha Ansley Cooper, Librarian General; Mrs. Herbert Hadley White, Registrar General; Mrs. Corey Henry Miller, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. John Samuel Biscoe, Treasurer General; Mrs. Raymond Franklin Flook, Historian General; Mrs. Carl Edwin Carlson, Curator General.
DEAR MEMBERS:

On behalf of my Associates and myself, I would like to express our heartfelt gratitude for the confidence placed in us as your newly elected National Officers. We are keenly aware of the high honor that you, the members, have bestowed upon us. The symbols of office are accepted with deepest humility and a sincere promise to serve you faithfully and loyally in the years to come.

May God grant us strength, leadership and growth as we take on the tasks that lie before us and the heavy responsibilities that each of us has accepted. As loyal and devoted members of the National Society, we are all keenly aware of the obligation to carry on the fine work of the previous administrations and the Objectives set forth by our Founders: History, Education and Patriotism.

Our progress as the largest and most influential women’s patriotic organization in the Country today depends, as in the past, on meeting current and future challenges with knowledge and vision. We have a firm grip on the past, which is an inspiring source of strength. Our moral and spiritual values are well-grounded in the fundamentals established by our Founders. But to be a viable, on-going Society, we must constantly take stock of ourselves and our direction; we must strengthen the work of our Committees; we must bring our programs up-to-date—all without deserting our objectives. Our todays and tomorrows are more than a continuation of our yesterdays. Although proud of our record and accomplishments of the past, we must always be in competition with ourselves, for we learn too much every day to be satisfied with yesterday’s achievements.

The National Society has successfully concluded the commitments made to our Nation during the Bicentennial years through the generosity and dedication of its members. These fine projects speak for themselves. The Baylies Associates now feel that it is time to turn our attention to the needs within our own Society. One of our foremost needs is in the area of public relations. We must be recognized as an influential force in our Country today!

We have established great goals for ourselves, but no greater than our capacity to attain them, and no greater than is fitting for the DAR with its magnificent past and unlimited future. I firmly believe that we will be guided by keeping faith with the vision of our Founders and our Forefathers and the special heritage they bequeathed to us.

As we begin our three years together, let us keep in mind the theme for the year: “The way of the Lord is strength to the upright.” (Proverbs 10:29)

Faithfully,

Jeanette A. Baylies

Mrs. George U. Baylies
President General, NSDAR
Above is shown a silk flag following the design of Major Pierre L’Enfant, designer of the City of Washington, in 1783.

The 48 star Whipple Flag, named for its designer Wayne Whipple.

The “Great Star Flag” with band of black crepe used following the assassination of President Lincoln. The band was not removed, and the flag was later used during the mourning of other assassinated Presidents, including John F. Kennedy. The Great Star contains 36 elements.
The Starry Banner

By WALTER W. ATKINS
Annandale, Virginia

On this the two-hundredth anniversary of the Flag of the United States, one might pause and reflect upon its historical evolution. During the past decade or two or three, the relationship between the flag and the people can, in many respects, be likened to that of a good old wife and her family. Loved? Of course, but don’t expect to be told or for one to take off his hat. Honored? Sure, but it’s too much trouble to stand. Respected? Yes, by most, and the others usually come around. Celebration of birthdays? Oops, we forgot! Going further back into time, we find each ever present standing to give strength and assurance. Each also has special names. For the flag they include the Stars and Stripes, Old Glory and sometimes the Starry Banner. And there are celebrations when a new star is added to the flag or a member to the family. Unlike the predictable birth of a child, stars were added to the flag, sometimes late and sometimes too early. The shape and size of a good wife come in many variations, and so does the size of our flag. The shape has been rectangular, but prior to 1912 there were wide variations in the arrangement of stars and in the proportions of the blue field.

The last comparison addresses the question of how did it all begin. How well do two people remember even thirty or forty years ago of how they first met and the events of their early years? How accurately would this story be told and retold to their children and grandchildren? These are the questions which shroud the origin of the first flag in uncertainties. The first public assertion of the now familiar story of Betsy Ross and the first flag appeared in a paper presented before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania on March 14, 1870, by her grandson, William J. Canby. Prior to this date, the story of the visit by General Washington, Robert Morris and George Ross, an uncle of Mrs. Ross’ first husband, in June of 1776 to her upholstery shop had been told and retold by members of Mrs. Ross’ family. However, there are no known records of a “flag committee” having been established, a visit by the committee to Mrs. Ross, or the adoption by Congress of the Stars and Stripes before 1777.

Although the story of Betsy Ross and the first flag (June, 1776) is highly suspect, she is recognized as having made flags for the Pennsylvania navy. This is substantiated by a note dated 29 May 1777 in the minutes of the State Naval Board recording payment “to Elizabeth Ross for fourteen pounds, twelve shillings, and two pence, for making ships colours.” Also, on January 1, 1952, a three-cent postage stamp was issued by the United States Government in commemoration of her two-hundredth birthday. Unfortunately, the stamp portrays the painting by Charles H. Weisgerber, done in 1893, entitled “Birth of Our Nation’s Flag.”

Additional references pertaining to the Betsy Ross story are given in the bibliography.

What then can be said of the origin of our National flag? Who designed it; who made it? Without delving into excessive detail, it is justifiable to say that the flag was one of evolution. This evolution is eloquently traced in The Stars and The Stripes by Boleslaw and Marie-Louise d’Otrange Mastai. However, it was nearly a year after the signing of the Declaration of Independence before any action was taken by the Continental Congress pertaining to the definition of a flag of the United States. On June 3, 1777, the President of the Congress presented that body with a request from Thomas Green, an Indian, “that a flag of the United States might be delivered to him to take to the chiefs of the nation, to be used by them for their security and protection, when they may have occasion to visit us their brethren.” With this request was sent three strings of wampum as payment for the flag. Whether this request prompted the Congress to act or not is unknown. However, the following was entered in the Journal of Congress for 14 June, 1777: “Resolved That the Flag of the united states be 13 stripes alternate.
red and white, that the Union be 13 stars white in a blue field representing a new constellation." A second version of this resolution was changed to "... the Flag of the thirteen United States ..." Thus, the flag of the United States was now established and duly recorded.

The only contemporary claimant to the honor of having designed the first Stars and Stripes was Francis Hopkinson. Hopkinson was a man of letters, an amateur poet and artist, an extremely effective essayist and signer of the Declaration of Independence as a representative of New Jersey. In 1780, he requested payment of "a quarter cask of the public wine" for his flag design, patterns for official seals and for Continental currency. His request was neither refuted nor paid. Non-payment was based on the fact that he had not been the only one to work on the project.

As news of the new flag spread throughout the colonies, many beautiful flags with diverse star arrangements, and even designs, began to appear. Stars of six, seven and eight points were used in the Hulbert Flag (Suffolk County Historical Society Museum, Riverhead, N.Y.), the Bennington Flag (museum at Bennington, Vermont) and in paintings illustrating flags of the ships Alliance and Serapis (Chicago Historical Society) respectively. However, the five-pointed star was the overwhelming favorite. Although the flag of thirteen stars was current for only eighteen years, thirteen-star flags have been widely used, particularly in times of strife or celebration, throughout our history. They were officially used by the Navy until 1916 at which time this practice was prohibited by executive order of President Wilson.

Three thirteen-star flags which are in the Mastai Collection of Antique American Flags are shown in the illustration. The "Prisoner's Flag," found in Devon, England, was made by a captured American seaman. The stripes are of white silk ribbon sewn on red wool twill. The second Revolutionary period flag is based on a design created by Major Pierre L'Enfant. The stars were painted with pure gold. The headband of the third flag bears the inscription "U. S. Ensign No. 7—Navy Yard, N. Y.—April 1891."

By mid 1792, the states of Vermont and Kentucky had joined the Union. The following year a motion was introduced and bill passed by Congress that effective on 1 May, 1795, the flag of the United States would become one of fifteen stripes and fifteen stars. However, the arrangement of the stars was not specified and the concept of freedom of the stars continued. Two fifteen-star flags of strikingly different designs, in the collection of the Smithsonian Institution, are the flags of Fort McHenry, Maryland, and Fort Hill, Maine. As a consequence of a poem written by the Washington lawyer, Francis Scott Key, the Fort McHenry flag became popularly known as "The Star Spangled Banner."

The accuracy of the new flag in reflecting the number of states in the Union was short-lived for in June of 1796 Tennessee became the sixteenth state. During the following twenty-one years, the Country expanded by the additions of Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana and Mississippi. Under the guidance of Representative Peter Wendover of New York, and with the assistance of Naval Captain Samuel Reid and others, the third flag resolution became effective on July 4, 1818. This resolution returned the flag to its original thirteen stripes but with twenty stars. A provision was included that on the next fourth of July subsequent to the admission of each state into the Union a new star would be added to the canton. Once again the flag of the United States was defined, but this time the definition included instructions for future changes. However, with but few exceptions, the detailed specifications of the flag, including specific arrangement of the stars, had to await the executive order of President Taft issued in 1912.

As the swarm of stars grew throughout the nineteenth century, flags with many beautiful and often unique patterns of stars emerged. Frequently stars of two different sizes were used in a given design, and there are existing flags in which stars of several different sizes were incorporated into the design. One of the more widely used arrangements was the placement of individual stars in straight lines to form a single "Great Star." Unique flags which have been preserved include those with stars in two circular double wreaths with a central star, stars arranged in double oval wreaths, global patterns consisting of stars in a solid circular configuration, stars arranged to form a five-petal Great Flower and in the diamond pattern. There were also many variations with the stars in straight or staggered rows. Original flags displaying these and many other designs are in the Mastai Collection.

Two flags of particular interest, are the Lincoln Mourning Flag and the Peace Flag. A band of black crepe was sewn on the periphery of this brilliantly sparkling "Great Star" flag following the assassination of President Lincoln. This band was never removed and the flag served for the mourning of other assassinated Presidents including John F. Kennedy.

The Peace Flag was designed by the noted historian and author Wayne Whipple. It combined the "Great Star" and wreath patterns in that the six-pointed star represents the original thirteen states. The circle of stars represents the number of states admitted to the Union up to the time of the Centennial. States which subsequently joined the Union are represented by the outer ring of stars. This design was chosen the winner over five hundred plans submitted to become the new forty-eight-star flag. The design was approved, widely publicized throughout the nation and produced. However, this flag inexplicably fell into disuse, and the 48-star flag which is so well remembered became the flag of the United States.

Although the flag is now of singular design, it has the heritage of individuality representing a collection of people originating from around the world and now known simply as Americans.

(Special acknowledgment is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Boleslaw Mastai for their perseverance and extensive original research presented in their book The Stars and The Stripes. Illustrations are from this book, and without the assistance of the Mastais much of this article would not have been possible.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1) Executive Order of President Taft dated June 24, 1912.
FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S CALENDAR: Mrs. George Upham Baylies, President General, has the following travel plans scheduled in June: Tamassee DAR School Board Meeting, Tamassee, S.C., the 14th; Sons of the American Revolution Annual Congress, Milwaukee, Wisc., the 27th. Her appointments in Washington in June: D.C. Chapter Regents Club, District Chapter House, reception honoring the National Officers, the State Regent, and the State Officers, the 7th; D.C. State Officers Club, spring luncheon at the Kenwood Country Club, the 18th; Girl Scouts of the United States of America, reception at the Woodrow Wilson House, the 20th.

Mrs. Baylies has been extremely involved at her desk at National Headquarters in making more than 400 appointments to carry out the work of this Administration.

On May 20, the President General greeted more than 100 Daughters of the British Empire, an organization with chapters throughout the United States, whose members were in Washington for their Annual Convention. The visitors had a light breakfast in the Banquet Hall in Memorial Continental Hall and a tour of the DAR Museum. On May 26, the President General and guests attended the Pearl Bailey concert in DAR Constitution Hall, and the day before she met personally with Miss Bailey at the time of her rehearsal. (Among the events in the Hall during May and June were 6 college and 7 high school commencements.)

Additional Items of Interest About the President General: Mrs. Baylies, nee Jeannette Lawrence Osborn, is the only President General who has been a member of the Children of the American Revolution.

Visitors to National Headquarters have an extra special treat in store: the President General's Scottie, Lorrie. She is a P.A.R.--Pet of the American Revolution--and has captured the hearts of all who are fortunate enough to see her.

PUBLIC RELATIONS SURVEY: Following through with one of the commitments made by this Administration in the area of Public Relations, a survey is presently being conducted. It is hoped this will be a basis for establishing realistic communications goals for the NSDAR.

CANCER EXPENSE PROTECTION: Available to all DAR members, regardless of age, is the newest service of the NSDAR--High-Limit Group Cancer Expense Protection. It provides $250,000 coverage for each covered member of the family, paying in addition to all other coverage, including Medicare. Complete information has been sent to the DAR membership.

CALL 1776: A special "Thank you" to Mrs. George Upham Baylies, President General, for the new telephone number at National Headquarters. The last four digits of the old one--4980--have been changed to 1776. This historic number has been the Society's address since the Administration of Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, to whom it was suggested by Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams of New York. It will be a great convenience to use the same famous number when writing or calling Headquarters.

GENEALOGISTS PLEASE NOTE: Queen Elizabeth II is said to be the oldest living relative of George Washington. George III's great-great-great-great-granddaughter is Washington's sixth cousin twice removed. (Somerville)
What's Wrong With U.S. Intelligence?

By Major General George J. Keegan, Jr.
(Recently retired as Chief of Air Force Intelligence)

Address given Tuesday Evening, Eighty-sixth Continental Congress National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

Today, I speak as a private citizen, expressing my own personal views regarding the Soviet threat and the evolving world power balance.

It is difficult for a member of the military establishment, and especially for one who has served in military intelligence as long as I have, to retire and render public judgment about the adequacy of the Establishment's perceptions of our most serious national security problems.

What has troubled me most has been the wisdom of suggesting to the Free World that its defenses are not nearly as effective as have been thought. Such a suggestion runs counter to accepted points of view. It upsets the diplomats and challenges the assumptions upon which they have based many of their foreign policy initiatives. Most of all, such a suggestion has important negative psychological feedbacks in the critical area of morale, especially where NATO's defense is concerned.

These matters weigh heavily on my mind. However, after many years of devoting my professional career to the study of the Soviet Union and the evolving threat, it has become necessary for me to speak out. Far better to be warned now, while there is still lead-time remaining, and while we can do something about our future.

During the past five years, I have watched at first hand the culmination of 25 years of consistent underestimation of the Soviet threat. Efforts to bring about even a most modest sense of realism in our intelligence projections invited being labeled a "worst-case scenario advocate." The ultimate function of a nation's intelligence is to render carefully assessed judgments and forecasts regarding the threat. When I look back upon my experience with this nation's highest estimating body, I have the impression of having taken part in a Charles Dickens novel. The sense of make-believe and unreality has to be experienced to be believed.

The shocking fact about our intelligence community, with its thousands of able, competent and dedicated people, is that for more than 25 years it has consistently underestimated the growth and evolution of Soviet military capabilities and has tended to distort seriously this country's appreciation of Soviet strategic goals, objectives, ideology and projections of power throughout the Third World. What the press has heard, in contrast, is a vast mythology about overestimation, citing bomber gaps, missile gaps, overkill, with very few people ever devoting any time to addressing the realities.

The so-called bomber gap was born out of a sparsity of intelligence. Production capacity was correctly assessed, but the diversion of same into an enormous medium bomber, air transport, and intermediate-range ballistic missile force was not properly anticipated. Nevertheless, the capacity was utilized effectively to gain and maintain an awesome superiority over Europe and the periphery which continues to this day. That is where the priorities were. The strategic effort came later.

As to the so-called missile gap, let there be no misconception. By 1957 and '58 the Soviet Union had completed the largest intercontinental missile production capacity in the world. Had not the United States finally come up out of the doldrums and moved with all possible haste, a gap of immense proportions would have emerged. The American public has never been told about the thousands of first-generation ICBM boosters that were produced and diverted to space use where the Soviets could create a greater psychological impact upon the world while they undertook to build lighter and more functional missiles. The boosters are still there, yet they remain uncounted in any public reckoning which I have seen to date.

As to the overkill question, it has
become a part of standard American numerical folklore that the super-powers have more than adequate capacity to kill each other several times over. When someone finally takes the trouble to determine precisely the impact of the present Soviet civil defense effort, remaining doubts about the inadequacy of our nuclear firepower should be quickly dispelled.

A little over a year ago, Dr. Albert Wohlstetter made one of the most important contributions to understanding the strategic balance ever published: "Legends of the Strategic Arms Race," issued as a special report by the United States Strategic Institute.

In that study Dr. Wohlstetter examined nearly ten years of intelligence projections of future Soviet strategic forces. He found that the United States intelligence community had consistently underestimated the development and deployment of Soviet strategic forces.

Also, he found that, in more than 75% of the cases, actual Soviet deployments of strategic forces had exceeded even the "high side" of the annual intelligence projections. Dr. Wohlstetter's work stands as one of the most serious indictments of the intelligence process on record.

Such a condition has, in fact, existed for the past 25 years. There is no way that I can describe to you, and have you believe, what goes on in the business of perceiving the threat. If such faulty perceptions have in fact served as the basis for U.S. foreign security policy during the past decades, then it becomes easy to understand why the Free World's defenses are now found so wanting.

The intelligence community in general, and CIA in particular, has been wrong about its assessments of Soviet intentions almost continuously since World War II. The community has erred about its judgments to the national leadership on whether the Soviets were pursuing superiority, whether they could afford to do so, or whether they could, in fact, pursue such superiority.

The intelligence estimators, heavily dominated by the influence of CIA and the State Department, have been wrong about Soviet purposes in pursuing detente. They have been shockingly deficient in their estimates of the risks and the advantages to the United States and the Free World of the so-called "technology exchange" with the Soviet Union.

It seems regrettable, indeed, that the real problem of national security during the past decades has involved the serious errors, not of the so-called clandestine warriors, but of the professional estimators. If there has been a Watergate in this country, and there has been, but ignored, it has been in the monumentally incompetent judgmental processes of this government regarding the nature, character and growth of the Soviet threat as it has evolved from year to year. The situation has become quite intolerable. Furthermore, the estimative capabilities of the intelligence community, dominated as it is by those in the top echelons of the community who are thoroughly committed to the rationalization and fulfillment of policy, has deteriorated with the passage of time.

In the decade of the fifties, we lacked the vast technological resources now available to us for the collection of great volumes of hard factual intelligence. Accordingly, we were forced to resort to intense scholarship, study and analysis of Soviet historical behavior patterns, we were forced to devote a great deal of attention to defectors, emigres and refugees, and we were forced to develop the most sophisticated analytical methods for forecasting yet developed. However, with the advent of space reconnaissance means, a profound change took place. We became, so to speak, a nation of "bean counters." We counted the same strategic order of battle over and over again. It was a wonderful substitute for having to think and analyze. Finally, the bean counting process came to be dominated by the need to verify Soviet compliance with some of our more important arms control accords and agreements.

Meanwhile another subtle and gradual process evolved. Our estimates became more and more politicized. As the impact of intelligence on defense budgets grew, and as intelligence came to dominate the process of justifying certain international security policy actions, it became more important for many in high places to have intelligence justify or rationalize their long-term and more hopeful undertakings. Ultimately, ideology became a thing of the past as a factor in understanding Soviet international behavior. Soviet goals could now be explained in terms of normal imperial and national ambitions. Soviet defense expenditures were consistently understated. The "peasants could not afford" to strive for superiority. The rhetoric of the cold war was eliminated and, finally, self-imposed restraint became the key to international security. It was premised on the naive belief that Soviet objectives were not dissimilar from our own, and that, if we could somehow assuage Soviet fears of the United States, we might induce them to behave in like manner. If that does not evoke memories of the pre-World War II era for you, I do not know what will.

Finally, the estimative process became a world of illusion and make-believe. Over the many years, only the U.S. Air Force has consistently dissented to the faulty consensus estimates of Soviet capabilities, trends and objectives. During the past five years, I was virtually the sole dissenter in the U.S. intelligence community on some of the most fundamental judgments regarding Soviet futures ever made by this government.

The price for such dissent has been high indeed. How long has it been since a senior Air Force intelligence officer has held high position in CIA or the intelligence community? How long has it been since a competent U.S. Air Force intelligence officer has been a director of the Defense Intelligence Agency? And which intelligence officers of the Armed Services have been rewarded with promotion during the past decade and a half? In fact, the normal practice of rotating key intelligence posts sequentially among the Services has long since been ignored in order to exclude top Air Force intelligence experts whose estimates and forecasts have traditionally been far closer to the mark of reality. Conformity to the "least threat" is what has been demanded—and assured!

For a number of years I have stood virtually alone within the United States intelligence community and governmental structure in my demands that there be a series of formal post-mortems and audits on the past forecasts of the intelligence community. I have urged repeatedly that a group of disinterested, outside scholars, with no professional, private or open links to the intelligence community, be brought in to perform an analysis and post-audit on every intelligence estimate ever produced by the United States Government since the
first national intelligence estimates were developed many years ago. Such audits would record scrupulously where we have been wrong, where we have been right, where we have fallen short of the mark or where we have exaggerated. Yet, every such suggestion has been met with disdain and has been resisted in the most resounding, vocal and emotional way.

The truth of the matter is that the vast bureaucracy of the intelligence community does not want to be audited on its record. Nor, more importantly, do these officials in the State Department, CIA and the National Security Council arena wish to have revealed or disclosed how they influenced the shaping and the structuring of the intelligence estimates which have presumably served as a guide or basis for policy during the past many years.

It is little wonder that the strategic fortunes of the Free World have deteriorated as they have during the past years.

Some three years ago, members of the White House and National Security Council staffs became increasingly concerned over the serious issues raised by my dissents in the national intelligence estimative process. At one point I was called to the White House to respond to a number of inquiries which had been raised by the President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board with the President over the character and the nature of our estimates. In testifying before this group, I recall suggesting that it would be quite impossible to understand the inner workings of the estimative process and what was wrong with that process unless those making the inquiries were willing to understand one of the most important fundamentals of political life in the United States. The United States intelligence estimative process cannot be understood unless it is first appreciated that national intelligence estimates must perform three functions. First, they must support the decisions of the President both for the record of history and for the avoidance of impeachment. Second, they must substantiate or help to justify the decisions of the White House Office of Management and Budget. Finally, the intelligence estimates must, whatever other purpose they may serve, rationalize the foreign security policy initiatives of the Secretary of State. I realize that those are extremely important allegations to make. But I submit to you today that it is not possible to understand the workings of the U.S. intelligence community unless one is willing to open his mind to the above possibilities. Only a comprehensive audit of the past estimative record of that community can ever possibly determine who was right and who was wrong and, more importantly, why.

I have observed also over the years that, as intelligence came to play an ever increasing role in important budget, security and policy decisions, an administration could not hope to remain in power for long unless the intelligence forecasts rationalized its hopes in a manner designed to support its unrealistic ambitions.

As most of you know, and as I have come to learn during the past 35 years, intelligence is an imperfect, difficult and complex art form. Since it must deal with uncertainty and anticipate the hazards that accrue from dealing with such uncertainty, it is only natural that differences of opinion should prevail. Honest differences over a broad range of judgments are the life’s blood of a competent intelligence system. The trends in recent years have been to suppress the process by which such differences can be registered. However I must confess, in tribute to William Colby, that under his stewardship, opposing or dissenting points of view were invited and encouraged so long as they were the product of scholarship and objective research.

Over the years it has been my observation that the nation has tended to be critical of the wrong sector of intelligence. The society has objected to the manner in which our clandestine services have been operated. The trend is to be regretted. By and large, I have found members of the clandestine services almost alone in their realistic knowledge of what the Soviets were up to in trying to penetrate and destroy not only our own intelligence operations but those of our Allies as well. Had the estimators heeded the advice and warnings of the clandestine services, the process of illusion which has dominated much of our estimative process unless those making the inquiries were willing to understand one of the most important fundamentals of political life. The United States intelligence estimative process cannot be understood unless it is first appreciated that national intelligence estimates must perform three functions. First, they must support the decisions of the President both for the record of history and for the avoidance of impeachment. Second, they must substantiate or help to justify the decisions of the White House Office of Management and Budget. Finally, the intelligence estimates must, whatever other purpose they may serve, rationalize the foreign security policy initiatives of the Secretary of State. I realize that those are extremely important allegations to make. But I submit to you today that it is not possible to understand the workings of the U.S. intelligence community unless one is willing to open his mind to the above possibilities. Only a comprehensive audit of the past estimative record of that community can ever possibly determine who was right and who was wrong and, more importantly, why.

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When I retired, I expressed some judgments that are in need of clarification. First, I would like to set the record straight regarding the strategic judgments which have been attributed to me in recent months. I would like to explain further why I have considered it necessary to speak out, not only about the poor quality of our estimative judgments, but about the serious nature of the evolving threat which faces the free world.

First, let me deal with the question of “superiority.” Frankly, the word is not a very meaningful or helpful one in that it has been subjected to such loose interpretation and definition. As a pre-condition to further discussion of superiority, I must make it absolutely clear that I believe the Free World has a formidable array of physical power, psychological strength, and economic viability at its command. No opposing consortium of nations can afford to challenge us beyond the more dangerous thresholds without entailing some very serious risks indeed. We are a very powerful nation. I want to make that clear.

Now, as to the difficult question of who is number one and who is not. It is my considered belief that the United States is superior in only one major combat area—its ability to respond quickly and efficiently to a nuclear initiative by the Soviet Union. That’s where our superiority stops! Otherwise we are almost totally unprepared to wage and sustain strategic warfare, as are the Soviets. The Soviets have more staying power. They are far better able to protect their society, their forces, their economy and their war-oriented industrial base. Their hot production base is capable of generating, and does so generate, a vastly superior quantity of high quality armaments for all levels of military application.

Soviet forces today are premised exclusively on the principle that they must be prepared to wage war at all conflict levels and emerge successfully. Such a strategic philosophy is totally different from our own.

U.S. strategic forces and policy, in contrast, have been premised on the view that nuclear war was so horrible that it could not be contemplated in any rational environment. Therefore, we have based our military preparations, at the strategic level at least, on the view that we must be prepared to deter such aggression. The Soviet view, in contrast, has been that they must be prepared to wage nuclear war
if they are to satisfy their own security requirements.

While I have no quarrel with the view that nuclear war must be avoided at all costs, the question is: which strategy is more likely to assure avoidance of that which we would prevent? If it was our intent to deter by a process in which we would inflict unacceptable punishment upon the Soviets for their initiation of global war, then I am unaware of a single definitive effort ever conducted by the United States to determine precisely and in great detail what it would take to deter. During the mindless decade of the 1960s, many of us watched in horror as 29-year-old econometricians struggled to produce nice cliches and acronyms on war-deterrence, all of which reflected little understanding of what it really takes to deter.

The American view of what is necessary to deter was, in fact, based largely on loose generalizations regarding the logic of city busting. Such logic was created in large part by academicians and theoreticians for whom the sound of battle was but an abstraction. The Soviet “mindset” on the other hand, documented, and massively ignored by this country until recently, is based on an entirely different set of considerations.

After World War II Soviet military professionals undertook the most extensive examination of the lessons of that war, along with analyses of the impact of modern technology on future war, ever undertaken. A decade or so after the Soviet studies were undertaken, the Soviets concluded that a nation could survive a nuclear war and emerge successfully. Virtually all Soviet strategic planning and investments since that period have been premised on that one fundamental conclusion. That is almost impossible for an American to contemplate or understand.

The Soviets published their conclusions and made them available in thousands of pages in some of the most learned and sophisticated strategic literature in modern history. Few in this country would pay attention. That is why a few years ago I began to translate the most important of the Soviet strategic writings and to make them available to journalists.

Having decided that they could wage nuclear war and emerge with some margin of advantage, however pyrrhic, the Soviets enunciated a strategic policy premised on the view that war at any level of conflict could be waged and won, and that they could emerge as a viable, surviving military entity. Fundamentally, that is what the famous Penkovsky documents were all about.

Oleg Penkovsky, you will recall, was the Soviet colonel who, in the early 1960s, supplied U.S. intelligence with a remarkable array of top secret documents regarding Soviet strategic planning—until he was arrested and shot. Regrettably, those remarkable documents, clearly reflecting Soviet long-term plans, have not yet been published and made available to the American people—for reasons which I am at a total loss to comprehend.

However, you don’t have to have the Penkovsky documents in order to understand Soviet strategic planning. All you have to read is Soviet Marshal V. D. Sokolovsky’s book Military Strategy, now in its third edition. It is all there. And what it provides is an unmistakably detailed blueprint of how one prepares an economy and a society for the acceptance of total war—premised, of course, on the bedrock principle that such capabilities have one fundamental end in mind, namely, to help the Soviet political leadership impose its way of life over the rest of the world.

The Sokolovsky book is the single most comprehensive blueprint on the requirements and preparations incident to waging total war ever published.

As the first American translation of that all-important book was nearing completion, there were a number of high defense officials in this government who became very concerned about the possible impact of such a book on the American public. Accordingly, some of these officials went to considerable extremes to try to obscure the thrust of that book and to minimize its possible impact upon the evolving American strategic blueprint as conceived under Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and others in the Kennedy Administration.

Regrettably, the process goes on to this day.

The now famous University of Miami book on Soviet strategic nuclear policy was the near victim of a similar effort. This book, with an important foreword written by former Ambassador to Moscow, Mr. Foy Kohler, is the most important work of its kind to appear in the English language. It is based entirely on Soviet documents and is the result of first-rate scholarship. Yet one high CIA official recommended rather strenuously that the book should not be published for a number of reasons not unlike those concerning the earlier work by Marshal Sokolovsky.

As a result of the Soviets having taken a largely differing view of strategic balance and war-fighting capability in the nuclear age, the Soviets have emerged with an entirely different strategy, an entirely different conception of war and peace. When we talk of superiority in the United States, we are talking of two things. One is a superior ability to respond very quickly to a warning that an attack is underway and, if we choose, to launch our retaliatory forces before they are crippled by such an attack.

“Launching under attack,” before we are in fact struck is the only meaningful choice remaining open to us in the event of war. Yet, this is a doctrine which many in high places allege has been renounced as a form of strategic response. It is hardly a matter which should be left in such doubt. The other is that we are a technologically superior society capable of building and producing anything that we wish. It is a promissory situation quite removed from the reality of existing military capability.

The Soviets, on the other hand, have methodically prepared themselves to fight and survive—and at a crushing cost to their people. All of you pause for a moment and consider that such estimates of Soviet defense spending. For many years General Daniel Graham, the former Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, and I stood virtually alone in our criticisms of CIA’s antiquated and shockingly understated estimates of Soviet defense spending. It has remained for Joseph Alsop in a recent column to expose the rather perfidious manner in which CIA attempted to preclude revision of its estimates, even after highly credible information suggested that such estimates of Soviet spending should be doubled. I suggest that all of you pause for a moment and contemplate the serious implications of such consistent underestimation on the policy processes of this government.

But that is not where the matter ends. I would suggest to you that even the present estimates are grossly understated. During the past few years
I have become aware of hundreds upon hundreds of massive Soviet military-related facilities which are not costed by CIA because we cannot ascribe a function to them. Some day, when a group of enterprising econometricians sit down and calculate how much brick and mortar, not to speak of exotic and expensive laboratory facilities, are involved in this great number of so-called "unknowns," we will find it necessary to double once again our estimates of Soviet defense spending. That may shock many of you but it does not shock those of us who have lived for many years with some of the realities.

The Soviet Union today is on a virtual war footing. Soviet industrial, scientific and economic investment remains largely subordinated to the conflict purposes of the State. Until the United States is willing to understand this simple fundamental truth, we will continue to deceive ourselves about the Soviet Union and its capabilities—not to speak of its intentions. I assure you that I am not speaking lightly and that my words have been chosen with great care.

What do I believe about relevant Soviet fighting capabilities? In my considered judgment, the Soviet Union today has a capability to initiate, wage, survive and emerge from a global conflict with far greater effectiveness than the United States and its Allies. That is not to say that, if we retaliated in a timely fashion to a Soviet initiative, there is no question that the USSR's cities would be burned to the ground. When you hear the phrase, "They would cease functioning as a viable society," I believe that is an unstudied recalling of the language utilized by some of the Whiz Kids during the McNamara era. It is not based on an in-depth examination of the extraordinary changes which have taken place in the Soviet Union during the past decade. The truth of the matter is that the Soviets, after a nuclear exchange today, would continue to function as a viable, controlled military entity.

Regrettably, it remained largely for me, as the Chief of Air Force Intelligence, to surface to the attention of the intelligence community and our national leaders significant new data on Soviet strategy, weapons developments, forces, research and development, civil defense preparation, advances in chemical warfare, Backfire bomber capabilities and possible violations of the SALT accords. In that respect I will match the predictive and estimative record of Air Force Intelligence, as registered in our many dissonsents, against that of the entire United States intelligence community. I would welcome an audit of the National Estimates in that regard, and I challenge the new Director of Central Intelligence to undertake such an effort. Otherwise I see no hope of his developing a realistic assessment of the incredible deficiencies which exist within the CIA and State Department elements of the intelligence community.

In many instances, our Air Force data was ignored, dismissed or "taken under advisement," because they did not coincide with the mindset of an intelligence process that, in my opinion, has become highly politicized. That judgmental process had tended to reflect the hopes and aspirations of those in diplomatic leadership. It is a process of alchemy that invites miscalculation and misjudgment.

Our greatest single deficiency today is in the strategic warning area. Since the Pearl Harbor attack, this country has spent tens of billions of dollars in order to assure that it would never happen again. Yet today I submit that we are not much better off then we were on the eve of Pearl Harbor. Despite our vast technological achievements in the development of surveillance and warning technology, and despite the vast organization of intelligence which we have created, most of theills which existed on the eve of Pearl Harbor remain with us.

Let me explain. As successive political administrations have come under ever greater compulsion to "control" the intelligence process, increasing civilianization and control of that process has taken place. Preparations for war are best undertaken in order to assure that it would never happen again. Yet we have been surprised by a conflict crisis or situation. During the decade of the fifties when the军事 services retained most of their capabilities and had a powerful and viable program throughout the world, the President of the United States was seldom if ever surprised by a conflict crisis or situation.

During the 1960s and 1970s, just the reverse has been true. We have been met by one surprise after another, diplomatically, militarily and economically. The 1973 war in the Middle East was typical. Most of the lieutenants in the Bar Lev line in the Sinai knew that war was coming, as did most of the company and battalion G-2s in World War II in the days preceding the Ardennes offensive. However, if the facts do not conform to the particular mindset of those at the top, then the situation tends to be dismissed.

All of Africa today is under the most sustained and intensive subversive penetration in history—Soviet backed. Yet on the eve of the Angola crisis the intelligence community, for reasons of economy, decided to disband most of its collection effort in Africa, as it had in Latin America years earlier. We have reached a point in America where I believe we are almost incapable, culturally, of being warned. But warning is not the only area which troubles many of us.

Some years ago, I was the first (not to discover but) to suggest that certain extraordinary weapons development
projects in the Soviet Union, far beyond anything ever undertaken in the Free World, might seriously inhibit or neutralize our strategic potential in the next decade. Each one of my findings and allegations was the result of the most intensive analysis and research. Yet the response in almost every instance was a reflection of America's scientific egocentricity: If it was not invented in the United States, then it is not likely to be invented in the Soviet Union.

It has been my unbroken experience since World War II that most of the scientific consultants brought into the intelligence community to render advice about the potential of Soviet technology have been wrong. Yet the practice of inviting scientists in to advise the intelligence community continues unabated.

Despite broadened travel opportunities within the Soviet Union today, many of our senior scientists remain functionally incapable of recognizing that the "peasants" behind the so-called Potemkin facade are capable of some of the most original and scientifically creative work in the world—an increasing amount of which remains beyond the scope of our own technical and scientific capability or understanding.

Although the situation is improving somewhat today, the fact of the matter is that many of our scientists have remained tragically ignorant of developments in the Soviet Union. Many continue to believe that "if we cannot do it, the Soviets cannot." From the days of Vannevar Bush and J. Robert Oppenheimer, our scientists have produced an almost continuous string of erroneous judgments about Soviet scientific capability—from the A-bomb to the ICBM, and finally Directed-Energy weapons.

Another problem that afflicts the intelligence community is that of the mirror image, in which we persistently try to view what the Soviets are doing in the light of our own logic, experience and strategic preconceptions. In my judgment, there is no way in which we can understand what is transpiring within the Soviet Union unless we do it from the Soviet point of view. And it was for that reason that Air Force Intelligence moved to obtain original Soviet writings, to translate them and to make them available to the American public.

There is an unstated rule today which requires the various agencies of government to use "agreed national intelligence" in making its various judgments regarding the strategic balance. The result is that our judgments tend to lag the reality by anywhere from five to fifteen years. "Agreed national intelligence" is derived by committee, contains little that is controversial, except in some fine-printed footnote or dissent. It rarely contains meaningful references to the dynamics of strategic competition in terms of new weapons, new forces and new capabilities being evolved by the Soviet Union.

The result is that, when the Joint Chiefs of Staff reply to an inquiry from Senator Proxmire regarding allegations attributed to me by the New York Times, they are restricted in their response by that intelligence which is published in agreed national estimates. Those estimates bear no more relationship to reality than did our estimates of evolving Japanese capability in 1938 and 1939.

The Soviet Union today has reached a gigantic industrial stature. Over 40 percent of its entire economic base and output, in my considered judgment, is devoted to preparation for war. They have long since reached our level of scientific competence, but many would have you believe that they are quite backward in turning out quality hardware for combat forces. I ask you, who is superior in the quality of chemical warfare weapons and in the ability to defend against same? Who produces the largest quantity of high-quality battlefield weapons in the world? Where are the ground-jamming equipments in the West to equal those of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact? Where are the mobile SAMs which approximate those of the Soviet Union in quality, effectiveness and supportability?

When people in the United States talk about our technological superiority, they do not know what they are talking about. Our superiority is something which exists only in the minds of men and in the productive and laboratory potential of this great country. It remains to be bought and paid for, to be manufactured, distributed and deployed to our forces.

I think we should stop living on such misleading promissory notes.

What are some of the intelligence judgments that have occasioned my views? The ultimate one has to do with whether the Soviets are seeking parity or superiority. The evidence on this subject has been conclusive for more than fifteen years. Soviet documents in the thousands have been readily available and even more readily confirmable through observable hard intelligence. Yet a vast mythology about Soviet strategic objectives has been imposed upon the intelligence community, mostly by members of the NSC staff, CIA, the State Department and, on occasion, the Rand Corporation. The failure to assess Soviet superiority aims when they were thoroughly documented remains one of the most disgraceful chapters in the annals of American intelligence.

Another important intelligence judgment which has influenced my views has to do with civil defense. There are some who think that I violated security in calling the nation's attention to information which, in my opinion, has altered the strategic balance in significant, if not decisive, ways. Little of what I divulged could be called sensitive. All, or virtually all of it, was available in the public sector to any enterprising researcher and analyst.

There is a vast body of readily available literature in the Soviet Union regarding its civil defense effort. It remained largely for my small staff to acquire this literature with its thousands of photographs, sketches, periodicals and pamphlets. We then proceeded to avail ourselves of the Soviet regulations and directives on the subject of civil defense. It was all readily available to anyone who would make even a cursory effort.

Then we talked to a few of the highly knowledgeable human sources in the Free World, people who have had an extensive experience with and involvement in virtually every aspect of Soviet hardening, war survivability and civil defense preparations. Why did not the CIA undertake such initiatives and analysis?

What are the facts? One must go back to the post-World War II period to understand what is most important in this equation. The Soviets very early determined that a nation could be made survivable. By 1950 or so the Soviets had undertaken the most extensive war survival and civil defense program in history. Not an unlikely undertaking for a country that lost virtually half of its cities in World War II, lost 20 to 40 million people killed or wounded, and whose leaders destroyed another 20 million or so of
dominated by the State Department and CIA, whose points of view were hardly conducive to undertaking original research into Soviet civil defense. The matter, to put it bluntly, was simply not taken very seriously, especially in the light of the diplomacy that was under way in the arms control area. It was therefore left largely for my own office in Air Force Intelligence to finally dig into the widely available but underexploited intelligence information.

One of our very first findings was that the Soviets realized in the late 1950s that they could not hope to evacuate their populations in a meaningful way during a nuclear war. Soviet regulations published as late as 1960 specified in great detail that every new urban population building or apartment house must have a shelter in the basement built to specifications designed to protect the population—not from a direct nuclear burst—but from nearby bursts and nuclear effects.

The bulk of the Soviet civil population today no longer is required to evacuate its cities in order to survive. Their bunkers are in place.

Despite the extensive evidence which my small staff uncovered regarding the measures taken by the Soviets to protect their civil population—in place—against all but a direct nuclear hit, U.S. State Department and foreign service officers serving in the Soviet Union have failed to report any signs of civil defense shelters over the years. This despite the fact that many of our foreign service officers were in fact living in Soviet apartment houses in which civil defense shelters had long since been erected, and which they, as tenants, were required to inhabit during frequently scheduled exercises.

While I realize that years of additional study would be required by our ostrich-like econometricians to measure every possible impact of Soviet civil defense preparations, the time had come for me to make a judgment call. The time to warn our people and leaders was now. I issued such a warning and I think it was in the public interest that I do so. Hopefully, my efforts will have provoked the government to the point that it will feel compelled to start doing some intensive analytical research of the vast bodies of data which are readily available on Soviet civil defense undertakings. My sole purpose was to see that the American public and its leaders were informed about the realities.

In my judgment, the Soviet Union, through its hardening, war-survival and civil defense measures, has neutralized the ability of our retaliatory forces to carry out their directed tasks. This does not mean that we could not burn every Soviet city to the ground. We probably could. While I find it extremely unlikely that the Soviet Union at this time would undertake war risks which would encourage the destruction of their cities, I cannot fail to be impressed by the fact that they are now fully prepared to survive the consequences of a nuclear war.

The ultimate tragedy to many of us in the military, retired and active, was to see the abandonment of one of the most fundamental principles of war, namely, that to be secure one must be capable of destroying an enemy’s military forces. Having abandoned that doctrine, many of us stood by helplessly as the morally repugnant doctrine of holding civil populations hostage has replaced our traditional military mission. The fact that this did not happen in the Soviet Union is at the heart of the difficulties we are now experiencing, diplomatically as well as militarily.

Now what were the consequences, if any, of our intelligence failures regarding the definition of Soviet superiority aims and the extent of their civil defense preparations? Do not for a moment doubt that there were consequences. In 1972, based on a totally politicized civil defense study of 1970 (which found no serious evidence of civil defense), the United States signed an ABM treaty premised on explicit assumptions that neither side would defend its civil populations—thus holding each hostage to the nuclear threat. Yet even a cursory examination of the “hard” intelligence would have confirmed what remained for Air Force Intelligence to expose.

Could we conceivably have pursued our aims in detente and SALT had we assumed from the beginning that the Soviets were bent upon the attainment of strategic superiority? Yet I am assured that our negotiators entered the 1969 arms control negotiations upon the express assumption that the Soviets would seek no more than parity. I consider that to have been one of the most fundamental failures of U.S. intelligence and diplomacy since
There have been a number of problems in our intelligence estimates that have to do with hardware and forces. Remarks have been attributed to me about my not knowing of any area where the Soviets did not have a strategic advantage. What I said, and what I meant, and what I say here today, is that in every important area that is meaningful to strategic balance in terms of combat kill effectiveness, I know of no single major advantage which the United States retains.

When people tell me that we have greater accuracy, my response is, "Yes, we have more accurate weapons—but not much greater in accuracy than do the Soviets." What have we done with our accuracy? We have reduced the yield of our weapons! And so while those weapons are somewhat more efficient, they can really do very little more than destroy cities. We are assured that we have a superior MIRV technology. I take very little comfort from the fact. The Soviet target base has been doubling almost every ten years—the most explosive military growth in history. We have not been keeping pace and we have long since run out of nuclear firepower to neutralize Soviet strategic and general purpose combat forces. All that we have done with our MIRVs is to go to smaller yields. The end result is that we can do little more with our MIRVs than to burn cities. Gone is our ability to destroy command posts. Gone is our ability to destroy Soviet nuclear stockpiles.

Gone is our ability to destroy essential Soviet civilian and military command and control. Gone is our capability to destroy Soviet strategic communications systems. The ultimate tragedy is that, while we have been accused of having an "overkill" capability, the fact of the matter is that we have long since run out of nuclear weapons with which to destroy the bulk of the Soviet Union's fighting capabilities, especially its ground divisions, reserves and stockpiles.

We are told that we have a vastly superior bomber payload capability. Regrettfully, that is another myth. For fifteen years as a member of this intelligence community, I watched the accountants and econometricians make some 800 Soviet medium bombers disappear from the strategic equation. Most of these have the same one-way intercontinental capabilities that our own medium bombers once had. I know; I was required to fly such missions and to practice them day after day while I was a member of the Strategic Air Command.

It has been considered "worst case" to consider that, in anything as horrible as global conflict, the Soviets would not do what is realistic by using all their forces. The bomber payload question is entirely one of how you do your bookkeeping and what you exclude from it. We have no advantage in bomber payload, let me assure you, when you look at the realities.

What else is ignored? The Soviet capability to reload and referee offensive ballistic missiles from soft and hardened silo sites! Every year for the last five years I have objected to the community's persistent refusal to accord to the Soviet Union the intercontinental ballistic missile refire capability which the evidence clearly supports. To this day I cannot understand the emotional heat that every attempt to consider the evidence on Soviet refire capability has generated.

The Soviets have designed each of their ICBMs from the very beginning with a refire capability in mind. We discovered in 1961 or 1962 that, if not the first certainly the second generation ICBM, the SS-7, was designed for refire. When we introduced this evidence we were quite literally laughed out of court.

The problem was that the U.S. intelligence community was looking at the evidence in the light of our own strategic point of view, which was that of deterring and avoiding war rather than being able to wage war.

Some three to four years later a few of us acquired some hard, incontrovertible evidence that each SS-7 missile on a launch pad had four missiles in nearby hardened storage for refire purposes. Despite the evidence, which should have forced the community to raise its estimates of the numbers of operationally deployed ICBMs, the reaction was what it has been for more than ten years. "The Soviets may have a capability to refire an additional ICBM or two from some of their launch pads." The fact of the matter was that each ICBM had at least four additional ICBMs for refire capability, which under their nuclear war doctrines make a great deal of sense.

Every intermediate, every medium-range and every battlefield ballistic missile system deployed by the Soviet Union has been designed with a refire capability in mind. At the present time the Soviets are deploying three, and possibly four, new land-based missile systems. Two of these utilize a "cold launch" technique, which I was the first to report in this country. The community has steadfastly, on purely political grounds in my opinion, refused to acknowledge the refire capability. By popping their missiles out of the silo and igniting the engines in the atmosphere, little or no damage occurs to the silo. After an initial firing the Soviets can reload another missile with its cannister into a silo and refire within minutes or a few hours. Such a technique has permitted hardening the silos beyond our capability to seriously damage or cripple. The result is that a great many silos are going to survive for re-use.

My suggestion is that today the Soviets have somewhere between 500 and 3,000 additional ICBMs that can be re-fired, which are totally ignored in discussions of the strategic balance in this country's national estimates. The reason they are not discussed or estimated is a very simple one. It would disturb SALT and detente by according the Soviets greater strength than our diplomats care to recognize.

Some four years ago my staff produced one of the most extensive studies of Soviet missile development and testing on record. The results of our analysis showed clearly that the Soviets would probably introduce into test before 1982 at least ten to fifteen major new land- and sea-based offensive ballistic missiles! The matter was not reported to the national leadership. Rather, it was "taken under advisement" for additional study. Two years later we had acquired hard confirming evidence that at least seven or eight of these systems would be placed into test sometime in 1977 or 1978. Still, the national leadership was not informed. Why? As of the time of my retirement on January 1, 1977, the President of the United States, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense still did not know that by 1978 at least eight major new or modified offensive ballistic missile systems would be placed into test and that within the ensuing few years an additional seven systems would likely be introduced. Using the standard rule of thumb for calculating the cost of developing such offensive ballistic systems, it would be my conservative guess that the Soviets have already invested as much as 50 or more billion dollars into these new systems. Yet
where is the accounting in our estimates of Soviet defense expenditures? One of the more serious crises encountered during my incumbency as Chief of Air Force Intelligence related to the role of the new Soviet supersonic Backfire swing-wing bomber.

We first became aware of the Backfire's existence back in 1970. Well over a hundred have been produced to date and introduced into the Soviet long-range air armies and naval air forces. In its profile the bomber resembles and is about four-fifths the size of the American B-1. The central issue all along has been whether this bomber posed a threat to the United States. The Soviets argued that it did not, and the CIA and State Department rather consistently accepted the Soviet point of view—fearing, I presume, that acceptance of the American point of view would perturb another SALT agreement.

In anticipation of such a problem, I wanted to be assured that the most competent analysts in the Free World were involved in assessing the Backfire bomber's capabilities.

Since basically it is the Air Force's responsibility to assess Soviet and foreign aeronautical equipment, the Air Force carefully considered every major industrial firm in the Free World that had had previous experience with the design and construction of strategic bombers. Accordingly, I directed my staff to go to Boeing, North American Rockwell (designers and builders of the B-1), General Dynamics (designers and builders of the supersonic B-58 Hustler), the Royal Air Force, and the Royal Aircraft Establishment in England. We asked each, separately, to examine all of the available intelligence and to assess for us the capabilities of the Backfire bomber. Every single one of these organizations independently agreed that the Backfire has an intercontinental capability.

Yet my word was not good enough. Nor was that of the American and British heavy-bomber designers and builders. CIA and State chose to believe the Soviets. Those closest to detente and SALT have argued otherwise with a forensic fury that has come to characterize those who insist on projecting a more benign view of Soviet capabilities. Ironically, I would never have been allowed to survive for one day in the military had I premised my estimates on such rhetoric and emotional fury.

Finally, weighted down by the massive weight of analysis, the various elements of the intelligence community reluctantly came to agree with the Air Force definition of the Backfire's intercontinental range capability. However, CIA and State now state that the Soviet Union has no intention of so using the Backfire bomber. Ironically, the Soviets went to great extremes in the second model of their Backfire bomber, the B model, to improve significantly its range capabilities by reducing its drag and extending its wing tips. I suspect that a third Backfire model will soon appear with even greater range. The fact that the Soviets have already doubled plant capacity for producing the Backfire bomber has yet, to my knowledge, to be brought to the attention of our national leadership.

Seemingly undaunted by the most extensive analysis of a foreign bomber ever performed in the United States, the CIA in one final supersecret, uncoordinated effort, proceeded over a period of eighteen months to undertake an analysis designed to prove that the Backfire bomber could not reach the United States. This effort, in which small bits and pieces of controlled information were provided to McDonnell Douglas Aircraft, designer and builder of fighters, represents one of the most artful contrivances I have ever observed. It is one which I suspect may have been designed to salvage a SALT accord.

Finally, when the CIA surprised everyone by suracing its new analysis, months of painful and extensive analysis was required to show that the books had been rigged. Artificially high G loadings had been assigned to the design of the Backfire along with excessive engine drag and other factors which were designed to reduce range. It is for such reasons that a massive audit of CIA's estimative record is absolutely essential if this country is to preclude more of the same kind of chicanery in high places.

Our intelligence assumptions regarding Soviet and Warsaw Pact fighting capabilities are equally disturbing. For years we have deluded ourselves into believing that we could defend NATO with forces at hand. My own extensive studies of evolving Soviet and Warsaw Pact capabilities and preparations make it rather clear, to me at least, that such assumptions are built on quicksand. One has but to study the doctrines, tactics and equipments employed in the Middle East War of 1973, then to observe the evolving Soviet maneuver and exercise scenarios, and finally to read the vast wealth of evolving Soviet doctrinal military literature. The end result is to dispel rather quickly our illusions about NATO.

It is apparent that a very distinctive change in Soviet strategy occurred prior to 1970 in the NATO-Warsaw Pact area, as evidenced by the remarkable changes in equipment trends of Warsaw Pact air, ground and naval forces.

Rather than boring you with the evidential details, let me simply express my concluding judgment: I think a Soviet-Warsaw Pact planner today, given the forces, capabilities, the combined arms doctrines the offensive and defensive warfare preparations, the communication jamming capability, the hardness and survivability of East European forces, the great masses of fast armor, the development of new armored personnel carrier regiments, supported by the world's most advanced self-propelled guns, and a nuclear arsenal visible to anyone who will pry around, would have every reason to believe that he could take Europe by force of arms with a minimum of fighting, in 24-36 hours—without or with the use of nuclear weapons. The Soviets have been preparing themselves assiduously for blitz warfare on an unprecedented scale. Those are the facts of life facing NATO. No amount of sophistry can persuade me otherwise.

But we have a mindset. We have morale to worry about. We have an alliance to keep together. We have a diplomacy, and we have had a policy supported by estimates which have tended to drift in the same direction. We have deluded ourselves into believing we could hold NATO with conventional forces, while pressing for removal of the only weapons that have any deterrent value in NATO, which is not to say we could not do the conventional job if we had the adequate resources to do so. We do not, and I see no hope that we are about to make the commitment.

A similar situation prevails with regard to our estimates of the improving Soviet capability to project power abroad. In recent years there has emerged a small but powerful Soviet navy unlike that of any other modern naval power. It is a navy that cannot
be compared to our own in terms of numbers alone. Through the perfection of cruise missiles, the Soviets have long since achieved an anti-naval and anti-shipping capability vastly in excess of our own. While I would not trade a U.S. fighter, a U.S. fighter pilot, or a U.S. ship’s captain for half a dozen of their Soviet counterparts, these are no longer relevant measures of comparison.

What the Soviets have done is to deploy a technically capable defensive force which, within a very short period of time, could cripple or neutralize the bulk of the free world’s major naval surface combatants deployed within 3,000 miles of the Eurasian periphery.

Many of my Navy colleagues have shared privately for the past ten years a view that is seldom talked about in public, namely, that the Soviet cruise missile has dominated the world’s oceans and waterways for more than ten years. The Western navies have as yet developed no effective demonstrable means of coping with the cruise missile threat.

The sinking of the Eilat in but a matter of a few moments during the 1967 war sent ripples of shock throughout the United States’ and Free World navies. Although the exercise was repeated in the war between India and Pakistan, little was said publicly about the matter. It is my belief that the Soviet cruise missile fired from submarines, surface ships and delivered by aircraft are capable of crippling very quickly the major concentrations of naval power in the Mediterranean and along virtually all of the approaches to Western and Eastern Eurasia. Unless it be the United States aircraft carrier, I know of no Free World naval weapons, forces or systems capable of coping with a professionally mounted Soviet surprise cruise missile attack upon our main forces. Once some 200-300 major fighting ships are disposed of, Free World surface fleets can be quickly placed at risk.

In Okean-75, the most extensive multi-ocean naval exercise in history, the Soviets, with the aid of their ocean surveillance satellites were able to conduct hundreds of attacks against naval targets within seconds of each other on a global basis. As to firepower, which Free World warship or aircraft carrier would dare to risk exposure to the Kiev’s (Soviet ASW carrier) 300-400-mile range cruise missiles with their nerve gas, nuclear or conventional war-heads?

During the past ten years I have known only one senior naval officer who has had the courage to express similar judgments on a semi-private basis to his naval leadership. He was rewarded for his pains by early retirement.

What the Soviets have done is to assure that they can neutralize our ability to project power ashore from the sea. They have developed a second-to-none ability to interfere with the Free World’s access to fuel energy, raw materials and to be able to move and transport goods, services and logistics on the world’s high seas. For this country to have allowed the British to demobilize much of their fleet—a fleet on which we have been quite dependent for the naval balance—and to allow our own navy to be reduced by half in the face of what is evolving, is one of the most unconscionable and blind acts of a government in modern history. I could make similar speeches about what has happened in the field of land warfare, air technology and in penetration of the Third World through ever improving methods of subversive penetration and economic warfare.

It seems to me that the problem of perceiving what is transpiring in the Soviet Union is analogous to what obtained between 1935 and 1939 in the United Kingdom. Those of you who will take the trouble to read Norman Gilbert’s latest volume on Winston Churchill’s pre-war years will see extensive documentary proof of the intelligence which was available to the British Government on events transpiring in Hitlerite Germany. Events that were almost totally discounted by the leaderships of the Free World and which were believed but by a very few such as Winston Churchill. The intelligence was not heeded. In fact, it was ignored. The Free World’s leaderships allowed themselves to be victimized by their hopes. Although conditions have changed, intellectually we are about where the English were in the 1930s. As alluded to earlier, the tens of billions we have spent since World War II to improve our warning capability and to build a proud and capable intelligence structure has left us little better off than we were on the eve of Pearl Harbor. Politicization, compartmentalization, centralization, civilianization of military analytical functions have allowed intelligence to be shaped to suit policy.

When Russia was mobilizing forces to attack China, just a few years ago, and I discovered the fact in my job then as the Pearl Harbor J-2, I was shocked that I could get little response from Washington. What I did not know until many years later was that there was an embargo on, and that the only men who were allowed to know the full dimensions of the Soviet preparations to attack China were a small coterie of men around the Secretary of State who, thank God, were doing the right thing. I have no quarrel with what was done. But I quarrel with the concentration and centralization of intelligence vital to the survival of the Free World in so few hands. I object to the failure to observe the normal checks and balances. We should let the public know, let the leaders know, let the press know, and let the full range of uncertainties get into the open—lest we make the kind of mistakes that have gotten us into every war this country has ever been in. Above all, I object to our senior military commanders in the field being kept in the dark, as they were during the Secretary of State’s junkets to China. What if the Soviets had attacked China, and nuclear fall-out been rained upon our exposed military forces deployed in the Pacific? One single advisory could have precluded such a risk.

Secondly, we are well aware of the Soviet anti-satellite efforts which are designed to deny us the use of space for our warning, our surveillance, our communications, our navigation, our precise positioning, and for our command and control functions.

The Soviets are prepared to deny the United States its use of space—without which we cannot be warned, nor deploy and employ our forces.

Finally, you are aware of recent newspaper accounts about Soviet high-energy beam research. The Soviet Union, irrespective of what any scientist in this country tells you (and I have done more work on this subject than any living official in this country) is 20 years ahead of the United States in its development of a technology which they believe will soon neutralize the ballistic missile weapon as a prime element in our deterrent forces. It is my firm belief that they are now testing this technology. For five years
Minutes
National Board of Management

Regular Meeting, April 16, 1977

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution convened in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, President General, presiding.

The invocation was given by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Frederick Tracy Morse, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, led by the First Vice President General, Mrs. Edward Lynn Westbrooke.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. George U. Baylies, called the roll. The following members were recorded present:

National Officers: Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Westbrooke, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Baylies, Mrs. Kleinert, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. La Cauza, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Helmbreck, Mrs. Luster.

Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Houser, Mrs. Peaster, Mrs. Biscoe, Mrs. Jones, Miss Stevenson, Miss Dickerson, Mrs. Howieson, Mrs. Sasportas, Mrs. Mettetal, Mrs. Waite, Mrs. Leaman, Mrs. Money, Mrs. Fricke, Mrs. Dwayer, Mrs. Boone, Mrs. Woodyerd, Mrs. Eastin, Mrs. Egan, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Burgdorf.

State Regents: Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Hoopes, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Marmouget, Mrs. Strehlow, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Carlson, Miss Sharpless, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Milton, Mrs. Bahin, Mrs. Camp, Miss Mason, Mrs. Kincaid, Mrs. Creedon, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Hale, Miss Flanders, Miss L’Anson, Mrs. Fleck, Mrs. Behr, Mrs. Robinson (Minnesota), Mrs. Pharr, Miss Johnson, Miss Burke, Mrs. Bobbitt, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Ockrider, Mrs. Eddy, Mrs. Robinson (North Carolina), Mrs. Huber, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Edman, Mrs. Maughan, Mrs. Stark, Mrs. Gilden, Mrs. Corbitt, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Scifers, Mrs. Saavedra.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Edward Lynn Westbrooke, took the chair and the President General, Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, read her report, which was received with a rising vote of appreciation.

Report of President General

The period between the January Board Meeting and the 18th of February, when the President General began her Spring tour of State Conferences, was a full one. Conferences were held with the Curator General, Mrs. Earl J. Helmbreck; the Chairman of Public Relations Committee, Mrs. Gavin C. Barr; and the representatives from the film company responsible for the preparation of the audio-visual film on the National Society’s buildings and Museum. Your President General is happy to report that the film, “Home and Country,” has been completed and will be premiered during the Thursday evening session of the 86th Continental Congress.

On February 2, the President General journeyed to Capitol Hill twice. As a member of the Board of Trustees of the United States Capitol Historical Society, she attended a breakfast meeting called by the Board’s President, Mr. Fred Schwengel. Those present were given a report on the progress of the art program. At noon she was a guest at the luncheon arranged by the American History Month Committee of the District of Columbia, Miss Marjorie R. Shortley, State Chairman. Mr. Allyn Cox was guest speaker.

The Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge notified the President General that the official organ of the National Society, the DAR Magazine, had been selected the top recipient of the 1976 Freedoms Foundation award in Non-profit Publication Category. Since she would be in Mexico February 22, when the award would be given, Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, Chairman, DAR Magazine Committee, represented the President General and accepted the award on her behalf. Miss Mary Rose Hall, Editor, also received one of the encased medals. Mrs. Florence Checchia, Circulation Manager for the DAR Magazine, accompanied Mrs. Maybe and Miss Hall to Valley Forge.

February 18, she traveled with the Curator General to Dover to attend the Delaware State Conference at the Sheraton Motel, Miss Josephine Cope Sharpless, State Regent. They returned to Washington the afternoon of the 19th.

She celebrated George Washington’s birthday with the Mexican Daughters at their State Conference, Mrs. Gabriel Saavedra, State Regent. While in Mexico City, she participated in a wreath-laying ceremony at the Washington Monument and was a speaker at the Cherry Pie celebration which is an annual event for the Americans in that City. She was a guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Saavedra.

The President General returned to Washington, D.C., on the 24th of February to attend the District of Columbia State Conference at the Sheraton Park Hotel, Mrs. James L. Robertson, State Regent.

March 1-3, the Alabama State Conference was held in Selma at the Holiday Inn, Mrs. David U. Patton, State Regent. Due to a brief illness, the President General was forced to cancel her official visit with the Florida Daughters in Miami at their State Conference. This was done with reluctance as
March 16-17, the New Mexico State Conference was held in Albuquerque at the Hilton Hotel, Mrs. Charles B. Ocksrider, State Regent.

March 13-15, the Ohio State Conference was held in Columbus at the Neil House, Mrs. Merritt S. Huber, State Regent.

March 15-16, the Nebraska State Conference was held in Scottsbluff at the Ramada Inn, Mrs. J. Carroll Bobbitt, State Regent. While in Nebraska, the President General was made an Admiral in the Nebraska Navy.

March 16-17, the New Mexico State Conference was held in Albuquerque at the Hilton Hotel, Mrs. Charles B. Ocksrider, State Regent.

March 17-19, the Arizona State Conference was held in Tucson at the Hilton Inn, Mrs. George L. Baker, State Regent. During her stay, the President General was the house guest of Mrs. D. Edwin Gamble. The President General was made an Honorary Deputy Marshal of Tombstone during her visit.

March 19-22, the Colorado State Conference was held at the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver, Mrs. Mitchell V. Evans, State Regent.

March 22-24, the Texas State Conference was held in San Antonio at the St. Anthony Hotel, Mrs. Georgia B. Edman, State Regent.

March 24-25, the Nevada State Conference was held in Las Vegas, Mrs. Edgar W. Fountain, State Regent. While in Las Vegas, she was the house guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Farwell.

March 29-April 1, the Minnesota State Conference was held at Howard Johnson's in Bloomington, Mrs. C. J. Robinson, State Regent.

The President General returned to Washington the afternoon of the first of April.

The President General would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who had a part in making her visits to the 15 State Conferences on her Spring itinerary so pleasant. The press conferences, radio and television interviews were well thought out and executed. The teas and receptions, as well as the luncheons and dinners, were enjoyable and having the opportunity to meet the many Daughters attending these affairs on an informal basis was appreciated. The reports were excellent and reflected the enormous energy and enthusiasm that is being generated all around the country DAR-wise.

The President General was most gratified by the response to the President General's Project. One of the highlights of her tour was the presentation of so many certificates to Chapters attaining 100% in the Project. It will be a pleasure to present 100% State Certificates during State Regents' Night of Continental Congress.

The morning of April 4, she was taken on a tour by the Business Manager, Mrs. M. L. Kelly, to see some of the work which had been completed during her absence, which included air conditioning the President General's Reception Room and a new driveway on the C Street side of the buildings.

That afternoon she went to Philadelphia to see the DAR film before it was locked in. Mrs. Gavin C. Barr, Chairman, Public Relations Committee, met her at the airport. Having seen the film in its entirety, the President General believes everyone will be pleased with it and that it will be a good orientation film for the many visitors to our buildings.

April 6, the President General was one of the guests at a luncheon honoring the Curator General which was hosted by Mrs. George W. Smythe and Mrs. Leonard Hill at the Army-Navy City Club.

April 7, the President General was one of the guests at a luncheon given by the District of Columbia State Regent at her home in Arlington.

The meetings of the Executive Committee were held April 12-14. On Friday, April 15, the President General took part in the formal dedication of the portrait of Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, past President General. This portrait will be on permanent display in the National Defense office.

The President General wishes to express her gratitude to those who represented the National Society when she could not do so.

Mrs. Martin A. Mason, Treasurer General, at the formal opening of the Metro Washington U.S. Savings Bond Campaign breakfast, in Washington, D.C., on March 2;

Mrs. James L. Robertson, State Regent, District of Columbia DAR, at the annual ceremony commemorating the anniversary of the birth of President Abraham Lincoln at the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D.C., on February 12; at the 51st annual Easter Sunrise Service at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, April 10; at the annual ceremony commemorating the 234th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson at the Jefferson Memorial, Washington, D.C., on April 13;

Mrs. Eloise T. Jenkins, past Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, and Chairman of National Board Dinners, participated in the annual Washington, D.C., Leukemia Radiothon over WMAL Radio, February 26-27;

Mrs. Mitchell V. Evans, State Regent, Colorado DAR, and Mrs. James T. Golden, Colorado State Chairman, Transportation Committee, at the first National Safety Council Joint Regional Meeting of the Women's Conference and the Women of Safety Councils of the National Safety Council in Denver, Colorado, on March 7;

Mrs. Dorothy E. J. Triplett, Vice Chairman, Eastern Division, Conservation Committee, at a briefing session by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., on April 14.

My sincere appreciation to each of these ladies for representing the National Society in such an able manner.

Appreciation is expressed to the Administrative Secretary, Miss Jean Jacobs, for her consideration and help at all times and for the efforts of Mrs. Mary Jane Stafford and Mrs. Gladys Hudson in carrying out the multiple duties of the President General's office.

On a personal note, the wonderful cooperation and loyalty given this President General during her term by the members of the National Board of Management and also by the members all over the country will always be remembered. I am deeply grateful to each of you for your support.

JANE FARWELL SMITH, President General.

The President General, Mrs. Smith, resumed the chair.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Edward Lynn Westbrook, read her report.

Report of First Vice President General

Your First Vice President General has attended meetings of the Executive Committee in January and April, the State Regents' meeting and the meeting of the National Board of Management in January.

As Personnel Chairman she has held meetings of that Committee prior to those of the Executive. She was in her office several days before and a week after the January meetings, and before the meetings held this month, she assisted with the Honor Roll.

It was a pleasure for her to be a guest at the beautiful reception and buffet in honor of Mrs. George Upham Baylies and her Associates at the Washington Club, Mrs. Richard Powell Taylor of the District of Columbia, hostess.

On February 15, she was guest speaker at the luncheon meeting of Charlevoix Chapter, Blytheville, Mrs. Samuel F. Norris, Regent.
On February 24 the First Vice President General attended the Annual Dinner Meeting of the Arkansas State Officers’ Club and was privileged to be guest speaker on Opening Night at the Arkansas State Conference in El Dorado, Mrs. James Albert Marmouget, State Regent. Her Topic—“The Centennial Exposition of 1876,” emphasized the role of women. At the Banquet the next night at the El Dorado Country Club the speaker was Mrs. Phyllis Schafley of Illinois. The following month Arkansas Daughters were pleased when the Arkansas Legislature buried the ERA for two years.

On March 2, the First Vice President General was delighted to be a guest at the Tennessee State Conference in Nashville, Mrs. Joseph Curtis Matthews, State Regent.

This officer enjoyed the State Conferences tremendously and was impressed by the achievements of the State Societies. She appreciated the many courtesies extended to her.

On March 15 she drove to Natchez where she had the pleasure of being entertained by Mississippi Daughters and receiving with them on the following day at “Rosalie,” their magnificent home in Natchez.

This officer regrets that she could not accept all the kind invitations extended to her. They are appreciated as are the State and Chapter yearbooks she has received.

I want to thank members of our Headquarters Staff for their cooperation and helpfulness.

GILBERTA WOOD WESTBROOKE,
First Vice President General.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Frederick Tracy Morse, read her report.

Report of Chaplain General

The Chaplain General was present for the meeting of the National Board of Management, January 28, and the meetings of the Executive Committee held prior to that date.

She attended a reception given by the Capitol Chapter, at the District Chapter House, January 26, in honor of Mrs. Douglas Dwayer, Vice President General.

For the fifty-fourth consecutive year, the Old Dominion Chapter commemorated the birthday of General George Washington with a wreath-laying ceremony at the Houdon statue of General George Washington, in the Capitol, in Richmond. It was the Chaplain General’s privilege to lay the wreath, February 19. Following these exercises, this officer was the guest of the Richmond Regents’ Club at a luncheon held at the Richmond Hyatt House.

The Albemarle Chapter, Mrs. Arthur F. Stocker, Regent, celebrated its 85th anniversary with a beautiful reception, February 20, and this officer had the pleasure of being present. That same afternoon, a lovely tea was held by the Point of Fork Chapter, Mrs. Asa D. Haden, Regent, in celebration of George Washington’s birthday. The tea was held in the home of Commandant and Mrs. T. H. Whitescarver, Fork Union Military Academy, Fork Union.

The Jack Jouett Chapter, Mrs. Lewis B. Johnson, Jr., Regent, presented a Certificate of Appreciation, February 23, to the Foreign Service and Technology Center, Charlottesville. This officer was present for the occasion.

March 15-17, the Chaplain General attended the 81st State Conference, Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution, and the various social events connected with it, at the Hotel John Marshall, Richmond. It was her privilege, at the Opening Night session, to introduce the guest speaker of the evening—Mr. Earl Hamner, Jr., author of the popular TV show, “The Waltons.” She and her husband were the guests, April 1, of the Thomas Jefferson Chapter, SAR, at a dinner held at the Farmington Country Club.

On April 2, this officer had the pleasure of being a guest at a luncheon at the Country Club of Virginia, in Richmond, given by the Old Dominion Chapter, Mrs. Roderick D. Brown, Regent, in observance of its 85th anniversary.

She was the guest speaker for the Albemarle Chapter, April 7, giving highlights of the 81st State Conference.

It was the Chaplain General’s special privilege to conduct the service for the dedication of a portrait of Sara Roddis Jones (Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones), Past President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The portrait was the gift of the Resolutions Committee, Executive Officers, and friends. The service was held in the Assembly Room.

Plans for the Chaplain General’s Pilgrimage, and the annual Memorial Service, April 17, have been completed, as have all devotions for the 86th Continental Congress.

It has been a truly rewarding experience to serve the National Society, these past three years, as its Chaplain General. Appreciation is expressed to the President General, members of the Executive Committee, and the National Board of Management, for the many courtesies extended throughout this period.

GENEVIEVE F. MORSE,
Chaplain General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. George Upham Baylies, read her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

The minutes of the February Board meeting were prepared for publication in the DAR Magazine and proofread. Minutes and verbatim transcript were recorded and indexed.

Motions adopted by the Board were typed and copies sent to the other officers; also typed for the statute book and indexed.

Minutes of the Executive Committee meeting have been written; copies sent to each member of the Committee; copied for the permanent record and indexed. Rulings affecting specific offices and committees were typed separately and delivered or mailed.

Notices for the two Board meetings in April were mailed to the members of the National Board of Management. Members of the Executive Committee were notified of the meetings of that Committee.

Letters were mailed to National Officers, State Regents and Committee Chairmen requesting advance copies of their full reports to Continental Congress for the Annual Proceedings.

Endorsements of candidates for the office of Vice President General, standing for election at the 86th Continental Congress have been received in this office and necessary forms and information have been sent as requested. Also, notices have been received from the candidates for Cabinet offices as well as those for the office of Honorary Vice President General.

Since this officer’s last report to the Board, 1,436 Membership Certificates and one Commission have been prepared and mailed to members. During the three year administration, a total of 27,064 Membership Certificates and a total of 187 Commissions have been sent.

The amendments to the Bylaws proposed by the National Board of Management were prepared for distribution to the Chapters.

Immediately after this officer’s attendance at the National Board meeting of January 28, she was a guest of the Constitution Chapter at their Distaff Day Tea in Washington. She then returned home and shortly thereafter fulfilled various engagements in her State.

She was guest speaker at the 52nd Birthday Luncheon of the Matinecock Chapter in Manhasset, Long Island and attended her own Chapter (Harvey Birch) Tea in Scarsdale at which Volunteer Service to Veteran-Patients was the topic chosen by the Chief of Volunteer Services at the F.D.R. Veterans’ Hospital.

She had the great pleasure of attending the Kentucky State Conference and the Massachusetts State Conference and wishes...
to thank the State Regents of those states, Mrs. William Paul Hale of Kentucky and Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck of Massachusetts for their many courtesies.

This officer has attended all National Board and Executive meetings during her three year term of office. These add up to a total of 18 Board meetings and 46 formal and informal Executive Committee meetings.

Since the Office of the Recording Secretary General contains the complete records of the National Society, many requests for certain information are received. Each request is thoroughly researched by my staff and they have complied with requests in a most thorough and gracious manner. Therefore, in completing my final report to the Board in this administration, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to these fine staff members; Mrs. Laura Van der Slice, Chief Clerk; Mrs. Helen Ball, Miss Isabel Allmond and to our invaluable stenotypist, Mrs. Floy Swanson, and thank them for their loyalty to the National Society and for their many courtesies to me as well as to all those who enter this office.

Madam President General, it has been a truly wonderful and stimulating experience to have served under your wise guidance and fine leadership. I am most grateful to have had this opportunity of service to the National Society as Recording Secretary General.

JEANNETTE OSBORN BAYLIES, Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Walter A. Kleinert, read her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

This report covers only a two-month period, January and February 1977. A total of 1,734 orders have been processed and filled. Proposed Amendments to the Bylaws were mailed—making a total of 3,183.

A total of 438 scholarship letters were answered relative to Medical Training, Occupational Therapy, Nursing and American History Scholarship.

A total of 198 letters were answered pertaining to membership. A packet was sent to each giving the necessary information and their names were turned over to the respective State Regents.

A total of 33,313 pieces of mail were opened in this office during the year.

From March 1, 1976 to March 1, 1977, 19,368 pieces of official mail were sent out from this office, in seven mailings, exclusive of free materials, orders, and hundreds of letters answered.

It was the sad duty of this office to notify the members of the National Board and National Chairmen of the deaths of Mrs. David W. Anderson, Honorary Vice President General on November 9, 1976; Mrs. Richard H. Thompson, Jr., National Chairman, Lineage Research Committee, on February 12, 1977; and Mrs. J. Carter Goldsborough, National Chairman, Honor Roll Committee, on March 8, 1977.

During the week of Congress a literature table will be located in the corridor of Constitution Hall. We hope that you will take advantage of this convenience and purchase needed materials while you are attending the meetings. This will save you and the National Society postage.

The Corresponding Secretary General was a guest of the Capitol Chapter, District of Columbia, at a lovely Tea given in honor of Mrs. Douglas Gibbons Dwayer, Vice President General which was held in the District Chapter House. On March 16 it was her privilege to receive with the Mississippi Daughters at “Rosalie,” their beautiful historic ante-bellum house in Natchez. Visitors come from all over the United States to view the home and the lovely Early American furnishings. Many of the visitors were interested in the work of the DAR which afforded us the opportunity to promote our organization and its outstanding program. This was a most rewarding experience.

Your Corresponding Secretary General has attended all meetings of the Executive Committee and the National Board of Management with the exception of those held in June. She regrets that she has been unable to accept all of the invitations so kindly and courteously extended to her but is most grateful for each of them.

This report would not be complete without expressing my gratitude and appreciation to the members of my staff, Mrs. Eldred Yochim, Chief Clerk, Miss Geraldine Mitchell and Miss Frannie Woolery for their dedication to the responsibilities of this office and to the National Society.

A sincere “Thank you” to Mr. Harrison Mallory of the Mail Room and Mr. Gilbert Bennett of the Print Shop, also to their assistants, for the fine service they have rendered throughout the year.

Madam President General, as this Congress will end this administration, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the privilege and honor of serving you and the National Society. It has been interesting, rewarding and very enjoyable.

LEONTINE H. KLEINERT, Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Martin A. Mason, presented the following membership report:

Deceased: 879
Resigned: 237

Mrs. Mason moved that 150 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Miss Stevenson. Adopted.

Mrs. Mason then presented her general report and submitted the Summary Statement of Current and Special Funds for the year ending February 28, 1977.

Report of Treasurer General

The Membership Office which handles all membership changes and mail is up to date. We do request that changes be sent in as they occur. Please do not wait to make them on the computer printout. This office has been most efficient in keeping its work current.

The Accounting Office continues to do an excellent job on the management of our funds. We need your continued support in sending in the reports made out correctly. It saves time and money when all contributions are listed with each contribution marked to proper disposition and proper Chapter code numbers given.

The computer has taken on additional work. The Credentials have been compiled on the computer saving many hours of work. Additional work has also been done for the Accounting Office which has been of great assistance. The work for the C.A.R. has been reprogrammed to improve and shorten the work we do for this organization.

The Coding Office is progressing well. They keep our changes and information fed into the computer.

It was my pleasure to represent the National Society at the “Take Stock in America,” U.S. Savings Bond Drive breakfast. It was held at the Sheraton Park Hotel on March 2, 1977.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management, I hereby submit the summary statement of current and special funds for the year ending February 28, 1977.

WINNIFRED M. MASON, Treasurer General.
### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND UNRESTRICTED SPECIAL FUNDS

**Fiscal Year Ended February 28, 1977**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Current Fund (Schedule 1)</th>
<th>Special Funds (Unrestricted)</th>
<th>Total Funds (Unrestricted)</th>
<th>Total Funds available for general use</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Balance</strong></td>
<td>1,783,990.47</td>
<td>495,138.75</td>
<td>2,279,129.22</td>
<td>2,192,404.18</td>
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<td><strong>Cash Receipts</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Cash Disbursements</strong></td>
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<td>868,768.02</td>
<td>2,192,404.18</td>
<td>2,487,022.01</td>
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#### Special Funds (Unrestricted)

- **Appropriation Funds:**
  - Committee Maintenance: $2,478.21
  - Good Citizens: $885.05
  - Junior American Citizens: $8,605.17
  - Americanism and DAR Manual: $10,807.40
  - Lineage Research: $(5,453.04)
  - National Defense: $13,406.50
  - Public Relations: $6,051.11

- **Committee Maintenance—1977:** $1,359,996.11

#### Total Funds (Unrestricted): $2,279,129.22

- **Total Balance:** $2,192,404.18

*Member dues for the year 1977 are withheld from the Current Fund until they are available for use on March 1, 1977*

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### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF RESTRICTED SPECIAL FUNDS

**Fiscal Year Ended February 28, 1977**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Balance 2/28/77</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cash Balance</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cash Receipts</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DAR Schools</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Charles Simpson Atwell</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Fay Savage Wyatt</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Library Renovation</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Museum:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Cataloging of Museum Gallery and State Room Collection</strong></td>
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<td><strong>State Rooms</strong></td>
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*632 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE*
Funds Participating in Combined
Investment Fund:

Educational Funds:

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<th>Expenses</th>
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Mrs. David Leonard Wells, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, read the statement from Burns & Buchanan, Certified Public Accountants.

Burns and Buchanan
Certified Public Accountants
1000 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
Washington, D.C.

We have examined the financial statements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution listed below:

Statement of Current and Unrestricted Special Funds (Page 1) for the year ended February 28, 1977
Statement of Restricted Funds (Pages 2 and 3) for the year ended February 28, 1977
Supporting statements of Current Fund cash receipts and disbursements (Pages 4 to 6) for the year ended February 28, 1977

Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included confirmations from depositaries and custodians of cash and investments held at February 28, 1977, and such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The financial statements have been prepared generally on the cash receipts and disbursements basis and therefore do not purport to present the results of operations as they would appear had generally accepted accrual basis accounting principles been applied. Cash receipts and disbursements do not include dispositions and acquisitions of securities, respectively, except for gains and losses thereon.

In our opinion, the aforementioned statements and supporting schedules present fairly the cash balances and investments at February 28, 1977 and the information set forth therein for the year then ended on the basis indicated which is consistent with that of the preceding year.

Washington, D.C.
April 1, 1977

The report of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mrs. Joseph B. Paul, was filed for publication.

Report of Finance Committee

It has been a privilege to serve as Chairman of the Finance Committee for the past six years. This experience leads me to point out several conclusions for future consideration and a few words of warning as well.

Each of us knows that the cost of running an organization increases every year as its activities diversify. Understandably, no one ever wants to be the President General who increases dues, so the dread deed is always put off too long, leaving the Society's funds drained past the danger point. Fortunately the issue was faced squarely in 1974 by Mrs. Donald Spicer. The members wisely raised the dues enabling our funds to be restored to proper amounts, with money available for the support of our work and the care of our properties.

Before the 1974 increase the current fund had been in deficit. In 1976 and again in 1977 this fund shows a final net income of about $285,000. We may hope that this can continue for another two or maybe three years before costs again start eating into the surplus. Remember your funds must always be carefully supervised and managed.

The annual budget with recommended transfers of appropriations has been prepared by the Finance Committee. Several pertinent facts may interest you.

Monthly statements and budget comparisons have been instituted. They are invaluable in controlling daily operating levels. Thus all available cash has been kept in short term income earning investments. Each year further efforts have been made to simplify your financial statements and make them easier for you to interpret. More than 20 funds have been combined. This year you will note that money has been transferred to capital projects. Interest income was increased from $99,000 to $108,000 by keeping the bank account to a daily minimum.

Three years ago the Society purchased computer equipment that is now obsolete. Obsolescence is a major factor in this field. In the near future replacement parts, service and trained personnel will be less and less available for our present equipment. With this in mind the Society may find it necessary to purchase time and expertise on a monthly basis from one of the many specialists in computer services.

We all take pride in the increased income reported by the Magazine. However, printing costs rose $100,000 last year and will again this year. It is now obvious that a regular Magazine appropriation inaugurated last year will be necessary. We must...
consider the handsome Bicentennial issue separately. A special appropriation of $75,000 is needed to cover the enormous costs of printing and mailing. This issue might even be considered another Bicentennial Project!

The current fund has covered the cost of publishing "A Washington Landmark" so we will welcome the income next year from its sale. This is also true of other publications.

It is our hope that the work and service of this Committee will continue to grow for the good of this outstanding organization.

On behalf of the members of the Finance Committee, Mrs. George U. Baylies, Mrs. John S. Biscoe, Mrs. George B. Hartman, Mrs. Martin A. Mason, Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, Mrs. Kenneth Stahl and Miss Helen Strang, we express our appreciation to Miss Anne Dressler, Chief Clerk in the Accounting Office, and to her staff for their patience and assistance.

We are truly grateful to the Treasurer General, Mrs. Martin A. Mason for her unfailing cooperation. It has been a joy to serve under the understanding leadership of our President General, Mrs. Wakelee R. Smith.

JEAN B. PAUL,
Chairman.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Herbert M. Richardson, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

For me it has been an honor and privilege to serve the National Society as Registrar General. The letters of inquiry and papers have increased over the past three years at a rate unknown before at National Headquarters. The work load has been unceasing.

After returning home from the January 28, 1977, National Board Meeting, I had the honor to accompany Mrs. Louis J. Bahin, State Regent of Georgia, to the Alabama State Conference in Selma, Alabama, on March 2-4, and I spoke at the Lineage Research Breakfast on "Lineage Research."

I attended a Georgia Genealogical meeting in Atlanta on March 6. Mr. Bill Linder, Director of the Central Reference Division of the National Archives, Washington, D.C., gave two informative and enlightening talks on "How to Best Use the National Archives in Person and by Mail," and "Family Records Management System."

As always, it was a pleasure to attend my Georgia State Conference which was held in Augusta on March 8 through March 10.

On April 14, I attended the unveiling of the portrait of Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, Past President General.

I deeply appreciate the many kind letters, yearbooks, and state bulletins sent to me, and the countless and numerous invitations that have been extended to me. I regret very much that I could not accept all invitations because of circumstances beyond my control.

The Board of Certification of Genealogists was kind enough to give to the Registrar General's Office to publish in the May, 1976, "DAR Magazine" their current listing of Certified Genealogists. The Board of Certification examines applicants for specific categories of genealogical work and certifies those who are found to be competent to do professional genealogical work and who prepare lineage papers. However, the DAR assumes no responsibility for an individual's work nor does the Registrar General's Office have information on fees for service.

Members are requested when filling in the Caldwell Order forms to make sure that the name, type of pin, and National Number, are correct. Also when Caldwell returns to the member the green slip of verification, members are asked to check over all things to be engraved, the type of pin, and quality of gold, and immediately return it to the Caldwell Company. This is most important.

In the past three years, the Registrar General's Office has tried to give the best service possible in the processing of application and supplemental application papers. However, and it cannot be repeated enough, please ask your Chapter Registrars to thoroughly check all papers before sending them to the Treasurer General's Office. If a paper is sent to the National Society incomplete, it costs not only time and postage, but also delays the processing and verifying of the paper.

The Volunteer Genealogist Post Congress Session was organized in 1966 during the term of the then Registrar General, Mrs. Alberta G. Peters, a renowned genealogist. This Post Congress Session has proven to be most helpful and satisfactory; so much so that every Registrar General since has continued this work. Again this year the session is in progress. In order to qualify for the beautiful pin, which was designed by Miss Deborah Wood, a volunteer genie must work a full week in the supplemental division or verify ten long form supplemental application papers.

Again I would like to commend both divisions of my Office; the largest office at the National Headquarters. Mrs. Thomas Bebout, Chief Clerk, Clerical Division, Mrs. Marian Gooding, Chief Clerk, Genealogical Division, and the entire staff, have worked unitringly to process during this three year administration more application papers and supplemental application papers than in any other administration. A total of 32,063 papers have been verified.

One of the greatest honors I have ever received came to me on Thursday night following my election as Registrar General, when Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Honorary President General, so graciously and kindly gave me her Registrar General's pin, which she wore when she held that office, 1944-1947. I have worn this pin with pleasure and pride, and I shall treasure it always.

Again it is my pleasure to submit the following report of the work of the Registrar General's Office:

All application papers submitted prior to December 28, 1976 have been examined.

All supplemental application papers submitted prior to May 15, 1975 have been examined.

All supplements received prior to May, 1975 that cannot be verified have had a request made for more data or returned. The last National Number is 619,441.

Number of Applications received, 2,212.

Number of Applications verified, 2,678.

Number of Application papers pending for which additional proof has been requested, 1,387.

Number of Supplementals received, 668.

Number of Supplementals verified, 364.

Number of Supplemental papers pending for which additional proof has been requested, 989.

Papers returned unverified: Applications, 29; Supplementals, none.

Duplicates returned, 3,376.

New Records verified, 212.

Pethits issued for Insignia, 1,359.

Letters written, 6,768.

Postal written, 546.

Photocopies: Papers, 4,844; Data, 184.

ANNIS MANN RICHARDSON, Registrar General.

Mrs. Richardson moved that the 2,678 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Bahin. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Ford Hubbard, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

It has been a privilege to serve six years on the National Board of Management and to attend all meetings of this Board and the Executive Committee. As Organizing Secretary General...
it has been my pleasure to furnish the material and supervise the organization of the DAR chapters; and to present them to the National Board for confirmation; help choose the chapter names, and sign the charters.

The responsibilities of this office include not only the organization of new chapters, disbandment of chapters, official cataloguing of membership, the names and length of terms of all chapter officers, and preparation of the mailing list of the National Society; but also, issuing Fifty and Seventy-Five Year Certificates and authorizing Twenty-Five, Fifty, and Seventy-Five Year Service Pins.

About 140 chapters have been organized in this administration with 57 in the 1976 Bicentennial year alone; making a total of 3,085 chapters. The listing of the chapters of this administration is published in the April 1977 issue of the DAR Magazine.

Good results have been achieved by a concentration of work on the card index files in this office, and they are now up to date. Major attention is given to application papers for new chapters. When papers are verified and all members have signed the Organization Report, the list is sent to this office and to the State Regents. The details for organizing a chapter are found both in the booklet sent from the office of the Organizing Secretary General, and in the DAR Handbook. The distribution of pins and certificates has numbered in the thousands. On reporting the greatest number of chapters organized by a single Regent during the administration from 1974-1977, an award will be given during the Congress to Mrs. Max L. Pharr, State Regent of Mississippi, with Mrs. William E. O’Hare, State Organizing Secretary. Honorable mention is extended to individual Regents having the greatest number of chapters in this administration: Mississippi, Florida, Illinois, Missouri, New York, Tennessee, Texas and Louisiana.

It has been interesting to spend extra days in Washington making preparations to publish a revised booklet “Organizing and Sustaining Our Chapters,” combining the information in the DAR Handbook and leaflet for organization. This booklet has been published and is ready for distribution.

A new order blank clarifying the DAR Insignia, to be signed for the occasion, the ceremony of the French Trench, and the parade of flags were all memorable occasions for the Board members. To be present for the greeting from the Ambassador of France to the United States, and the address of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, was a rare privilege. To hear the introductions of Admiral Philippe De Gaulle and descendants of the Lafayette and Rochambeau families was an unforgettable occasion.

It was a great experience to be present when President Valery Giscard d’Estaing of France was presented the Gold Eagle insignia and his membership in the Society of the Cincinnati at the Anderson House in Washington. This framed copy on parchment being the last of the papers prepared by George Washington for the members of the Officers of the Continental Army, when he served as the first President of the Society of the Cincinnati.

This officer visited Mount Vernon to see the light and sound program on the life and times of George Washington which was a Bicentennial gift to the United States from France.

During the June Board meeting, 1976, the United States Capitol Historical Society invited the members of the National Executive Committee, to attend a reception in the Congressional Dining Room, honoring Mr. Allyn Cox, who is responsible for the President General’s project in the Capitol Building in Washington, D.C.

One of the most pleasant experiences of this National Officer was an invitation in March 1977, to receive at Rosalie, the lovely historic headquarters of the Mississippi State Society.

It was my privilege to be present when the members of the Samuel Sorrell Chapter participated in the dedication of the Bicentennial Grove, a gift to the City of Houston’s Park System.

As a member of Harris County Historical Association, this officer participated in many services for locations designated to receive the Texas Historic Medallion, including Bayou Bend, the former home and museum of Ima Hogg, and the Sweeney and Pilott Building in downtown Houston.

The Bicentennial era events attended by this officer were those planned by many individual chapters and states, including the dedication of the Historic Marker planned by the committee of the Texas Society DAR House and Museum for the Freeman Plantation in Jefferson. Other events included the ceremonies held by the Lone Star Chapter of the Society of Cincinnati in Harris County Heritage Park in October of 1976.

This officer was pleased to attend the dedication of the portrait of Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, Past President General, which took place in the Assembly Room April 15.

Many thanks go to the personnel of this office, Mrs. Robert Dolinger, Chief Clerk; Mrs. Pierce Acord, Assistant Chief Clerk; and Miss Linda Creekmore, Clerk Typist, whose assistance has been invaluable in the progress of the Organization of DAR Chapters. Appreciation is also extended to Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General, to Miss Rose Hall, Editor of the DAR Magazine, and to Mrs. Stanleigh Swan, Chairman of Building and Grounds.

There are many constructive plans and hopes existing in the office of the Organizing Secretary General today, which can not be accomplished without the continued participation of the State Regents, Organizing Secretaries and Organizing Regents.

With great pride this officer accepted the responsibility and pleasure of serving as Organizing Secretary General of the National Society.

It is my belief that our devotion to this great National Society is so firmly established, that nothing can diminish our determination for its continued success.

Madame President General, we wish to express our appreciation for your assistance and encouragement. It has been a real privilege to serve you and the National Society.

Through their respective State Regent’s the following members were presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Dorla Eaton Kemper, Roseville, California; Mrs. Mary Ellen Coar Grodrain, New Port Richey, Florida; Mrs. Virginia Lee Thomas Fraley, Gaithersburg, Maryland;
Mrs. Theodoria Caner Haney, Port Huron, Michigan;  
Mrs. Lena Beth Oman Huguenot, Beaverton, Oregon;  
Mrs. Candace Ann Hjorten, Gresham, Oregon;  

Through the State Regent of Utah has come the request for the reappointment of Mrs. Alfa Weeks Winward as Organizing Regent in Vernal, Utah.  

The following Organizing Regency has expired by time limitation: Mrs. Martha Schrimscher Dray, Plattsburg, Missouri.  

The State Regent of Missouri requests the name change of Millie Cooper Brown Chapter to Milly Cooper Brown.  

The State Regent of the District of Columbia announces the merger of Our Flag and American Eagle Chapters and requests the name change of Our Flag to American Flag.  

The following Chapters are now presented for official disbandment:  
Manzanita, Susanville, California;  
North Star, St. Paul, Minnesota.  

The following Chapter is now presented for automatic disbandment:  
Governor Oliver Wolcott, Sunnyvale, California.  

The following Chapters have met all the requirements according to the National Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation:  
Old Robinson Road, Carrtage, Mississippi;  
Betsy Love Allen, Rolling Fork, Mississippi;  
Pennsylvania '76, Youngstown, Pennsylvania.  

JULIA SHEPHERD HUBBARD,  
Organizing Secretary General.  

Mrs. Hubbard moved the appointment of seven organizing regents; the reappointment of one organizing regent; one organizing regency expired by time limitation; change of name of two chapters; official disbandment of two chapters; automatic disbandment of one chapter; the confirmation of three chapters, provided necessary messages of organization are sent by 4:30 p.m. from place of origin. Seconded by Mrs. Eaton and Mrs. Milton. Adopted.  

The Historian General, Mrs. Frank Emilio La Cauza, read her report.  

Report of Historian General  

In connection with the project of publication of a book on DAR-owned buildings, reports on 100 such structures have been received. The survey is by no means complete as there are a number of states, three of them were original colonies, from which we have not yet heard. A monetary gift was presented to the Historian General by the California State Society, which has been credited to the Americana Fund to be used toward the publication of this book.  

The Connecticut State Society has placed a DAR bronze marker on the grave of Honorary President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in Cedar Grove Cemetery, New London. The Pennsylvania State Historian reports that a DAR marker has been ordered for the grave of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Honorary President General, and will be placed when weather permits.  

Permission has been granted to the Wisconsin Society to mark the grave of Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, past President General, in the cemetery at Marshfield. (It was stated by the State Regent that the marker has been purchased but not yet dedicated.)  


Permission has been granted to the Massachusetts DAR to mark the grave of its First State Regent, Emily Marshall Eliot (Mrs. Samuel Eliot), in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Also, permission was granted to the Oregon State Society to mark the grave of its First State Regent, Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery.  

Documents bearing the signatures of four Signers of the Declaration of Independence have been received for the Americana Collection as follows:  

Pennsylvania — A receipt for four Pounds from Andrew Boon to apply toward a note held against him, signed on 26 November 1768 by John Morton, of Pennsylvania. It was presented by Mrs. Elise F. West and her sister, Mrs. Kathryn M. Carl, non-DAR members, through Delaware County Chapter, Pennsylvania, Mrs. John A. Petroskas, Regent.  

Massachusetts — Letter by Lewis Morris, of New York, on 17 March 1792, and a document bearing the signature of John Morton, both of which were presented by the Massachusetts Daughters through Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, State Regent.  

Virginia — Letter by Carter Braxton, of Virginia, to James Browne, Esq., Richmond, dated 25 August 1792, and a letter by Francis Lightfoot Lee, of Virginia, to William Lee, Esq., London, dated 18 July 1773, from Mount Airy. The above two letters were presented by the Virginia Daughters through Mrs. Carl E. Stark, State Regent, and complete the seven Virginia Signers of the Declaration of Independence.  

The signatures of nine of the Signers still needed are the following: Georgia — Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall; Maryland — William Paca; New Hampshire — Matthew Thronton; New York — Philip Livingston; Pennsylvania — George Taylor; South Carolina — Edward Rutledge, Thomas Lynch, Jr., and Arthur Middleton.  

We have also received the original copies of Bicentennial Greetings from the President of the United States, Gerald R. Ford, and the President General, NSDAR, Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, as published in the Bicentennial Issue (July 1976) DAR Magazine. These were presented by the DAR Magazine Office through Mrs. Kenneth Maybe, National Chairman.  

Additional acquisitions are:  
Arizona — Will: James Thompson of Garrard County, Kentucky. Dated 10 June 1824. Presented by Mrs. Luther A. Glenn, Sr., Aguia Fria Chapter.  


Florida — Deed: Timothy Goodwin to Jeremiah Swan(e), one-fourth part of Salt Marsh in Township of Lyn(n), County Essex, Province of the Massachusetts Bay, containing four acres, for 22 Pounds. Dated 29 December 1732;  
Deed: Nathan Parker to Jacob Swain, 37 acres of land in Reading, County of Middlesex, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for 122 Pounds. Dated 26 May 1788;  
Deed: Kendrick Briant to Jeremiah Swayne (Swain), 2 acres in the Township of Reading, County of Middlesex, Province of the Massachusetts Bay, for 20 Pounds. Dated 16 September 1726;  
Will: Jeremiah Swayne of Reading, County of Middlesex, Province of the Massachusetts Bay. Dated 23 January 1755. The above four documents presented by Caravel Chapter, through Mrs. Matchett Bradford, Regent.  

Noteworthy among the groups of visitors viewing the Americana Collection were 24 members of the Richard Arnold Chapter of the District of Columbia. At the request of the Regent, Mrs. Ernest L. Smith, Mrs. Mollie Somerville addressed the group on the highlights of the documents and archival material on exhibit and the background of the collection.  

The sixth supplemental report of marked Revolutionary soldiers graves will be published in the DAR Magazine this summer.  

Letters have been sent to each of the officially approved firms to reproduce the DAR Insignia on markers, calling their attention to the proper placement and proper angle of the DAR Insignia, also that there should be no period following each letter in DAR and/or NSDAR. In this connection, it seems appropriate to mention that two names have been removed from
the list of firms officially approved. They are: J. E. Caldwell Co. at its request; A. J. Bayer, Torrance, California, for the reason that the firm has been sold and the present owner has advised that markers are no longer being produced.

Since December 31, 1976, permission has been granted to place 220 markers of which 195 were for graves of members, 2 wives, 1 daughter, 19 historic sites, 2 State Regents and 1 past President General.

During that period reports were received of 293 markers having been placed: 138 for members, 96 revolutionary soldiers, 7 wives, 3 daughters, one real daughter, one Honorary President General, one First State Regent, and 46 historical markers.

In that same period, orders have been filled for 3,502 American History Certificates of Award, 18,682 Certificates of Appreciation, 8,794 History Month Stickers, 356 posters, 169 spot announcements, 2,249 bronze and 533 silver History Medals.

Following the January 28 meeting of the National Board of Management, the Historian General remained in Washington to work in the office until February 10. On January 28, she attended the Distaff Day Tea, honoring National and State Officers, given by the Constitution Chapter, District of Columbia, DAR. On February 2, she attended a luncheon at the United States Capitol, arranged by the American History Month Committee, District of Columbia, DAR at which Mr. Allyn Cox, the muralist for the President General's special project, "Bi-centennial Tribute to the United States of America," was the guest speaker.

On February 12, after returning to California, this officer attended the New England Women's luncheon meeting in San Mateo, as guest of Mrs. Joyce H. Schneider, National Vice President of that organization.

During the week of March 13, the Historian General was the guest of the California State Society at its annual conference in San Francisco, Mrs. Arthur F. Strehlow, State Regent. On the 14th she participated in the dedication of a DAR historical marker at the Fairy Ring Redwood Trees in Joaquin Miller Park, Oakland, and on the 15th was the speaker at the formal opening of the conference. The subject of her talk was "Faith in the United States of America." On Wednesday evening, the 16th the Historian General was invited to join the State Regent for a program on San Francisco Radio Station, KGO. During the conference, the State Chairman of the U.S.A. Bicentennial Committee presented to this officer a Certificate in Recognition of the completion of two Bicentennial projects during her term as State Regent. Another award received was the gold medallion from the State of California Bicentennial Commission, presented to the Historian General as State Regent. Another award received was the gold medallion from the State of California Bicentennial Commission, presented to this officer a Certificate in Recognition of the completion of two Bicentennial projects during her term as State Regent. Another award received was the gold medallion from the State of California Bicentennial Commission, presented to this officer a Certificate in Recognition of the completion of two Bicentennial projects during her term as State Regent. Another award received was the gold medallion from the State of California Bicentennial Commission, presented to this officer a Certificate in Recognition of the completion of two Bicentennial projects during her term as State Regent. Another award received was the gold medallion from the State of California Bicentennial Commission, presented to this officer a Certificate in Recognition of the completion of two Bicentennial projects during her term as State Regent. Another award received was the gold medallion from the State of California Bicentennial Commission, presented to this officer a Certificate in Recognition of the completion of two Bicentennial projects during her term as State Regent. Another award received was the gold medallion from the State of California Bicentennial Commission, presented to this officer a Certificate in Recognition of the completion of two Bicentennial projects during her term as State Regent.

The Historian General wishes to thank all State and Chapter Historians for their interest, cooperation and accomplishments during this administration.

It is not possible for this officer to express adequately her gratitude to Mrs. Florence Daum and Mrs. Betty Stickles, Chief Clerk and Assistant Chief Clerk, respectively, for their devotion to the National Society and outstanding performance of duty. She wishes to express deep appreciation to Mrs. Mollie Somerville, Historical Researcher, for her able assistance with the American Collection and in preparing the material for the forthcoming book on DAR buildings.

Madam President General, at this last meeting of the National Board of Management of this Administration, my grateful thanks go to you for your support in matters pertaining to the office of Historian General. It has been a rewarding experience to have served the National Society as a member of the Executive Committee under your inspiring leadership.

MARY ANN H. LACAUZA, Historian General.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Harold A. Russell, read her report.

Report of Librarian General

This report, which covers the period of January, February and March 1977, shows an increase of 312 patrons using the Library, as compared to the same period last year, which is probably due to the increased interest in genealogical research that has been aroused by Alex Haley's book, "Roots."

The Library has received mention in many newspaper and magazine articles as one of the more important research facilities and due to the care made of the Library by Mr. Haley in the course of his own research while writing "Roots" he had included it in his article which appeared in 1974 and again in April 1977 in the "Reader's Digest."

Patrons using the Library during the months covered by this report numbered 2,996.

Library fees collected totaled $1,286.25 and photocopy fees were $1,498.40.

Security in the Library has been one of the several matters that have been dealt with during this administration and plans which had been formulated earlier are now in the process of execution.

The H. M. Allison Co., with whom the NSDAR has contracted to do the construction work is now in the process of erecting security compartments in the Library basement storage area and the work will be completed soon.

Appreciation is expressed to Ruth Klein, Librarian, and Darnell Bullock, Edna Bullard, Rose Magruder, Sheryl Sebering, Catherine Sophia, Thomas Stinger, Marilyn Snyder and Katie Thomas, members of the staff, who are to be commended for the smooth functioning of the Library in the execution of their many duties.

It has been a privilege and a pleasure to serve the NSDAR as Librarian General and to have served with you, Madam President General, as a member of the Executive Committee of this National Board.

MILDRED HUFFMAN RUSSELL, Librarian General.

BOOKS

ALABAMA


Old Yukon, Tales-Trails-Trials. James Wickersham. 1938. From Mrs. Margaret Speer through Mt. Juneau Chapter.

ARKANSAS

The following two books from Mrs. W. W. Christeson through Little Rock Chapter.


Dean-Brown Genealogy. Ralph H. Dean and Pearl Dean Dauley, n.d. From authors through Van Buren Chapter.


CALIFORNIA

History of Berkeley. Dr. George A. Penitt. n.d. From Bernadine Swadley through Piedmont Chapter.


For King or Country. Revolutionary War Era Ancestors with 200 Years of Descendants. Vol. II. Orange County, California Genealogical Society. 1976. From Martha Fuller through Katuktu Chapter.

1860 Census of Rowan County, Kentucky. Mary G. Curtis and Althea B. Read, comps. 1976. From authors through Santa Rosa Chapter.


South Florida Pioneers. Quarterly Subscriptions, Issue #1, July '74 thru

Somers, Cote Somera. 1966. From Vidalia Chapter.


HAWAI'I

The following two books from Mrs. Lauretta Russell, Member-at-Large, Hawaii.


ILLINOIS


The following two books from Mrs. Florence Houghton Marshall thru Gen. John Stark Chapter, in memory of my mother Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Hall Houghton and Wright Redding, our Revolutionary Ancestor.

Index to the Combination Atlas Map of DeKalb County, Illinois. Florence

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The following two books from Nanticoke Chapter in memory of Mrs. Anna Jones Howland.

**MARYLAND**

_The Maryland Oaths of Fidelity, Vol. 1. Bettie Stirling Carothers, compls. n.d._

1776 Census of Maryland. Bettie Stirling Carothers, compls. n.d.


From Janet Montgomery Chapter in memory of Sarah Pantlett Powers.


From Dr. C. Walter England through Janet Montgomery Chapter, in honor of Lucie England Conklin and Mary England Ward.


Cecil County in the Revolutionary War. The Cecil County Bicentennial Committee. n.d. From Head of Elk Chapter.

Evangelical Reformed Church, the United Church of Christ, Frederick, Maryland. The Evangelical Reformed, United Church of Christ, Frederick, Maryland. 1976. From Miss Mary Rhoads through Carrollton Manor Chapter.


The following three books from Mrs. Walter C. Diehl through Bottomy Cross Chapter.

Pennsylvania German Folklore Society. Vol. 10. n.a. 1945.


**MASSACHUSETTS**


From author through Fort Massachusetts Chapter.


The following three books from Mrs. Donald B. Nelson through Massachusetts State Society, DAR.

Worcester Town Records from 1753 to 1765. No. XIV. Franklin P. Rice, ed. 1881.


Worcester Town Records from 1775-1783. No. XVI. Franklin P. Rice, ed. 1882.

The following three books from Massachusetts State Society.

Vital Records of Northborough, Massachusetts, to the End of the year 1850. Gilman B. Howe. 1901.


Records of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Town of Dedham (Ma), 1635-1845. Vols. 1 and 2. Don Gleason Hall, ed. 1886. From Mrs. Raymond Fleck through Aaron Gold Chapter.


**MICHIGAN**


The following two books from Dessie Corellee Moore Cramer through Meccosta Chapter.


Ancestors, Family and Descendants of Lemuel Prue Gordon and Susan Georgina (Georgiana) Reynolds. Corene (Moore) and Alfred S. Cramer, Pierce Moore, Myrna Murphy Youmans, compels. 1976.

**MINNESOTA**

The following two books from Minnesota Society, DAR.


MISSISSIPPI

Coleman Kin. Emily Anne Croom. 1973. From Mrs. Thyrza B. McCollum through Belvidere Chapter, in memory of her father, Mr. Samuel A. Branton.

MISSOURI

Generations of Scott and Young Families. Dora Elmo (Scott) Young, compl. 1964-68. From author through Troy Chapter.


The following two books from Bonnie Kyserling through Fort Osage Chapter.


Old Ashley Cemetery. Indian Creek Baptist Church Cemetery, Pike County, Mo. n.d. From Mrs. Arthur H. Jones thru Bowling Green Chapter.


M. Van Valkenburg Voght (Mrs. Fred). From compiler through Western Reserve Chapter.

R. Vinzant, member of Cornelia Beekman Chapter, in memory of her mother, Ada Alley Ragan.

NEW HAMPSHIRE


NEW JERSEY


NEW MEXICO

New Mexico DAR Lineage Book. n.a. Published by the New Mexico State Organization, NSDAR. 1976. From New Mexico, DAR.

NEW YORK


Revolutionary War Soldiers, Rockland County, New York. Shatenua Chapter, DAR. From Shatenua Chapter.


Descendants of Peter and Anna Marie Eyster Eisenhart. Ruth Madeline Eisenhart. 1971. From Mrs. Lynn Everhart through Gettysburg Chapter, in memory of Mrs. David Raymond D. Dickhun.


NORTH CAROLINA


From Whence We Came. A Concise History of St. John’s Lutheran Church, Concord, N.C. Frances Summey Goins. 1976.


North Carolina’s Coastal Carteret County During the American Revolution, 1765-1785. Jean Bruyere Bell, ed. 1975. From Miss Caroline Hunter Davis through Robert Dobbs Spaight Chapter, in memory of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Raymond D. Dickhun.


The Franklin Genealogy. Gurney Franklin, compl. 1976. From the Crossnore Chapter.


OHIO


Ferguson (Missouri) A City and Its People. Irene Sanford Smith. 1976. From author through Urbana Chapter.


Yearbook of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Published by the Society. 1917. From Mrs. Paul Stitzel through Jonathan Dayton Chapter.


Oklahoma

The following two books from Bes sie M. Hatchett through Chimney Hill Chapter.


Oregon


Mr. and Mrs. David Ramsey Davis.

Oklahoma

Descendants of Peter and Anna Marie Eyster Eisenhart. Ruth Madeline Eisenhart. 1971. From Mrs. Lynn Everhart through Gettysburg Chapter, in memory of Mrs. David Raymond D. Dickhun.

History of Liberty Township, Centre County, Pennsylvania. Harry A. and Vera A. Lingle. 1976. From Mrs. Frederick J. Swift through Benjamin Cleveland Chapter.

Pennsylvania

Descendants of Peter and Anna Marie Eyster Eisenhart. Ruth Madeline Eisenhart. 1971. From Mrs. Lynn Everhart through Gettysburg Chapter, in memory of Mrs. David Raymond D. Dickhun.


DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
C. Link through Peter Puget Chapter.


WEST VIRGINIA

The Art of Collecting Genealogy and History. Addison Oats. 1971. From Mrs. Frances W. Baker through the South Branch Valley Chapter.


WISCONSIN


Hart Family History, Stilas Hart, His Ancestors and Descendants. William T. Mohlenhoff. 1942. From Mrs. Martin Hansen through Black Hawk Chapter.


The Family of Adam and Mary/Claycomb/Barr. Stephen A. Barr. 1977. From Mrs. Mary Egnotski through Eli Pierce Chapter.

Wyoming


Other Sources


Daniel Huston. n.a. n.d. From Lawrence Huston.


The following four books from author.


The following three books from New York Public Library at the suggestion of Mr. William S. Beinecke.


KENTUCKY


KENTUCKY

This is the Way I Heard It. Elizabeth Maron Ray. 1976. From author.


This Is The Way I Heard It. Elizabeth Maron Ray. 1976. From author.


The following two books from compiler.


BOOKS PURCHASED

The following 10 books from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund.


MANUSCRIPTS

CALIFORNIA


CONNECTICUT


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The following two manuscripts from author through E Pluribus Unum Chapter.


Dedication of Memorial, Thomas White, Member of Boston Tea Party, in Evans Cemetery, Near Six Mile Run, Bedford Co., Pa., July 4 1899. Also Family Tree. John E. Gaster, compol. 1935. From Dr. Gary T. Elder through Dolly Madison Chapter.

KENTUCKY


MEXICO

Additional Library Material on Shrewsbury and Worth Families of Early Virginia. From Mrs. E. James Gamboro through Mary Washington Colonial Chapter.


NORTH CAROLINA

Reminiscences of Andrew Woodley and Daniel Miles Tedder. Andrew

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The Missouri State Society has restored and rematted two steel engravings by John Sartain after George Caleb Bingham’s paintings.

The Louisiana Gallery now boasts a new plexiglass and wood display case, an Acadian blanket and air-conditioning.

The Savannah Chapter of the Georgia State Society, has purchased a Queen Anne style table of 1760 for their Peter Tondee Tavern now under construction and presented on the lower level.

Empire Style wall paper, two William King chairs and an Empire sofa newly upholstered, new glass curtains and the installation of a 19th century mantel and fireplace give the Tennessee Room a new and different appearance.

An over the door lighting system and the cleaning of the glass curtains improve the appearance of the Michigan room as do the newly cleaned curtains and removal of wooden doors, enlarging the viewing area in the North Carolina Period Room.

Ohio is developing a very fine collection of regional glass. Recent purchases by the Ohio State Officers Club include pieces of Heisey, Cambridge, Imperial, Libby, Fostoria, Dazell, Gilmore and Leighton.

Virginia State Society has made a long desired purchase, that of a small portrait of George Washington.

The dolls in the New Hampshire attic are being repaired, restored and cleaned by members of the Free State Doll Club, made possible by one of our docents who is a member of the club.

Other purchases by the Friends of the Museum include that of “Charity,” a mezzotint engraving printed in London in 1802, a Salt glaze Teapot, Staffordshire, England, 1760 and a Lambeth Delft Plate, 1740-1760 of Chinese design.

Some acquisitions to mention are an ivory satin wedding ensemble dated 1832 from Miss Virginia McClean of the District of Columbia and a Jacquard coverlet, 1846, from Mrs. Henry S. Lewis of California.

Misses Olive and Margaret Taylor of Virginia very recently presented the Museum with clothing owned and worn by Thomas Jefferson, all dated from 1770-1800.

Our docent program has continued more than active—and on Friday, March 25, traveled by bus to Winterthur, Wilmington, Delaware and thoroughly enjoyed the afternoon tour of about 90 exhibition areas.

Two hundred and ninety-one children have participated in the DAR Museum’s Educational Programs since mid-January. In order to execute the program more effectively our Educational Programmer attended two Museum related workshops this winter.

The Curator substituted for the Curator General for two speaking engagements to local Chapters and prepared several lectures on glass for the Smithsonian Associates in February and March. She very recently spoke at a Council of DAR in Montgomery County, Maryland and also attended the National Capitol Early American Glass Seminar.

This officer served with the National Chairman of Public Relations on the film entitled, “Home and Country” as the film will be seen by visitors to the Museum and Period Rooms as well as being made available to Chapters. It is felt by this officer that the funds which were put into the making of the film were very well spent and will play a great part in telling the DAR Story.

Having failed to mention in the report of January 28, the reception given by Mrs. Richard Taylor, Chairman of International Tours of the Docent Committee, at the Washington Club, on Tuesday, January 25, and the Reception for Mrs. Douglas Dwayer, Vice President General, hosted by Capitol Chapter, District of Columbia Society, on January 26, this officer does so now and states that she was privileged to be a guest.

On February 2, she was for the third time in this Administration the guest of the American History Month Committee of the District of Columbia State Society luncheon held at the United States Capitol, Senate Dining Room, at which time Mr.
Allyn Cox described some of the technical phases of the murals he is doing in the Nation’s Capitol, the project of the President General.

With Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Martin Mason, Treasurer General, this officer visited the King Tutankhamen exhibit in the National Gallery of Art. This tour was made possible through the courtesy of Mr. George Riggs, Administrative Officer of the Museum. This officer was a guest of the Delaware State Society for their State Conference held at the Sheraton Hotel, Dover, Delaware, February 18-19, Mrs. Josephine Sharpless, State Regent; and was speaker at the Conference. This conference was definitely a homecoming for this officer.

She spoke to the Richard Arnold Chapter, in the Banquet Hall, on Tuesday, February 22 in conjunction with a Chapter Tour of the Museum Gallery and Period Rooms.

From Sunday, February 27 through Tuesday, March 1, your Curator General was the guest of the District of Columbia State Conference, Mrs. James Robertson, State Regent, and once again was delighted with the excellent program and warm hospitality.

On Wednesday, March 2, the Society of Early American Decoration met in the Banquet Hall and it was this officer’s privilege to be the luncheon speaker. On March 7, immediately following the regular meeting of the Museum Docents, she had lunch with the Monticello Chapter and later addressed the group on the DAR Museum Program. Following this meeting she drove to her home in Maine and while there attended the Maine State Conference held at the Holiday Inn, Augusta, Mrs. Edward Ames, State Regent.

During this conference the “Way of Life,” Bicentennial Project of the Maine State Organization at the State Museum was dedicated. The reception and dedication were arranged by the Committee members who served with this officer beginning in 1971. Since returning to the District of Columbia on March 23, the Curator General addressed the Emily Nelson Chapter, D.C. on March 26, and the Captain John Smith Chapter of Virginia on April 9.

She was privileged to attend several concerts given by the Air Force Band and Singing Sergeants in Constitution Hall during February and March.

This officer is very grateful for the courtesies that have been extended to her during the closing days of this administration; for the luncheons given by members of the Docent Committee, Mrs. Ernest Hendry, Mrs. George Smythe and Mrs. Leonard Hill, and the Reception and Buffet hosted by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Van Arsdaile.

As the administration closes, this officer is more than grateful for the privilege of serving the DAR. She wishes to acknowledge every courtesy and kindness—and they have been many, that each one has shown her. To each member of her staff she can offer only a humble “Thank you” but no two words are more sincerely spoken.

Madam President General, without your loyal support and cooperation the Curator General’s program would have been impossible.

ADA B. HELMBRECK,
Curator General.

Museum Gifts

| ALASKA: | Friends $5; Cat. $3 |
| ALABAMA: | $8; Friends $72; AC $2; Cat. $107.50; Renovation $7 |
| ARKANSAS: | $7; Friends $11; Cat. $18; Renovation $4 |
| ARIZONA: | $1.50; Friends $13.35; Cat. $24 |
| CALIFORNIA: | $50; Friends $232; Cat. $76; Renovation $3 |
| COLORADO: | $3; Friends $194.50; Cat. $18 |
| CONNECTICUT: | $89; Friends $149; Cat. $144 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: | $65; Friends $155; Cat. $265; Renovation $731 |
| DELAWARE: | $4.50; Cat. $18 |
| FLORIDA: | $29; Friends $558.85; AC $51; Cat. $72.50; Renovation $48 |
| GEORGIA: | $193.50; Friends $266; Cat. $283; Renovation $235 |
| HAWAII: | Cat. $10 |
| IOWA: | $51.50; Cat. $3.25 |
| IDAHO: | Cat. $9 |
| ILLINOIS: | $25; Friends $480; AC $24; Cat. $234.50; Renovation $95 |
| INDIANA: | $13; Friends $125; Cat. $59 |
| KANSAS: | Friends $46.50; Cat. $4 |
| KENTUCKY: | $6; Friends $58; Cat. $74.50 |
| LOUISIANA: | $51.50; Friends $3; Cat. $34 |
| MASSACHUSETTS: | $50; Friends $161; AC $10; Cat. $41; Renovation $65 |
| MARYLAND: | $11; Friends $104; Cat. $9 |
| MAINE: | $3; Friends $131; AC $26; Cat. $16 |
| MICHIGAN: | $31.95; Friends $16; Cat. $53; Renovation $126 |
| MINNESOTA: | $3; Friends $8; Cat. $19; Renovation $7 |
| MISSOURI: | $74; Friends $25; AC $10; Cat. $87.50; Renovation $1 |
| MISSISSIPPI: | $5; Friends $337; Cat. $5 |
| MONTANA: | $1; Friends $9.50 |
| NEBRASKA: | Cat. $20 |
| NORTH CAROLINA: | $2; Friends $111; Cat. $46 |
| NORTH DAKOTA: | Friends $10; Cat. $8 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE: | $26; Friends $27; Cat. $56 |
| NEW JERSEY: | $12; Friends $69; AC $51; Cat. $61; Renovation $3 |
| NEW MEXICO: | $7.50; Friends $6; Cat. $36; Renovation $6 |
| NEVADA: | Cat. $7 |
| NEW YORK: | $36; Friends $164.50; Cat. $86.50; Renovation $5 |
| OHIO: | $98 |
| OKLAHOMA: | $104; Friends $46; Cat. $15 |
| OREGON: | $11; Friends $110; Cat. $41.50 |
| PENNSYLVANIA: | $32.75; Friends $367; Cat. $74.50 |
| RHODE ISLAND: | $2; Friends $1; AC $1; Cat. $15 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA: | $2; Friends $30; Cat. $96 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA: | Cat. $2.50 |
| TENNESSEE: | $54.53; Friends $138.75; AC $17.75; Cat. $155; Renovation $54.75 |
| TEXAS: | $40; Friends $238; AC $1; Cat. $119; Renovation $7 |
| UTAH: | Cat. $10 |
| VIRGINIA: | $13; Friends $476; Cat. $18 |
| VERMONT: | $1; Cat. $37 |
| WASHINGTON: | $7; AC $2; Cat. $20 |
| WISCONSIN: | Friends $24.50; AC $3; Cat. $79 |
| WEST VIRGINIA: | Friends $8; AC $8; Cat. $69; Renovation $25 |
| WYOMING: | Cat. $7.50 |
| FOREIGN: | Cat. $2 |
| MISC. | $306.09; Friends $201; Cat. $311 |

Museum Reference Library

“Costume in Detail 1730-1930”—gift of members of the Mary Silliman Chapter, Connecticut, honoring in memory, Miss Elizabeth Sterling Seeley, Chapter Historian.

“Antique Country Furniture of North America”—gift of Mary Silliman Chapter, Connecticut, honoring Miss Helen Elizabeth Plumb.

“Furniture of the Georgia Piedmont 1830”—gift of Mrs. W. S. Ledbetter.

“Journal of Glass Studies, Vol. XVIII”—gift of Mattie M. Mitchell, Alamo Chapter, Texas


“Chinese Export Porcelain (Chine de Commande)—gift of Miriam F. Kastrud, Ruth Lyon Bush Chapter, New York, honoring in memory her mother, Penelope Parker Foster.

“Philadelphia Georgian: The City House of Powel and Some
of Its Eighteenth Century Neighbors”—gift of Mrs. James Whiford, New York, honoring in memory her husband, James Whiford III.


“Deerfield Embroidery: Traditional Patterns from Colonial Massachusetts”—gift of Saddle River Chapter, New Jersey.

“World Ceramics”—gift of the Montgomery County Joint Council of DAR Chapters, honoring Jean T. Federico, Curator.


“A Short History of Painting in America”—gift of Mrs. Joan Fiore, Regent, Princeton Chapter, New Jersey, honoring Mrs. Frederick M. English.

“American Folk Art: A Living Tradition”—gift of Mrs. Joan Fiore, Regent, Princeton Chapter, New Jersey, honoring Dr. William F. Haynes, Jr.

“Gallery Guide to the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection”—gift of Mrs. Joan Fiore, Regent, Princeton Chapter, New Jersey, honoring Dr. William F. Haynes, Jr.

“Prints in and of America to 1850”—gift of Mrs. Joan Fiore, Regent, Princeton Chapter, New Jersey, honoring Mrs. Roberta Pasun.

“New England: Clocks at Old Sturbridge Village”—gift of Mrs. Joan Fiore, Regent, Princeton Chapter, New Jersey, honoring Mrs. Albert C. Cornish.

“Technological Innovation and the Decorative Arts”—gift of Mrs. Joan Fiore, Regent, Princeton Chapter, New Jersey, honoring Mrs. Albert C. Cornish.


“American Crewelwork Stitches of the 17th and 18th Centuries”—gift of Mrs. Joan Fiore, Regent, Princeton Chapter, New Jersey, honoring Isabel Laing Raseman.

“American Arts from Toledo Collections 1700-1840”—gift of Miss Helen Barnes, Morristown Chapter, New Jersey.


“The Campbell Museum Collection”—gift of Mrs. Joan Fiore, Regent, Princeton Chapter, New Jersey, honoring Dr. Edwin Davis Rogers.


“Chinese Export Porcelain”—gift of Dolly Woodbridge Chapter, Massachusetts, honoring in memory Mrs. G. Newell Galusha.

“American Chippendale Furniture: Middle Atlantic and Southern Colonies”—Gift of Dolly Woodbridge Chapter, Massachusetts, honoring in memory, Mrs. Bertha Clara Dewey Small.


“To See a Museum”—gift of Dolly Woodbridge Chapter, Massachusetts, honoring in memory, Mrs. Bertha Clara Dewey Small.

“Hands-On Museums”—gift of Dolly Woodbridge Chapter, Massachusetts, honoring in memory, Mrs. Bertha Clara Dewey Small.

The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. John Asher Luster, read her report.

Report of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

Locating and marking of Revolutionary Soldiers graves was started by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution in 1897-1898. This task is continued through reports compiled by each State Historian and submitted to the office of the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution. Previous lists were printed in the annual Smithsonian Report which has been discontinued.

With the cooperation of the DAR Magazine Office, lists of newly located graves, as received from State Historians, were published in the DAR Magazine. For the period March 1, 1974 to March 1, 1975 the list may be found in the November 1976 Magazine. In the February 1977 Magazine, the list covers the period March 1, 1975 to March 1, 1976. The total shows 1,230 Revolutionary graves located. Future lists will be printed as space permits. A card file of these located graves is maintained in the office of the Historian General.

It has been my privilege to be the guest of honor at the Fort Miro Chapter Tea, Monroe, Louisiana; to attend a luncheon and fashion show, Loyalty Chapter, Alexandria, Louisiana and the St. Denis Chapter Patriotic Luncheon and Good Citizen Award program, Natchitoches, Louisiana.

This officer attended the Sixty-Eighth annual Louisiana State Conference March 8-9-10 in Monroe, Louisiana which was under the capable leadership of Miss Frances Flanders, State Regent. It was our particular honor to have the President General, Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, in attendance.

On March 15, this officer drove to Natchez, Mississippi where she was the recipient of the warm and gracious hospitality of the Mississippi Daughters, Mrs. Max L. Pharr, State Regent, for the occasion of receiving at “Rosalie.” This magnificent historic ante-bellum home serves as headquarters for the Mississippi DAR. Every consideration was given to making the visit a most delightful and memorable experience by Mrs. Walter Giles Johnson and Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, “Rosalie” chairman.

This officer has deeply appreciated the many courtesies extended to her by the States and Chapters and regrets it was not possible to accept all of the kind invitations.

I would like to express my appreciation to Mrs. Florence Daum and Mrs. Betty Jane Stickles of the Historian General’s office and to Miss Rose Hall of the DAR Magazine office for their gracious cooperation and invaluable assistance.

Madam President General, as this is my last report to this Board, I would like to say, I have enjoyed the association with your Cabinet and the Board of Management, and it has been my pleasure to serve you and the National Society.

BECKY BILL PAGE LUSTER,
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, Chairman of the DAR Magazine Committee, read her report.

Report of DAR Magazine Committee

At the beginning of this administration this chairman faced a decided challenge from two fronts. The subscription price of the Magazine had been increased from three dollars to five dollars, and all monetary prizes were discontinued. In addition, there was a paper shortage, the latter a blessing in disguise, in that it was necessary to change from a high gloss paper to a semi-gloss which met with widespread approval.

The first year there was the expected decrease in subscriptions, but since then there has been a steady increase resulting in the April count of 57,738. None of this could have been
accomplished without thewholehearted support of Daughters at all levels. This chairman is deeply appreciative.

The highlight of the last three months was the Freedoms Foundation Awards Ceremony at Valley Forge on February 22. Through the gracious invitation of the President General, your Magazine Chairman accepted the Principal Award for Nonprofit Publications for the DAR Magazine. At the same time, Miss Mary Rose Hall, our Editor, received her richly deserved Award. Mrs. Gavin C. Barr, National Chairman of Public Relations, and Mrs. Florence Checchia, DAR Magazine Circulation Manager, were present at the Awards Dinner. Since this was the second time in three years that the DAR Magazine was the recipient of this principal award, the occasion was especially memorable.

In company with her own State Regent, Mrs. Harold L. Johnson, this chairman attended the Maine State Conference, March 14-16, Mrs. Edward Ames, State Regent. She showed the handsome George Washington Encased Medal during this conference as well as at her own State Conference, March 21-23. The Daughters couldn't help but be impressed. The Medal is now on display in the Magazine Office.

Beginning with the slogan, "Keep the Lines of Communication Open; Subscribe to the DAR Magazine," continuing through "Make It Your Own Bicentennial Observance," to the very prophetic one, "The Best In Its Field," the results have been gratifying. The challenge was met!

IDA A. MAYBE
Chairman.

Mrs. John S. Biscoe, Chairman of the DAR Magazine Advertising Committee, read her report.

Report of DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

A total of 689 chapters in 20 states in three Divisions contributed to a revenue of $48,380.50 for the issues of March, April and May.

There is a decided improvement in the use of pink slips for commercial ads. This is the only way we can know to which chapter the credit should be given.

Some states are still sending in cooperative ads without listing the names of the chapters and the amount paid by each chapter. You can help us by seeing that no coop ad is sent in without a list of the amount paid by each chapter. This in turn will help you, for the information will assure a more accurate record of each chapter's ads.

Our new Advertising Manager, Beth Watlington, is a most capable worker. The new Advertising Assistant, Alyce Eskridge, is doing a really fine job of keeping our records. Of course for this year's Honor Roll, she had to use those records of previous clerks, so please bear with us.

We are grateful for those states who sponsored these three issues. Revenue received came from the following states:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapters</th>
<th>TOTAL $10,860.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>2,380.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>990.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>125.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>7,365.00</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$10,860.00</strong></td>
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APRIL—Western Division

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Chapters</th>
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<tr>
<td>California</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>705.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>615.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$5,955.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mrs. Ray Wallace Mettetal, Chairman of the DAR School Committee, read her report.

Report of DAR School Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board: Please accept my sincere apologies for my absence from the January National Board of Management meeting, due to the severe weather conditions. This same weather caused many problems at Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee, such as extra fuel costs, frozen pipes (both hot and cold water), sickness, and loss of time from the classroom.

This Chairman attended the following state conferences: Alabama, Tennessee and Oklahoma.

Contributions for this period were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapters</th>
<th>TOTAL <strong>$21,043.00</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>6,903.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>5,690.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>2,050.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>1,545.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>1,385.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>600.00</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$21,043.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RACHAEL M. BISCOE, Chairman.

RACHAEL M. BISCOE, Chairman.
This will be my final report to the National Board of Management as your School Chairman. With your permission this Chairman has compiled a total of the money sent through the Treasurer General's Office for this administration. You have given to Kate Duncan Smith and to Tamasee the sum of $72,033.22.

Please note that a most generous contribution to the General Fund. Adopted.

That a medical scholarship in the amount of $500 be awarded to Jeanette Arlene Green of Houston, Texas, to be appropriated from the Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund. Adopted.

That a nursing scholarship in the amount of $500 be awarded to Barbara Lynn Stone of Laurel, Maryland, to be appropriated from the Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund. Adopted.

That a medical scholarship in the amount of $500 be awarded to Edward Cecil Johnson of Columbia, South Carolina, to be appropriated from the Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund. Adopted.

To recommend to Continental Congress that $20,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Continental Congress Fund. Adopted.

To recommend to Continental Congress that $15,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to Committee Maintenance. Adopted.

To recommend to Continental Congress that $5,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the DAR Good Citizens Committee. Adopted.

To recommend to Continental Congress that $60,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Junior American Citizens Committee. Adopted.

To recommend to Continental Congress that $5,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to Americaism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee. Adopted.

To recommend to Continental Congress that $25,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Lineage Research Committee. Adopted.

To recommend to Continental Congress that $30,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the National Defense Committee. Adopted.

To recommend to Continental Congress that $6,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Public Relations Committee. Adopted.
## NATIONAL SOCIETY OF DAR
### Estimated Budget
#### 1977-1978

### RECEIPTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Annual dues, 1977</td>
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<tr>
<td>Applicants dues</td>
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<tr>
<td>Applicants fees</td>
<td>$118,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reinstatement fees</td>
<td>$1,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplemental fees</td>
<td>$26,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other receipts, net of expenses</td>
<td>$50,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constitution Hall events</td>
<td>$30,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment Income</td>
<td>$115,000.00</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>$1,780,500.00</td>
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### APPROPRIATIONS: Unrestricted Special Funds

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<tr>
<td>Continental Congress</td>
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<tr>
<td>Committee Maintenance</td>
<td>$15,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAR Good Citizens</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAR Magazine</td>
<td>$60,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Junior American Citizens</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Americanism &amp; Manual</td>
<td>$20,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lineage Research</td>
<td>$25,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Defense</td>
<td>$30,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Relations</td>
<td>$6,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Magazine appropriation for 1977 only</td>
<td>$75,000.00</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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### DISBURSEMENTS:

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<td>Recording Secretary General:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office expenses</td>
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<td>Annual Proceedings</td>
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<td>Corresponding Secretary General</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organizing Secretary General,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office expenses</td>
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<td>Treasurer General:</td>
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<td>Membership Office</td>
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<td>Data Processing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Registrar General:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clerical expenses</td>
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<td>Genealogical expenses</td>
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<td>Curator General, office expenses</td>
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<td>Program Committee</td>
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<td>Printing</td>
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<td>Pension Fund Contribution</td>
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<td>DAR Schools Contribution</td>
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<td>General overhead expenses</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>$1,485,800.00</td>
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To recommend to, Continental Congress that $75,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Special Magazine Appropriation for 1977 only. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Hubbard, read her supplemental report.

### Supplemental Report of the Organizing Secretary General

Through their respective State Regents the following members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Mary Prickett Roberts, West Point, New York.

The following chapters have met all the requirements according to the National Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation:

- Devil's Den, Weston, Connecticut;
- Old Kings Highway, Bunnell, Florida;
- Lone Elm, Gardner, Kansas;
- Catahoula, Jonesville, Louisiana;
- Stockbridge, Munnsville, New York;
- West Point, West Point, New York;
Minutes
National Board of Management
Regular Meeting, April 22, 1977

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution convened in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C., at 12:15 p.m., Mrs. George Upham Baylies, President General, presiding.

The invocation was given by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by the First Vice President General, Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Paul Gerhardt Meyer, called the roll. The following members were recorded present:

National Officers: Executive Officers; Mrs. Baylies, Mrs. Shelby, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Kietzman, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Bisceo, Mrs. White, Mrs. Fleck, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Carlston, Mrs. Musick.

Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Sasportas, Mrs. Mettelal, Mrs. Waite, Mrs. Leaman, Mrs. Money, Mrs. Fricke, Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. Boone, Mrs. Wood yard, Mrs. Eastin, Mrs. MacLeod, Mrs. Egan, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Burgdorf, Mrs. Stark, Mrs. Camp, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Flanders, Mrs. Pharr, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Campbell.

State Regents: Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Marmouget, Mrs. Strehlow, Mrs. Jeffrey, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Milton, Mrs. Bahin, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. White, Mrs. Creedon, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. McGurie, Mrs. Burchett, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Thomas, Miss L’Anson, Mrs. Tiberio, Mrs. Behr, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Thigpen, Miss Johnson, Miss Burks, Mrs. Bobbitt, Mrs. Gerrish, Miss Brown, Mrs. Bodwell, Mrs. Tapp, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Berryman, Mrs. Edman, Mrs. Hagemeyer, Mrs. Krantz, Mrs. Yoshim, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Wernick, Mrs. Scifers, Mrs. Saavedra.

State Vice Regents: Mrs. Brown, Hawaii; Mrs. McClanahan, South Dakota.

The President General, Mrs. Baylies, announced that copies of the film, “Home and Country,” will be available at a cost of $50.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Herbert H. White, read her report.

Report of Registrar General
I have the honor to present to the Board the following report:
Application papers, verified, 142.
Application papers pending for which additional proof has been requested, 1,387.
Supplemental application papers, verified, 32.

JUNE-JULY 1977
Awards Presented At Continental Congress

For the Greatest Number of Original Pages in
States with fewer than 3000 members—Washington: 1,367 pages
States with 3000 to 7999 members—Missouri: 9,111 pages
States with over 8000—Indiana: 10,031 pages

For the States Having the Greatest Percentage of Chapter Participation:
1st Place—District of Columbia: 86%
2nd Place—Louisiana: 71%
3rd Place—Washington: 70%

For the Individual Chapters Contributing Most Pages of Original Source Records:
1st Place—Samuel Sorrell Chapter, Texas: 3,916 pages
Miss Katherine Reynolds, contributor $25.00 award
2nd Place—$15.00 Hannah Hull Chapter, Missouri: 1,948 pages
3rd Place—$10.00 Wellsboro Chapter, Pennsylvania: 1,627 pages

**QUERIES**

Cost per line—Cost of one 6 1/2 in. type line is 75¢. Make check payable to Treasurer General NSDAR and mail with query to Genealogical Records Office, 1776 D St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. All copy must be received at least two months prior to publication date desired. Please keep in mind that all words count, including name and address.

Correction from March Magazine:
Harry Family Cemetery should read Harryman Family Cemetery

Correction from April Magazine
page 365. BARRINGER: David d, intestate 1837
page 366. PIERSON-CLARK-KULP-WILKEY-etc.

VAN SYCKLE-SICKLEY-SYCKLEN-SICLEN: I desire any records or information on these families so that the 1880 Genealogy can be updated and republished.—L. George Van Syckle, Broadlawn, Sussex, N.J. 07461

MASSEY-MASSIE-MACEY: and like sounding family names. I have 90% of all by these names who attained adulthood in American prior to and inclusive of all who were over 10 years of age at time of the Civil War. I also have information of where and when they lived and family-trees of the majority, beginning with the immigrant ancestor of each. I want to find, as applied to remainder of family members, proper placement in the correct ancestral line. I will gladly exchange information in accomplishing my purpose.—Judge Frank Massey, c/o Court of Appeals, Civil Courts Bldg., Ft. Worth, Tx. 76102


REYNOLDS: John Austin b. 1819 Geauga Co., Ohio. Orphaned at four years, bound out to Enoch Scott until nineteen years. NEED PARENTS.—Mrs. C. L. Jamison, R.R. 3, Boonville, Indiana 47601

SEARFOSS: Joseph b. 1719 Philadelphia, Pa. Wish any SEARFOSS information.—Mrs. Winton H. Allen, 4156 Newton, Dallas, Texas 75219


LEWIS-MOORE: Need info. on MOORE line. Elizabeth Moore m. Charles Lewis and had thirteen ch., Elizabeth Moore b. 1798. Tenn.? Moved to Mo. in early 1830's, d. there 1889. Father David Moore, know of one sister, Lucinda. Will refund postage and exchange info.—Mrs. Edward W. Moyer, 507 Raymond St., Reading, Pa. 19605.


(Continued on page 663)
Imported, handcut crystal honey pot. Diamond pattern. Height - 5 1/4" x width - 3 1/4". Just the right companion for your pewter honey spoon.

Honey Pot — $18.00 + 1.50 postage and handling
Honey Spoon — $7.50 + 1.00 postage and handling

Send check or money order to:
1776 BICENTENNIAL EAGLE CO.
P.O. BOX 1698
SANTA MONICA, CA 90406

Please allow two weeks for delivery
Foremost among the projects of the Ohio Society, DAR is the continued restoration, furnishing and maintenance of the historical museum and site known as the Christian Waldschmidt House, built in 1804 by a Revolutionary War soldier. The story behind this house is exciting and typical of events that occurred during the period of America’s westward movement. It is a heroic saga the DAR is determined to keep alive.

**SOUTHWEST DISTRICT CHAPTERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beech Forest</th>
<th>Indian Hill</th>
<th>Plain City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catherine Greene</td>
<td>John Cleves Symmes</td>
<td>Rebecca Galloway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Cliff</td>
<td>John Reily</td>
<td>Ripley-Lieutenant Byrd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>Jonathan Dayton</td>
<td>Sycamore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clough Valley</td>
<td>Juliana White</td>
<td>Taliaferro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. Jonathan Baynard Smith</td>
<td>Lagonda</td>
<td>Turtle Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commodore Preble</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Urbana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel Cooper</td>
<td>Mariemont</td>
<td>Warrior’s Trail</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort GreenVille</td>
<td>Mount Sterling</td>
<td>Washington Court House</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Clinton</td>
<td>Oxford Caroline Scott</td>
<td>Waw-Wil-A-Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov. Othniel Looker</td>
<td>Piqua</td>
<td>William Horney</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The first Ohio State Meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Zanesville on June 9, 1899 under the auspices of the then new State Regent Mrs. Moses Moorhead Granger and the Muskingum Chapter of which she was a member. It was a rather hazardous experiment for that small chapter of twenty-five women to invite all the others of the State to meet with them and so inaugurate a closer “bond of fellowship” between the Ohio Daughters. But with the courage of their conviction that such a meeting could be feasible, and with the utmost desire of the State Regent for more united and personal work and acquaintance, a general invitation was extended, which was graciously accepted by seventeen of the eighteen out-of-town chapters.

Of the seventy-five ladies present for the day, thirty-six came from far places in Ohio. Plans were discussed and made for future state conferences. Finances for the future were also discussed.

The total expense for the first conference amounted to $43.20. This included the rent of the punch bowl for 25¢ and the printing of 100 programs ($3.00) and eighteen book-form reports of proceedings (28 pages) for $27.50.

This first meeting has served as an “opening wedge” to make for broader and wider fields of action.

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT CHAPTERS

Mrs. Richard McCutcheon, Director

Amanda Barker Devin  French Colony  Muskingum
Ann Simpson Davis  Gov. Worthington  Nabby Lee Ames
Anna Asbury Stone  Granville  Nathaniel Massie
Capt. James Lawrence  Hetuck  Pickaway Plains
Columbus  Joseph Spencer  Return Jonathan Meigs
Coshocton  Marietta  Whetstone
Elizabeth Sherman Reese  Moravian Trail  Worthington
Franklinton  Zane's Trace
In the beginning of our nation's third century we are happy to focus attention on one of our Ohio presidents who was born and lived all of his life in the Western Reserve area in our district. James A. Garfield, 20th President of the United States, was born in a log house in Orange, Cuyahoga County, on November 19, 1831. He was elected president in 1880 and died September 19, 1881, the victim of an assassin's bullet. His burial site in Cleveland's Lakeview Cemetery is marked by an impressive monument.

Garfield had worked as a farmer and carpenter, was educated at Hiram, Ohio, and graduated from Williams College, Massachusetts. Married to Lucretia Rudolph in 1858, they established their home "Lawnfield" in Mentor, Ohio, now maintained as a museum by the Western Reserve Historical Society. He served in both the state and national legislatures, rose to the rank of Major-General in the Civil War, and was senator-elect when he was nominated and elected to the nation's highest office. Garfield was a man of highest moral principles, and his premature death was an incalculable loss to his country.

Mrs. Edwin M. Stitt
Northeast District Director

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aaron Olmstead</td>
<td>Kent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Akron</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Spafford</td>
<td>Cleveland Heights</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Bethia Southwick</td>
<td>Wellsville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buckeye State</td>
<td>Oberlin</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Canton</td>
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<td>*Childs Taylor</td>
<td>Chardon</td>
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<td>Congress Lands</td>
<td>North Canton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coppacaw</td>
<td>Cuyahoga Falls</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Cuyahoga Portage</td>
<td>Cuyahoga Falls</td>
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<td>David Hudson</td>
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<td>Elijah Wadsworth</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Harper</td>
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<td>Geneva</td>
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<td>Elyria</td>
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<td>*Fort Laurens</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
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<td>*James Fowler</td>
<td>New Philadelphia</td>
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<td>*Jane Bain</td>
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<td>*Lakewood</td>
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<td>*Lewis Kinney</td>
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<td>*Mahoning</td>
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<td>*Mary Chesney</td>
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<td>*Mary Redmond</td>
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<td>*Mary Stanley</td>
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<td>*Massillon</td>
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<td>Michael Myers</td>
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<td>*Molly Chittenden</td>
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<td>*Moses Cleaveland</td>
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<td>*Nathan Perry</td>
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<td>*New Connecticut</td>
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<td>Old Northwest</td>
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<td>Phoebe Fraunces</td>
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<td>*Poland-Canfield</td>
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<td>*Shaker</td>
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<td>*Steubenville</td>
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<td>The Great Trail</td>
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<td>*Western Reserve</td>
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* Indicates contributing chapters
Fort Meigs, named for Ohio Governor Return Jonathan Meigs, was built in early 1813 by General William Henry Harrison as a supply depot and fortified winter camp. A large part of the Northwestern army had been lost near Detroit in January 1813, and Harrison needed time to gather fresh troops and large quantities of supplies before he could attempt to recapture Detroit.

Construction began in February 1813 and ended in late April as an army of British troops, Canadian Militia and Indians led by British Colonel Henry Proctor and the Shawnee Chief Tecumseh arrived and laid siege to the fort. Harrison's army of Regulars and Militia from Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Virginia refused to surrender and the besiegers left after nine days of heavy bombardment. In July 1813 Proctor attempted a second siege which also met with failure. Harrison followed and defeated Proctor at the Thames, October 5, 1813.

Fort Meigs is a reconstruction of a complete fort of the 1812 era. It also serves as a museum. The story of the War of 1812, Fort Meigs and the men who fought here is illustrated in exhibits placed in three of the restored blockhouses.

During the summer months archaeological investigations are conducted by students from Defiance, Ohio. Much of the information and many of the artifacts on display were made possible by their work.
IN LOVING MEMORY
of
MRS. WALTER PABST
State Chairman Magazine Advertising 1975-1977

Anna Smith Pabst served Ohio Society DAR as Genealogical Records Chairman and as Magazine Chairman. She served her chapter as Regent, Vice Regent and Historian; as Chairman of National Defense, Genealogical Records, History Awards and Lineage Research. Anna made outstanding contributions to historical records with her books among which one was written on President Rutherford B. Hayes who was born in Delaware, Ohio. Anna Pabst is remembered with deep affection by her many friends.

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The Delaware City Chapter, DAR
Delaware, Ohio
presents
Monnett Hall, Ohio Wesleyan University

Monnett was
waiting for the phone to ring
white-coated fraternity men singing love songs ’neath the window
corn fritters
running up grooved steps to reach the door before 10:30 closing
“the smoker”
being overwhelmed with the way you looked in your new formal in the Lucy Webb Hayes mirror
sun-tanning in March and giggling
a warm haven after a frigid walk up Winter Street
“necking” on the front porch
bells — beautiful bells, horrid bells, demanding bells, exciting bells
slanting floors, worn carpet
sharing all the good news around the dinner table
sharing all the bad news around the dinner table
honest-to-goodness demi-tasse in the parlor
fire escape drills, lumpy mattresses, clanging radiators
being invited to sit at head table
saddle shoes, boots, ear muffs
carrying soap, toothpaste and washcloth in a basket, down the hall to the “john”
mail room, typing room and the tunnel
unappreciated then, but beloved now.

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Left to right — Mrs. Lynda Cheryl Snead Thacker; her mother Mrs. Carolyn Stone Snead; Mrs. Snead’s granddaughters — Amy Lynn Thacker and Michelle Lynn Thacker; Mrs. Snead’s mother Mrs. Verne Allen Trevison.

DARs and potential DARs

JUNE-JULY 1977
IN HONOR AND APPRECIATION OF
Miss Margaret Ann Patterson
Organizing Regent
Captain Jacob Van Meter Chapter
Elizabethtown, Kentucky

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Paducah, Kentucky

Organized 1897

Honors its members and Revolutionary Ancestors

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1158 Jefferson
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[Inquiries answered]

[JUNE-JULY 1977 661]
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Genealogical Queries

(Continued from page 650)

COOPER-COORE: Need info. on Fleet Cooper, b. 1721 in Philadelphia, Pa. m. Margarete Coore. Three sons: John, Fleet, Jr., William, four daughters: Coore, Elizabeth, Mary, Grace.—Travis E. Cooper, Pee Willy Pl., Shaw, Miss. 38773.


TAYLOR-BURGESS-BARNETT: Would like any info. on Isaac Taylor b. 1760, served in Rev. War. Said to have been born in Ky., probably Fincastle Co., Va., possibly Botetourt Co., ch.: Ambrose, John, Hannah, Susannah. John m. Nancy Burgess, Hannah m. B. F. Barnett. Isaac in Madison Co., Ill. in 1818 and then to Greene Co., all above ch. moved with him. Isaac d. Aug. 12, 1841 in Greene Co., Ill. Pleasant and Walter appear to be other family names.—Mrs. Rawlins, 1611 W. Woodlawn Ave., Corsicana, Tx. 75110.


JACKSON: Any info. on family of Rev. War soldier Stephen Jackson of Vt. Had two sons Freedom, Aaron. Believe our line (Continued on page 684)
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of our great beginning in 1776

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Please adhere to the following guidelines in order to have your letter considered:
1. Letters must reach National Headquarters not later than August 1, 1977.
2. Each letter must be brief and to the point—not more than 50 words.
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4. Letters cannot be returned.
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(Continued from page 627)

the intelligence community has said: “No, Keegan, you’re wrong. Our scientists say it is not possible.” Our scientists never really tried to find out. Little basic research was undertaken which might have allowed them to judge what the Soviets were doing. It was left to my little organization to sponsor the most advanced basic research, since the development of the A-bomb, to prove to the intelligence community that what the Soviets have been writing for about fifteen years is, in fact, feasible. And I submit that the Soviets, on the basis of what I have examined, have every expectation that they have technically and scientifically solved the problem of the ballistic missile threat.

Look what they did to neutralize the high-altitude bomber. Look what they did to deploy the world’s greatest defenses. Don’t be surprised. They view defense, offense, diplomacy and subversion in one grand context. They will concert such efforts, make any sacrifice and resort to whatever is necessary to achieve superior warfighting capability.

The intelligence community was wrong about parity—just as it has been wrong about virtually every great Soviet scientific and military advance since World War II. The intelligence community was wrong about the A-bomb. Only the United States Air Force correctly predicted when the Soviets would have an A-bomb.

The intelligence community was wrong about the Soviet thermonuclear weapon and whether the Soviets would have an ICBM. Predictions usually occurred, if at all, only on the eve of the event. We cannot operate with lead-times like that in today’s environment.

The intelligence community was consistently wrong in its assessment of evolving Soviet scientific capability. Today, look at the quality of Soviet weapons being deployed. I have examined more Soviet weapons than most of you will see in your lifetime. Crude, by our standards, maybe. Not polished, by our standards, maybe. Difficult to operate, by our standards, maybe.

But in terms of net lethal killing effectiveness, within the combined arms doctrines of using night, deception, nerve gas, jamming and blitz warfare on a scale never before contemplated by anyone in the Free World, the Soviets are unmatched. They do not have to match the F-15 or the F-16 fighters in order to succeed. If fight they must, you may rest assured that it will be on their terms, not ours.

This is the thrust of my concerns: Persistent underestimation; diminution of our retaliatory punch through an unperceived war survival effort of unprecedented scope; anti-satellite weapons to deny our use of space for warning and command; pioneering research in directed energy weapons to kill our retaliatory missiles; an omnipotence on land; an ability to deny our use of the seas and a continuing projection of power into the Third World representing the greatest imperialism in history. Deny the reality if you will; I cannot.

Once again, I would like to caution that we have great strengths in this country and that we are not on the edge of the abyss. But because of the failure in our perceptions, we are inviting a global conflict which I believe is now in gestation. Sometimes in the future such a conflict is more likely than not to occur, principally because of what the Soviets are doing and what we are not. We do not have to stand this country on its head to avert another mindless and needless holocaust. We are dedicated to preventing that, but we are not doing what we should.

I disagree totally with those who hold that the Soviets are destined to be the world’s leading superpower, that they are destined to far outpace the United States as a strategic power, and that there is nothing we can do about it, and that the sooner we resign ourselves to getting the American people to accept that fact of life and adjust to same through a more enlightened and rational diplomacy, the
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**Correction**

The article "Early Medicine in the Colonies," in the May 1977 issue contained several errors: Berlett should be Dr. Joshiah Bartlett of New Hampshire; Thornton Matthew should be Dr. Matthew Thornton; Dr. William Shippen, Jr. of Pennsylvania was not a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

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Mrs. Henry Clark of Snyder and Organizing Regent of Martin Prueitt, Jr. Chapter in Snyder, is shown with Rotan and Abilene DAR members at a George Washington's Birthday tea in Abilene. From left are Mrs. Clark; Mrs. William Lewis, Organizing Regent of Abigail Ann Berry Chesley Chapter (1974) of Abilene; Miss Delila Baird, Organizing Regent of Anne Pettus Shelburne Chapter (1972) of Rotan; and Mrs. Bernie C. McCrea, past State Vice Regent of Texas Society, Program chairman for the tea and for whose grandmother the Abilene Chapter was named.

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(Continued from page 663)

is through Aaron. Mrs. Flora Moran living in Cal. in 1930s had much info. about this family. Can not locate relative of hers and would like to.—Mrs. Rawlins, 1611 W. Woodlawn Ave., Corsicana, Tx. 75110.


LAWSON-SICK: Ambrose Lawson b. 1799 and Polly Sick b. 1809 were in Stokes Co. N.C. in 1850. Need any info.—Mrs. D’Arcy Grisier, 1505 Gerard, Rockville, Md. 20850.


KIPP-KIP: Wish to purchase or borrow a copy “Kipp Family in America” by William Edgar Kipp, who lived in Rinebeck, Dutchess Co. N.Y.—Mrs. John D. Stafko, Rt. 5 Box 76, Washington, N.C. 27889.

LEMON-BUSCH-LEWIS-SEARS-GRISHAM-MORGAN: Need info. on the following: Charles Matson Lemon b. Richmond, Va., m. Mary Busch. Leander Wallace Lewis b. Geor gia, Vt., 1827, m. Sarah Sears. Thompson Grisham b. 1806

(Continued on page 686)
better off we are going to be. I think that is an odious and foreign doctrine ignorant of the traditions under which this country was built. This country, with a creative genius, wealth and unmatched industrial know-how, but for the cost of a few gallons of gasoline per person per year, can assure that the Soviets will never be tempted (as these new weapons give them a heightened sense of security) to challenge the basic institutions and worth of the free world.

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LOUDON: Need info. on James Loudon who first appears in La. ca. 1785. Wife Elizabeth? Where was he born? When? Was he the original immigrant and did he come directly from Scotland? Who were his parents?—Miss Billie Lipscomb, P.O. Box 242, Lecompte, La. 71346.

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