

Judge Advocates in the Great War 1917-1922



By Fred L. Borch III

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Regimental Historian*

When the United States entered World War I in April 1917, there were seventeen judge advocates in the Judge Advocate General's Department (JAGD). When the fighting ended in November 1918, there were more than 425 lawyers in uniform, of whom some 125 were serving in the American Expeditionary Force in France. *Judge Advocates in the Great War: 1917-1922* tells the story of these Army attorneys—who they were, what they did, where they did it, and how they did it. While the focus of the book is on judge advocates in the United States and France, there also are chapters on the role played by Army lawyers in North Russia and Siberia from 1918 to 1920, and the work of judge advocates in the occupation of Germany from 1918 to 1922. Two final chapters provide biographical details on every judge advocate who wore the crossed-pen-and-sword insignia in World War I as well as some information on men who served as enlisted soldiers in the JAGD during the conflict.

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in the
Great War

1917–1922**

Fred L. Borch III

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Foreword

It was unlike anything they had ever known. Most of America was still waiting for electricity. The telephone and radio were new. Horses moved much of American commerce. Tanks and airplanes existed only in the imagination for most of the American Soldiers who deployed to France in 1917 and 1918. To them, the only things that flew were birds and balloons.

From a standing force of 133,000 on April 6, 1917, when the United States declared war on Germany, the Army would grow to four million by the end of 1918. Sixty-four Divisions would form, each comprising upwards of 28,000 Soldiers—beginning with the 1st Division, organized on June 8, 1917, and ending with the 101st Division, formed in November 1918.

And what of the practice of law? There was no Uniform Code. The Articles of War—drawn from the British Army at the start of our Revolution—had changed but little since 1775. The Articles served as the controlling disciplinary tool for Commanders and the seventeen lawyers serving as Judge Advocates in 1916. Notions of custodial interrogation and *Miranda* rights advisements were generations and decades away.

Lieutenant Colonel Harbord, General John J. Pershing's Chief of Staff, provides an insightful snapshot of American justice in the American Expeditionary Force in his seminal retelling of the experience. While visiting the rear echelon offices of the Allies soon after his arrival in France in 1917, Harbord described an interesting

discovery among the official papers of the Allies:

We got an insight into their record-keeping behind the lines, and were particularly interested in the severity of discipline as it related to misbehavior in the face of the enemy—as serious a crime as a soldier can commit. The British had over three years in the War and faced facts with a frankness that we seldom find in America. The death sentence was imposed for most [offenses before the enemy]. The court proceedings were apparently no more formal than the Summary Court of the United States Army, which has jurisdiction of only the more trivial offenses. The death sentence required for confirmation only the approval of the local commander. Court proceedings had been held there that morning on certain offenders. We were told of it by luncheon time, and the executions took place before sunset.

A death sentence in the American service generally requires approval of the President—but the 48th Article of War authorized General Pershing to confirm death sentences for civil crimes, such as rape and murder, and desertion, mutiny or acting



The Office of the judge Advocate General, December 1918. The Office expanded dramatically for the Great War. This photo was taken on the steps of the State, War and Navy Building that, during the World War I era, was the home of the War, Navy and State Departments. This structure, subsequently known as the Old Executive Office Building and today called the Eisenhower Executive Office Building, is adjacent to the White House. The magnolia trees at either end of the formation still stand today. Major General Enoch Crowder, the Judge Advocate General, and Brigadier General Samuel Ansell, the Acting Judge Advocate General, are standing in the middle of the front row; the two solid bands on the lower sleeves of their coats identify the

as a spy. One regrets to admit it, but the American Expeditionary Forces furnished quite a number of military crimes for which death was the just penalty, if discipline was to be maintained, but the offenders escaped it. Our participation in the World War was so short, the War so remote to our people, and our manpower so abundant that our authorities at home never saw the need for the iron discipline that governed the armies of our Allies, fighting for their national existence.¹

It wasn't long after the war that a slightly different view of military justice

emerged. On the floor of the Senate, Senator Chamberlain's outrage was evident.

The administration of military justice during this war has developed many cases of life or long term sentences by courts-martial which either would not have been imposed at all, or would have been more lenient, if the rights of the enlisted man had been properly protected in the course of the trial before the court-martial.²

Not to be outdone, the Acting Judge Advocate General himself joined the public debate, creating something of a 'dust-

up' within the Judge Advocate General's Department. Brigadier General Ansell wrote "[t]he system has resulted in many erroneous and unjust convictions. Surely we need not point out to a lawyer that clemency, even when generously granted, is a poor remedy in the case of a soldier who should not have been convicted at all."³ This public debate produced many salutary changes in military law following the war.

Military justice was not alone on the battlefield. Law of war issues were novel. Acting Judge Advocate General Ansell soon faced German allegations that American use of shotguns in the trenches violated the customs and usages of war. In a diplomatic communication to the State Department through the Swiss

government, the German Foreign Office protested "against the violation of International Law which is destined to alleviate the unavoidable suffering of war in the interest of humanity, by the equipment of the American army with shot guns," and put the American government on notice that "every prisoner with whom such shot guns or ammunition belonging to such guns is found, has forfeited his life according to the laws of war."⁴

In a strongly worded rejection of the German contention, Ansell explained in a lengthy legal opinion that under the law of war, a weapon "is to be condemned only when it wounds, or does not kill immediately, in such a way as to produce suffering that has no reasonable relation to killing or placing the man out of ac-

tion for an effective period.”⁵ He noted the favorable comparison of the weight, range and pattern of shotgun pellets to those produced by other weapons then in general use in warfare, such as bullets fired from rifles, the modern machine gun and bursting shrapnel. For good measure, Ansell also noted humanity and legitimacy of the shotgun in contrast to the “flammenwerfers” and poison gas habitually used by the Germans before concluding that the German “protest is without legal merit. It would be ill-founded coming from an enemy whose conduct had evidenced the highest regard for the laws of war; coming from our present enemy, it is destitute of all good faith.”⁶ His final point responded to the ominous German threat to execute American Soldiers captured with shotguns:

*As for the German threat: In my judgment it is due our own soldiers to use every legitimate and effective means for their protection, and, with that end in view, to say plainly to the German Government that if it execute its threat in a single instance, we shall resort to reprisal. We should so notify that Government backed by the principle of humanity, namely, that by thus endeavoring to cause the German Government to desist, innocent German prisoners may be spared from being made vicarious sacrifices for the sins of their Government.*⁷

Clearly, the practice of law in our Expeditionary Force was exciting.

Historical context, which this wonderful book provides, is at the core of our professional obligation. To understand what has come before and how discrete issues—like shotguns—were analyzed and resolved remains an ever present duty.

This book is a trove of personal stories of Judge Advocates from all walks of life, brought together in crisis, transporting themselves from civil pursuits to the grisly business of war. Their stories are a humbling reminder of the immense talent and sacrifices of our predecessors, whose legacy we carry today. Every personal story equips us with reference points, and a resulting confidence as we face our own unique challenges and craft solutions.

And so this is the point of this retrospective—to inform, and equip. To inspire and challenge. To humble.

Mr. Fred Borch, in his inimitable and charming way, has again helped each of us learn from our past as legal professionals to better answer the questions of the future. In the best law firm in the world, and the most experienced warfighting version of the Army Judge Advocate General’s Corps since 1775, we learn as much through retrospection as we do through experience.

Here is the story of the individual soldier-lawyer in a tumultuous time. A time of uncertainty. A time where 50,000 Soldiers died of the Spanish Flu alone as the country mobilized and trained for war. A time of revolutions in military warfighting technology. The revolution in tactics would sadly have to wait.

Patches of pristine earth that would later mark sentimental and solemn sac-

rifice on an unimaginable scale still dot the French and Belgian countrysides today. Graveyards stand tribute to the many thousands who lost their youth and lives in the trenches of The Great War. And the sentiments of the families left behind are etched on those stones.

Our JAG Corps story is part of this landscape. No story is complete without context. Our Regiment—which was not then yet a Regiment—was part of this Great War. Operating under the Articles of War, Army lawyers did what they do best.

Learn from our history through the individual Soldier-lawyer across the broad expanse of the Great War—*so that we Soldier and lawyer the better*—that we “hold it high”.

Poet Lieutenant Colonel John McCrea’s admonishment echoes with equal vigor today.

...Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.⁸

Charles N. Pede
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army
The Judge Advocate General

Endnotes

¹ JAMES G. HARBORD, *THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, 1917–1919*, at 113 (1936).

² *A Bill to Establish Military Justice: Hearing Before the Subcomm. of the S. Comm. on Military Affairs*, 66th Cong. 1025–26 (1919).

³ S.T. Ansell, *Military Justice*, CORNELL L. Q., Nov. 1919, at 1.

⁴ Telegram from the Swiss Legation to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State (Sept. 26, 1918) (on file with author).

⁵ Memorandum from Acting Judge Advocate General, Brigadier General S.T. Ansell to the Chief of Staff, subject: Lawfulness of Using Shotguns in War (Sept. 26, 1918).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ John McCrae, *In Flanders Fields*, POETS.ORG (last visited Jan. 6, 2021). Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae was born on November 30, 1872. A Canadian doctor and teacher who served in World War I, he is best known for his memorial poem, *In Flanders Fields*. He died on January 28, 1918.

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Introduction

The genesis for *Judge Advocates in the Great War 1917-1922* was my discovery more than 25 years ago that the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) had in its files short biographical summaries of every commissioned officer (and a few enlisted legal clerks) who had served in the Judge Advocate General's Department (JAGD) in World War I. These summaries had been produced as part of a proposed *Judge Advocates Record of the War* that was going to be privately published at the cost of \$5.00 per copy—a sort of “Yearbook” that would provide a lasting record of service in the Great War. The *Record of the War* was never completed—no one knows why (or least there is no explanation in the NARA files)—but fortunately the biographical summaries were not discarded, but instead were preserved by NARA. My belief is that no other branch in the Army attempted such a project and consequently the Corps probably is unique in being able to identify all the individuals who served as judge advocates in World War I.

Accompanying some of these one paragraph biographical summaries were “Questionnaires” that had been filled out by each individual who wore the crossed-sword-and-pen insignia. These questionnaires, from which the biographical summaries had been created, often are quite detailed. Since all those who served in the JAGD in World War I have long since passed from the scene, this information was immensely helpful in reconstructing who did what and where he did it in the United States or Europe.

In early 1916, there were seventeen lawyers in the Judge Advocate General's Department. Four years later, there were more than 425 judge advocates on active duty. This unprecedented increase in uniformed attorneys, which had resulted from the rapid expansion of the Army after April 1917, had required Judge Advocate General (tJAG) Enoch Crowder and his staff to recruit hundreds of civilian lawyers and bring them on active duty. This alone was a daunting task. Additionally, many of these lawyers had no military experience and, having been directly commissioned from civilian life, knew little if anything about soldiering or the Army. Finally, there was no Judge Advocate General's School at which these new Army attorneys could learn even the basics of military law, much less textbooks or other written sources on the practical aspects of being a lawyer in uniform. It follows that what judge advocates accomplished in the United States and overseas in World War I is remarkable. Consequently, the theme of *Judge Advocates in the Great War 1917-1922* is that despite the rapid expansion in the number of uniformed lawyers after the United States declared war on the Central Powers, individual judge advocates consistently demonstrated that they were not only superb lawyers but also outstanding soldiers, and the JAGD proved its value as an Army institution.

The principal goal of *Judge Advocates in the Great War 1917-1922*, however, is not to present a comprehensive history of legal operations in World War I, as that could easily be a multi-volume work. Rather, the goal of this monograph is to identify each and every lawyer—and some legal

clerks, where possible—who served in the JAGD between 1917 and 1922. Consequently, while a relatively small number of Army lawyers are discussed in the chapters covering legal operations in the United States and overseas, every single judge advocate is listed in Chapter 6 of this book. Additionally, Chapter 7 contains biographical sketches of the soldiers who are known to have been legal clerks in the JAGD in World War I.

Judge Advocates in the Great War 1917-1922 is organized by geographic location. After an introductory chapter on the U.S. Army in World War I, including some discussion of how the JAGD was organized, Chapter 2 looks at what judge advocates did in the United States, with a focus on the Office of the Judge Advocate General in Washington, D.C. and the infamous courts-martial arising out of the Houston Riot in 1917—and the resulting controversy over the future of military justice that pitted tJAG Enoch Crowder against his colleague, Acting tJAG Samuel Ansell.

Chapter 3 details legal operations in the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) in France. Chapter 4 examines what judge advocates did in North Russia and Siberia between 1918 and 1920, a little-known episode in military legal history. Post-war legal operations in France and Germany between 1918 and 1922 are covered in Chapter 5, with a focus on what judge advocates did while part of “American Forces Germany” during the post-surrender occupation of some 2,500 square miles of Germany. (The last U.S. troops left Germany in January 1923, but as the last Army

lawyer departed in 1922, this monograph ends with that year.)

Chapter 6 contains biographical sketches of judge advocates, and Chapter 7 provides details on legal clerks known to have been on duty with the Department during the war. A short conclusion, bibliography and index completes the monograph.

In writing this monograph, I have relied heavily on primary sources from NARA as well as official reports published by the Congress, the Army and the JAGD during and after World War I. The 1917, 1918, and 1919 *Reports of The Judge Advocate General of the U.S. Army to the Secretary of War* are the official annual summaries of legal operations and are especially valuable. The 1919 and 1920 congressional hearings on the Articles of War, for example, are key to understanding the controversy over military justice that arose after 1917, as is Major General Crowder’s *Military Justice During the War, A Letter from the Judge Advocate General to the Secretary of War*. The role played by judge advocates in administering the first war-time draft since the Civil War is set out in great detail in Major General Enoch Crowder’s *Second Report of the Provost Marshal of the United States to the Secretary of War on the Operation of the Selective Service System*. Similarly, Chapter 5 (“Judge Advocates in Post-War France and Germany”) could not have been written without the official report titled *American Military Government of Occupied Germany 1918-1921*, as this document contains an entire chapter on legal operations in the occupied Rhineland area of Germany.

As for secondary sources, *The Army Lawyer: A History of the Judge Advocate General’s Corps* has a good overview of legal operations in World War I. Of greater

value, however, is Joshua Kastenberg's *To Raise and Discipline an Army*. This book contains a wealth of information about judge advocates in the AEF and in the post-war occupation of Germany. Kastenberg, a retired Air Force judge advocate who now is a professor of law at the University of New Mexico, is to be commended for his research and writing on World War I era judge advocate history. Any reader who wants to know more about Army legal operations in World War I should consult Kastenberg's fine book.

A note on enlisted personnel who served as legal clerks in World War I and their history. Prior to 1918, no enlisted soldiers were members of the JAGD. All uniformed personnel in the Department were judge advocates (officers), and legal clerk duties were performed by civilian employees. It was not until nearly a year after the outbreak of war, however, that the Army authorized enlisted soldiers in the JAGD, but only for "the period of the existing emergency." Ultimately, there were sixty-one enlisted legal clerks in the Department, but other than identifying some of these men in Chapter 7, little is known about what they did or where they did it. Consequently, while this monograph does identify some of these men by name, and give some biographical details on them, their participation in legal operations in the United States and overseas is not addressed in any detail. In any event, all enlisted legal clerks were discharged (or released from the JAGD) after World War I and the Judge Advocate General reported that there were no enlisted men in the JAGD as of June 30, 1921.

Finally, *Judge Advocates in the Great War 1917-1922* would not have been possible without the support of Lieutenant

General Charles N. Pede, whose love of military legal history and insistence that a book be written about Army lawyers in World War I is directly responsible for this monograph. Additionally, the dedication of Major Laura A. O'Donnell and Ms. Danielle McGuffin deserves the highest praise. Major O'Donnell, an immensely talented lawyer and writer, spent hours editing the manuscript and correcting grammatical and other errors. Laura also made frequent suggestions on how to improve the manuscript. Ms. McGuffin used her fabulous talents as a graphic designer to transform the manuscript into a publishable monograph. Danielle also deserves the credit for designing the cover for the book. A special thanks also to my longtime friend and colleague, Colonel (retired) Patrick D. O'Hare, who read every chapter and provided helpful comments and criticism.

There is much more research and writing to be done on the subject of judge advocates and legal clerks in World War I, and so this very short monograph only "opens the door" to future scholarship. As for any errors in this book—of which there are certain to be some—these alone are my responsibility.

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Chapter 1

The Army in World War I: A Brief History

When Congress declared war on the Central Powers in April 1917, there were only 133,000 soldiers in the Army, and it had been used mostly as a constabulary force to maintain law and order in the Philippines, which America had acquired not quite twenty years earlier. While Congress—seeing war on the horizon—had authorized an expansion of the Army in June 1916, which included dual state-federal status for the National Guard and the creation of a Reserve Officer Training Corps, the Army was woefully unprepared for engaging in major hostilities in Europe.

Nevertheless, starting in April 1917, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, aided by Army Chief of Staff Hugh L. Scott and Assistant Chief of Staff Tasker Bliss, began organizing massive efforts to raise, clothe, equip, and train, U.S. soldiers for service in France. Baker selected Major General John J. Pershing to be the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) commander and sent him to France the following month. In June 1917, four regular infantry regiments sailed for France; when they arrived Pershing formed them into the 1st Division. The 2d Division, consisting of a Marine and an Army brigade, was formed in France in early 1918. All other divisions were raised in the United States and shipped to France, but this went slowly; by the end of 1917, there were only four divisions in the AEF, none of which were prepared for full-scale combat.¹

Organizing and managing a rapid expansion of what had always been a very small professional Army was incredibly challenging. What did the AEF need? What was possible? And did the War Department

have the tools to raise, equip and supply a separate, independent American Army located thousands of miles away from the United States?

Manpower needs were satisfied by conscription when Congress passed the Selective Service Act in May 1917. All males between twenty-one and thirty years of age were required to register with local draft boards. There were no bounties, substitutes or purchased exemptions, as had been permitted during the Civil War. Rather, the civilian members of local draft boards determined who would fill their quotas for the military and who would remain in farming, industry and other civilian jobs.²

About three million men were drafted, with the result that sixty-seven percent of those wearing Army uniforms were conscripted in World War I. In April 1917, the Army was two-thirds Regular Army and one-third federalized National Guard. When the war ended in November 1918, the Army was seventy-seven percent National Army (draftees), ten percent National Guard, and thirteen percent Regular, and the men had been organized into fifty-four divisions of 28,000 men each.³ Since only six percent of soldiers in the Union Army were drafted in the Civil War, having an Army that was seventy-seven percent conscripts was unprecedented in American military history.

Even with the draft, one of the Army's biggest challenges was finding officers in adequate numbers and quality. The Army needed 200,000 officers, but had only 5,800 Regular and 3,200 National Guard officers in April 1917. One solution was to commission deserving senior ranking

sergeants, but that “robbed Peter to pay Paul.” Another solution was to run a three month long Officer Training Course (OTC) and the “Ninety Day Wonders” who graduated were commissioned as second lieutenants. Ultimately, seventy-four percent of the war’s officers were OTC products.⁴ Marine Corps officers also helped alleviate the Army officer shortage by serving as commanders in some Army infantry regiments.

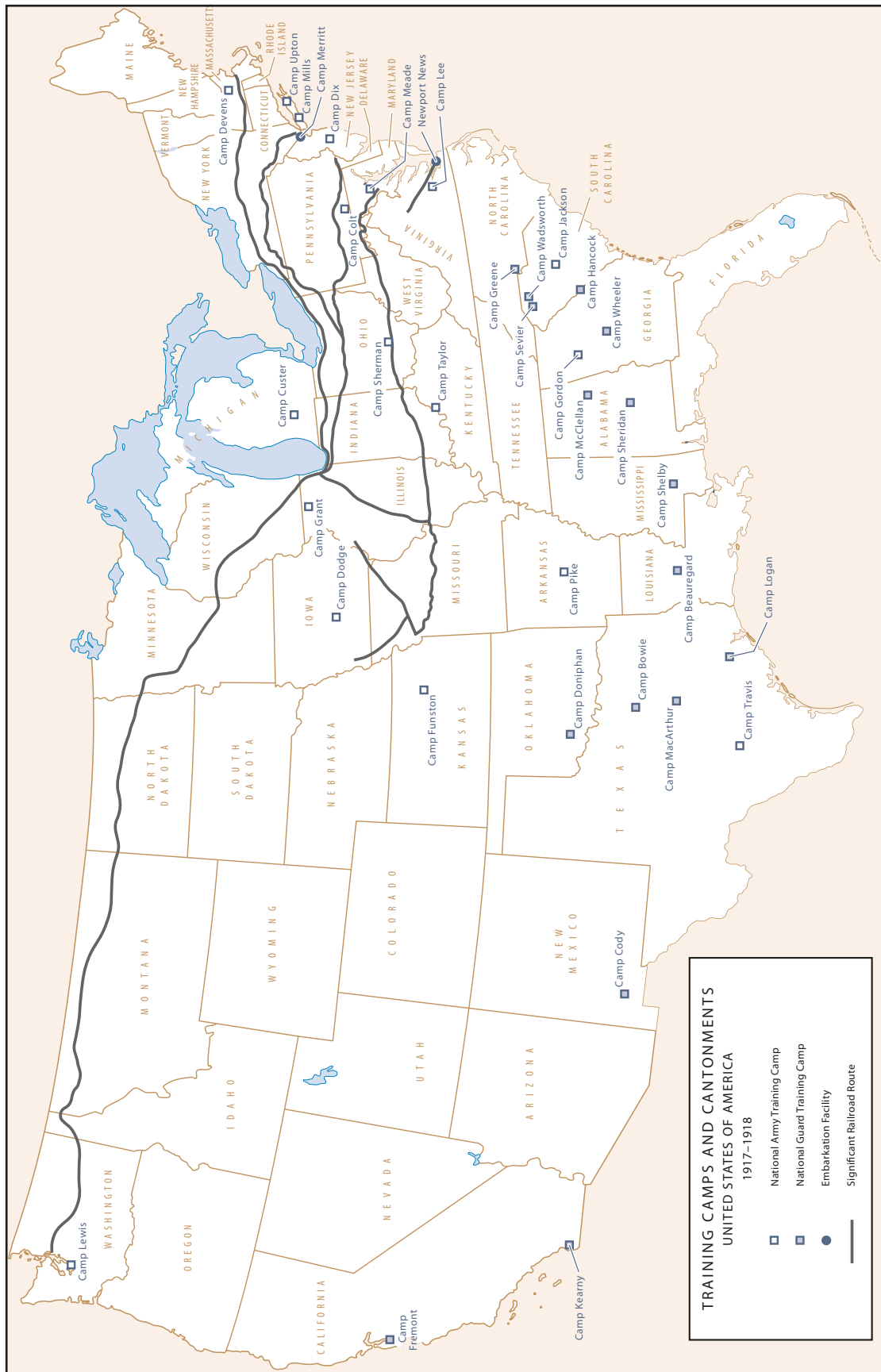
Training facilities for the Army divisions being formed state-side was a significant challenge. Using cost-plus contracts, the War Department created thirty-two posts by the end of 1917. Sixteen National Guard camps were set up in the South, where soldiers lived in tents. Additionally, sixteen camps for National Army (draft-ee) personnel were built with semi-permanent wooden buildings. More than a few of these training facilities still exist. Today’s Fort Gordon (Georgia), Fort Jackson (South Carolina), Fort Lee (Virginia), and Fort Meade (Maryland), all began as training camps in 1917.

The logistics of clothing, feeding, equipping and transporting these divisions was difficult for the War Department, and made more challenging by the pressure to get soldiers to the AEF. Additionally, even when a division had been trained and was ready to deploy, its movement depended mostly on British and French ships. Consequently, during the first thirteen months of the war, only 500,000 military personnel deployed to France. After May 1918, however, the British provided more ships for moving men and supplies, which meant that 1.5 million more Americans joined the AEF. Ultimately, this massive influx of American manpower was a major contri-

bution to the Allied victory in November 1918.

Feeding and equipping Americans in uniform meant that Congress was authorizing the expenditure of money for war as never before. Additionally, the pay for these soldiers was a tremendous fiscal outlay, although the average Doughboy⁵ complained bitterly about low pay. A private earned a dollar a day or \$30 a month while a first sergeant and sergeant major earned \$51 a month. A first lieutenant earned \$166 a month and a captain took home \$200. While this military pay might seem low, enlisted men ate for free and also enjoyed free medical care. Finally, although wartime inflation increasingly reduced the buying power of Americans, a box of Kellogg’s corn flakes was eight cents a box, a dozen eggs was fifty-seven cents, and a bottle of Coca Cola was a nickel. Moreover, compared to their Allied counterparts, the American soldier was rich. A British private earned \$89 a year (compared to \$360 a year for a Doughboy private) while the lowest-ranking French soldier made \$20 a year.⁶

Another major benefit for Americans in uniform—that had not previously existed—was the War Risk Insurance Program, the forerunner of today’s Servicemembers’s Group Life Insurance. The War Department and Congress had decided that since Americans were being drafted to serve, the government owed them a safety net in the event of death or serious injury. The insurance—which was voluntary—paid up to \$10,000 in the event of death or permanent disability incident to military service. By February 1918, some ninety-five percent of soldiers had signed up for the insurance, which had a monthly cost of \$6.60. When one remembers that



the average factory worker in the United States made \$4.25 to \$6.35 a day, and a construction worker only pennies more per day, this War Risk Insurance could be an important benefit for a family whose husband, father, or son was killed in action.⁷

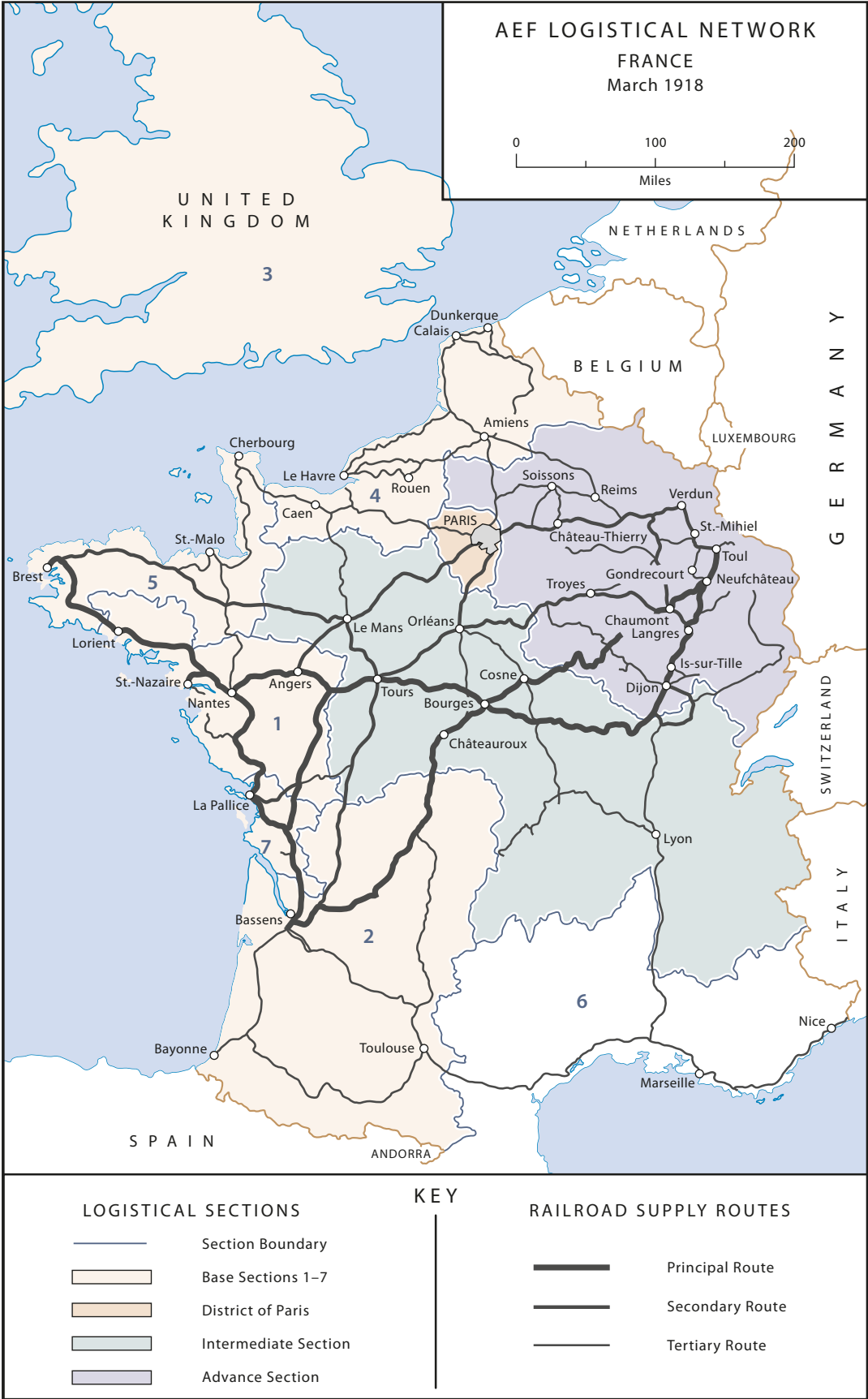
The two million Doughboys in the AEF were in two armies, seven corps, and forty-two divisions. Twenty-nine of these forty-two divisions—seven Regular Army, eleven National Guard, and eleven National Army—would see combat in Europe. When one remembers that the U.S. Army prior to World War I was built around regiments, its metamorphosis into an AEF of armies, corps, and divisions was remarkable. Some of these units still carry the nicknames earned during World War I, like “The Rock of the Marne” for the 3d Infantry Division and “All-American” for the 82d Airborne Division. The former recognized the division’s heroics along the Marne River in July 1918 while the latter was the motto adopted by the unit when it was first formed at Camp Gordon, Georgia in August 1917.

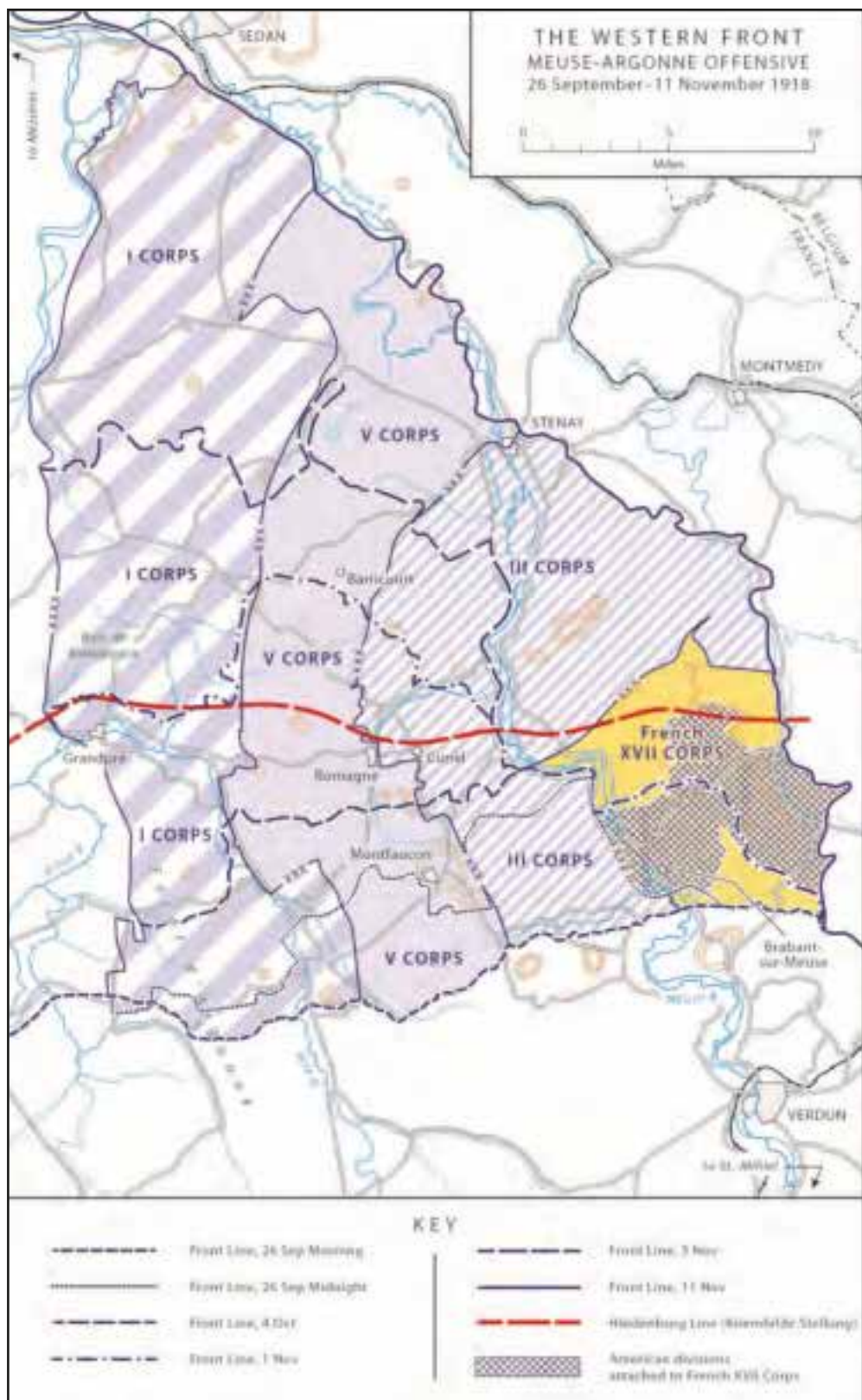
As for the internal organization of the AEF, while Pershing originally had established his General Headquarters in Paris, it soon moved to Chaumont, where it remained for the duration of the conflict. Subordinate to AEF General Headquarters was the Services of Supply (SOS), which was located in Tours, and provided logistical support to all AEF units. The SOS unloaded supplies arriving by ship in seaports and stored them. As Pershing had directed that a ninety-day reserve of *all* classes of supply be maintained, this was no small task, and it encompassed much more than beans and bullets, as the SOS operated the railroad trains that moved these supplies to division railheads

(whereupon supply distribution was the responsibility of the division). The SOS also moved U.S. troops arriving from the United States to their respective armies, corps, divisions and regiments on the front lines and rear areas, and made sure that cars and trucks had fuel and that horses and mules had forage.

As for the SOS itself, it was divided into an Advance Section, an Intermediate Section and eight Base Sections. Since AEF personnel were located in France, England, and Italy during World War I, the SOS provided logistical support over a wide area, and each Base Section had responsibility for a specific geographic territory. Base Sections No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 were located in France. Base Section No. 3 was headquartered in London, while Base Section No. 8 was located in Padua, Italy. After the Armistice, a new section, called Base Section No. 9, was established in Antwerp, Belgium. It supported U.S. troops occupying Germany from 1918 to 1923.

The first U.S. offensive action, an attack by the still-green 1st Division on the front lines at the village of Cantigny, France, took place in May 1918. This was the first time in Army history that an American division had gone into combat, and its mission was to “make a short but sharp advance to seize *and hold* Cantigny.”⁸ French colonial troops had taken the village twice in the previous weeks but had failed to hold it after being hit by heavy German artillery and vicious counterattacks. The soldiers of the 1st Division, however, proved that “when given a limited objective, sufficient time to plan, and ample resources,” the “Big Red One” [a reference to the shoulder patch worn by members of the unit] “was surprisingly capable of delivering a highly organized and well-executed blow





to the enemy.”⁹ The 1st Division victory at Cantigny—the Germans never afterwards reoccupied the village—convinced Pershing that he was correct to insist that the Americans must organize their own units and plan their own attacks.¹⁰

In early June, American troops fought at Château-Thierry, a small town on the Marne River. Soldiers from the 3d Division went into action at that location. Three miles to the west, troops of the 2d Division, with its twin brigades of Regular soldiers and Marines, saw combat with the Germans at a small kidney-shaped forest known as Bois de Belleau (or Belleau Wood in English). This was the real baptism by fire for the AEF, for it took more than a month, with little rest, before Château-Thierry and Belleau Wood were finally wrested from the Germans. These were important victories, as the German offensive which had come close to breaking the French lines, now collapsed.¹¹

In July and August 1918, American soldiers were fighting with “grit and determination” along the Marne River. It was here that the 3d Division’s success “earned it justified fame.” While other Allied divisions along the Marne gave up as much as eight kilometers to the advancing Germans, the Americans in the 3d Division held their ground. While the moniker originally referred only to an infantry regiment, the entire division was soon known as “The Rock of the Marne” and the “Marne Division.”¹²

The greatest AEF contributions to the Allied cause, however, came in September 1918, when nearly 500,000 American soldiers participated in a four day offensive at St. Mihiel. It also was a noteworthy event because it was the first time in World War I that the AEF fought as a unified force in the

newly created First U.S. Army. Commanded by General Pershing, the new unit also was “the single largest concentration of U.S. military power since the Civil War.”¹³

The salient at St. Mihiel had bedeviled the Allies for years, especially the French who had failed repeatedly to reduce it. Pershing optimistically believed that the First U.S. Army not only could reduce the salient but also that the First Army might continue an attack northeastward toward the town of Metz. With this goal in mind, Pershing attacked on the morning of September 12, 1918 into the flanks of a sixteen-mile bulge in the French lines that ran from the heights of the Woëvre Plain region to the Meuse River at St. Mihiel. Much of the planning for the attack had been done by then-Lieutenant Colonel George C. Marshall, who knew the geographic area from his early days in France with the 1st Division.¹⁴

On D-Day, I and IV Corps, on the right of the AEF line, attacked the eastern front of the bulge while V Corps advanced into the western portion of the salient. The two prong attack was successful when the Americans met at the town of Vigneulles-les-Hattonchâtel. When the pincers closed off the salient just thirty-six hours after the initial attack, the AEF took 16,000 German prisoners of war albeit at a cost of some 7,000 casualties. In a matter of days, the three U.S. corps, along with the French, had eliminated the salient and driven the Germans from an area of France that they had long occupied. Operations then ceased in preparation for the final Meuse-Argonne offensive.

On September 26, 1918, the First U.S. Army launched a massive attack between the Meuse River and the Argonne Forest. This “Meuse-Argonne” offensive would

be the most important American military operation of World War I, and the attack was delivered by the nine divisions in I, II, and IV Corps.

After four days of intense combat, the attack had stalled and Pershing replaced combat ineffective divisions with veteran units that had regenerated after participating in the attack on the St. Mihiel salient. Offensive operations began again on October 4 and by mid-October, both the First U.S. Army and the German enemy were exhausted. At the tactical level, however, the Doughboys had fought well. One soldier, Corporal Alvin C. York, would later be awarded the Medal of Honor for single-handedly killing fifteen to twenty-five of the enemy and capturing 132 prisoners of war. While other soldiers would be awarded the nation's highest combat decoration, it was York who became the most famous Doughboy of World War I.¹⁵

On October 12, General Pershing relin-



Corporal Alvin York was the most famous Doughboy of World War I.

quished command of the First U.S. Army to Major General Hunter Liggett; it had simply been too much for Pershing to command the entire AEF and direct the operations of First U.S. Army. Pershing now also created a new Second U.S. Army under the command of Major General Robert Bullard. As a result, Pershing “was now free to oversee the larger business of the AEF and direct its combat operations through his two trusted army commanders.”¹⁶

On November 1, Liggett's First U.S. Army finally broke through the German defenses, aided in part by forty-one tons of mustard gas dropped on German positions.¹⁷ The attack proved that “the AEF had finally come of age,” and the Germans began retreating. Major General Liggett now insisted that his troops pursue the enemy “with all possible vigor” to prevent the Germans from recovering and organizing a coherent defense.¹⁸ The First U.S. Army maintained pressure on the enemy up until eleven in the morning on November 11, 1918, when an armistice was announced and hostilities ceased.

This decision to keep fighting literally until the last minute was controversial, as it meant that hundreds of Americans—and Germans—were killed in the final hours *and minutes* of the war. General Pershing thought that these losses were required by military necessity, but whether this is true is an open question. No man or woman in uniform wants to be the last soldier killed in any conflict. Consequently, when artillery officer Bob Casey later reported that he had “witnessed thirty-four men killed and another thirty-nine wounded around him *in the last twenty-three minutes of the war*,” the wisdom of the decision to keep the AEF in combat until the armistice seems highly questionable.

When the fighting ended in France in World War I, there were almost 53,000 dead in the AEF; another 202,000 had been wounded in action. By way of comparison, during the American Revolution between 1775 and 1783, 6,800 soldiers were killed. More men died *in a week's fighting* in the Argonne Forest. Despite these losses, however, the AEF achieved Pershing's operational mission and there is no doubt that "the wave of fresh, young, and determined American soldiers had turned the tide of the war decisively against the Germans."¹⁹

More importantly, the Army as an institution had been radically transformed—for the better. It had entered the conflict in April 1917 as a small constabulary force and finished the war as an Army that was now able to fight a modern industrialized war. It also now comprised officers and noncommissioned officers who had learned valuable operational and tactical lessons—knowledge that would be put to good use fewer than twenty-five years later, when America entered World War II.

With the cessation of hostilities in November 1918, General Pershing formed the U.S. Third Army. It then deployed to Germany, where it occupied a bridgehead across the Rhine River at Koblenz. In July 1919, the Third U.S. Army was deactivated and replaced by the American Forces in Germany. The last U.S. troops left Germany in January 1923.²⁰

A final note on John J. Pershing, the AEF commander, one of America's greatest soldiers—and a lawyer who likely could have obtained a commission as a judge advocate. While Pershing has been criticized for adhering to obsolete ideas at the operational and tactical levels of war (he failed to understand that the appearance of artillery, machine guns, automatic rifles,

mortars, grenades, flamethrowers, poison gas, tanks and aircraft on the battlefield meant that "the *sine qua non* of victory" was no longer rifle proficiency),²¹ he deserves praise for adopting a military strategy that meshed completely with President Woodrow Wilson's political goals. Additionally, Pershing's creation of the AEF as a fighting force deserves accolades. His mastery of personnel and logistics resulted in the creation of the first modern American army, which Pershing led to victory in Europe.

Born in Missouri in September 1860, John Joseph Pershing worked briefly as a teacher before entering the U.S. Military Academy in 1882. When he graduated four years later, Pershing was commissioned as a second lieutenant and joined the Sixth U.S. Cavalry. He participated in the final Indian Wars campaign against Geronimo in Arizona and New Mexico and subsequently helped to suppress an Indian uprising called the Ghost Dance Rebellion in South Dakota.²²

In 1891, now-First Lieutenant Pershing was an instructor in military science at the University of Nebraska, where he found time to earn a law degree in 1893. After several more years serving on the frontier, Pershing returned to West Point to be a tactical officer. He was so unpopular—because of excessive strictness—that the cadets gave him the derogatory nickname "Black Jack," which referred to Pershing having commanded African American troops out West.

During the Spanish-American War, Pershing was in command of the all-African American 10th U.S. Cavalry at the Battle of San Juan Hill in Cuba, and one commander described him as "cool as a bowl of cracked ice" under fire.²³ Addi-



General of the Armies John J. Pershing (shown here as a major general) was a national hero after World War I.

tionally, it was in Cuba that Pershing first came to the attention of then-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who was impressed with Pershing's leadership under fire.

After the hostilities with Spain ended, Pershing deployed to the Philippines in 1899, where he fought against Moro insurgents in Mindanao. While he had only fifteen years of active duty, and was still a captain, Pershing understood that if he were to defeat the Moros, he needed to understand them. He studied the Moro language and culture and then befriended some Moro leaders. As for the Moros who insisted on fighting the Americans, Pershing defeated them time and again. When Captain Pershing returned to U.S. soil at the end of the Moro campaign in July 1903, he was a hero to the American public.

As early as 1903, there had been talk that Pershing should be promoted to brigadier general. It was not until September 1906, however, after Pershing had graduated from the Army War College and observed the Japanese Army in the Russo-Japanese War of 1905-06, that now-President Theodore Roosevelt, advanced Pershing to brigadier general—promoting him over 257 captains, 364 majors, 131 lieutenant colonels and 110 colonels—a total of 862 more senior officers.

There was much negative criticism about Pershing's promotion, chiefly because Pershing recently had married the daughter of U.S. Senator Francis E. Warren, the wealthiest man in Wyoming and the chairman of the Senate's Military Affairs Committee (today's Armed Services Committee). But Pershing's exploits in the Philippines had not been forgotten and his promotion was not unprecedented: Albert L. Mills, Leonard Wood, and J. Franklin Bell also had been promoted directly from

captain to general officer. To quiet the criticism, President Roosevelt made public a letter he had sent to Senator Warren, in which Roosevelt insisted that "the promotion was made solely on the merits . . . to promote a man because he marries a senator's daughter would be infamy; and to refuse him promotion for the same reason would be an equal infamy."²⁴ Shortly thereafter, the Senate unanimously approved Pershing's promotion to one-star rank.

Ten years later, when the Mexican bandit Francisco "Pancho" Villa crossed the U.S. border at Columbus, New Mexico and killed eighteen Americans, it was Brigadier General Pershing who was chosen to lead the quickly organized "Punitive Expedition." The 11,000 man expedition pursued Villa some four hundred miles into Mexico and Pershing, assisted by his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant George S. Patton, had several successful skirmishes with the insurgents. The Americans, however, could never catch Villa, and in that sense the expedition was a failure. It was, however, the first time that the Army had used airplanes, field radios, and motorized units in a combat operation. While Pershing did not appreciate how technology had reduced the primacy of the rifle on the battlefield, his experiences in Mexico nonetheless meant that he was the only senior Army officer who had seen first-hand how a variety of technologies were changing warfare. Consequently, when Pershing returned to the United States in February 1917, he was the best candidate to take command of the AEF just two months later.²⁵

When General Pershing—he had been promoted to four star rank for the duration of the conflict—arrived in France in June 1917, he was leading an Army that had not yet been equipped or trained, much less re-

cruited. Pershing also had never commanded a force of more than 11,000 soldiers, yet he was expected to lead an AEF of nearly two million. But Pershing's first challenge was political: he had to resist British and French pressure to integrate U.S. units into their tired and undermanned combat forces. Pershing decided that the American troops in Europe must remain under U.S. control and that they must preserve their identity as Americans—and that the AEF must be an independent fighting force. By adopting this vision, Pershing made certain that his military strategy meshed with President Woodrow Wilson's political goal of "creating a large American field Army. . . [that would] win the war and *ensure American dominance of the postwar peace talks*."²⁶

Pershing understood that permitting American forces to be fed piecemeal into the British and French armies would prevent the achievement of Wilson's national strategy. Only on one occasion did he relent from this conviction that the AEF must be an independent force when, after it appeared that the Germans might break through French lines of defense in the spring of 1918, Pershing temporarily transferred operational control of several AEF divisions to the French Army.

By the time the war ended in November 1918, General Pershing had created an Army of nearly two million men and instituted a staff structure consisting of administrative, intelligence, operational and logistical departments that is still used today. Moreover, the achievements of the U.S. Army in World War I meant that other nations now accepted that the United States was a player on the world stage.

Pershing returned to the United States as a national hero and in September 1919,

Congress promoted him to the unique rank of General of the Armies.²⁷ In July 1921, he became Army chief of staff. After three years as the Army's top officer, Pershing served as the Army's senior officer on the American Battlefield Commission.

In 1931, John J. Pershing published his memoirs, which won the Pulitzer Prize for history.²⁸ In 1941, he took up residence in a special wing of Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington D.C. General of the Armies Pershing died there in 1948. Three years earlier, in honor of his achievements as a soldier, the Army named its first modern, heavy tank the M-26 *Pershing*.²⁹

Endnotes

¹ David Trask, *The Entry of the USA into the War and its Effects*, WORLD WAR I: A HISTORY 245 (Hew Strachan ed., 1998).

² For more on the draft in World War I and later, *see* GEORGE Q. FLYNN, THE DRAFT 1940-1973 (1993).

³ At 28,000 soldiers, the American division was *twice the size* of most Allied divisions. The typical British division averaged 11,800 men, and the French division was 11,400 soldiers. Even the typical German division, at 12,300 individuals, was less than half the size of an AEF division. MARK ETHAN GROTELEUSCHEN, THE AEF WAY OF WAR 27 (2007) [hereinafter GROTELEUSCHEN (AEF)].

⁴ RICHARD S. FAULKNER, PERSHING'S CRUSADERS: THE AMERICAN SOLDIER IN WORLD WAR I 260 (2017).

⁵ U.S. Infantrymen in World War I were called "Doughboys." LAURENCE STALLINGS, THE DOUGHBOYS: THE STORY OF THE AEF 5 (1963). The origin of the nickname is not clear but one likely explanation is that soldiers serving in Texas along the Rio Grande were powdered white with the dust of adobe soil, and hence were called "adobes" by cavalry troops in horseback. *Id.* This was shortened to "dobies" and then "doughboys." *Id.*

⁶ *Id.* at 77-78.

⁷ *Id.* at 78-79.

⁸ MARK E. GROTELEUSCHEN, INTO THE FIGHT APRIL-JUNE 1918, at 21 (2018) [hereinafter GROTELEUSCHEN (FIGHT)].

⁹ GROTELEUSCHEN (AEF), *supra* note 3, at 73.

¹⁰ For more on Pershing's views on the organization of the AEF, and its connection with political goals, *see infra* note 26.

¹¹ GROTELEUSCHEN (FIGHT), *supra* note 8, at 48.

¹² *Id.* at 35.

¹³ DONALD A. CARTER, ST. MIHIEL 12-16 SEPTEMBER 1918, at 60 (2018).

¹⁴ *Id.* at 13, 18. Marshall would later serve as Army Chief of Staff under Presidents Roosevelt and Truman and as U.S. Secretary of State under Truman. He is perhaps best known as the organizer of America's victory in World War II and the architect of European economic recovery after that war.

¹⁵ For more on Alvin York at the Meuse-Argonne, *see* ALVIN YORK, SERGEANT YORK: HIS OWN LIFE STORY AND WAR DIARY (1928); JOHN PERRY, SGT. YORK: HIS LIFE, LEGEND AND LEGACY (1997).

¹⁶ RICHARD S. FAULKNER, MEUSE-ARGONNE, 26 SEPTEMBER-11 NOVEMBER 1918, at 41 (2018).

¹⁷ *Id.* at 60. At the time, the use of poisonous gas and other similar chemical agents was not a violation of the law of armed conflict. *Id.*

¹⁸ *Id.* at 63.

¹⁹ *Id.* at 71.

²⁰ For a comprehensive history of the AEF, *see* RICHARD S. FAULKNER, PERSHING'S CRUSADERS: THE AMER-

ICAN SOLDIER IN WORLD WAR I (2017). For a series of superb monographs on the Army in World War I, see ERIC B. SETZEKORN, JOINING THE GREAT WAR APRIL 1917-APRIL 1918 (2017); MARK E. GROTELUESCHEN, INTO THE FIGHT APRIL-JUNE 1918 (2018); STEPHEN C. MCGEORGE AND MASON W. WATSON, THE MARNE 15 JULY-6 AUGUST 1918 (2018); DONALD A. CARTER, ST. MIHIEL 12-16 SEPTEMBER 1918 (2018); RICHARD S. FAULKNER, MEUSE-ARGONNE, 26 SEPTEMBER-11 NOVEMBER 1918 (2018).

²¹ FAULKNER, *supra* note 20, at 35.

²² DONALD SMYTHE, PERSHING: GENERAL OF THE ARMIES 1-2 (2007).

²³ JIM LACEY, PERSHING 29 (2008).

²⁴ *Id.* at 54-55.

²⁵ For more on the Punitive Expedition into Mexico, see JULIE IRENE PRIETO, THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION 1916-1917 (2016). See also HERBERT MOLLOY MASON, JR., THE GREAT PURSUIT (1970).

²⁶ GROTELUESCHEN (FIGHT), *supra* note 8, at 25 (emphasis added).

While the Chinese philosopher Sun Tzu certainly understood the importance of connecting political goals with military strategy in his treatise *The Art of War*, it was the German Carl von Clausewitz who best articulated this linkage with his famous dictum that “war is the continuation of politics by other means.” U.S. Army Colonel Harry Summers subsequently applied Clausewitz’s dictum in *On Strategy* when Summers argued that the United States had been defeated in Vietnam because it had failed to address the question of how to use military power to achieve a political end.

Although the German General Staff was reading Clausewitz’s *On War* prior to World War I, American Army officers of Pershing’s era apparently did not read the book. Nonetheless, Pershing understood that President Wilson’s political goal of having a seat at the post-war peace negotiations with Germany and Austria-Hungary required an AEF independent of the British and French armies.

For more on the link between political goals and military strategy, see HEW STRACHAN, CLAUSEWITZ’S *ON WAR: A BIOGRAPHY* (2007); HARRY G. SUMMERS, JR., *ON STRATEGY: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE VIETNAM WAR* (1981). For an excellent comparison of Sun Tzu’s ideas on war with those of Carl von Clausewitz, see MICHAEL I. HANDEL, *MASTERS OF WAR: CLASSICAL STRATEGIC THOUGHT* 19-39 (3rd ed. 2001).

²⁷ “General of the Armies” remains a unique rank in the American Army. SMYTHE, *supra* note 22, at 305. Those promoted to five-star rank during World War II held the rank of “General of the Army.” *Id.*

²⁸ JOHN J. PERSHING, MY EXPERIENCES IN THE WORLD WAR (1931).

²⁹ SMYTHE, *supra* note 22, at 304-09.

Chapter 2

Judge Advocates in the United States

The unprecedented expansion of the Army after Congress declared war on the Central Powers required a complementary increase in uniformed lawyers to support the new division-based force. Initially, the JAGD decided that obtaining direct commissions for prominent civilian attorneys was the best way to support the Army. Consequently, on June 17, 1917, just two months after America entered the war, the War Department announced that it was commissioning twenty civilian attorneys to be judge advocates. These attorneys were to “be assigned to a division of the Army and . . . all of them would be Majors on the staff of the Judge Advocate General in the field.”¹ Since there were seventeen uniformed lawyers in the JAGD at the outbreak of World War I, adding twenty majors more than doubled the size of the Department.²

According to the Army, “a great many distinguished lawyers and legal professors, men of national standing,” applied to be judge advocates. There were so many “highly qualified” applicants, said the Army, that it was “hard . . . to select a few from so much good material.”³ That said, the Army’s Committee on Public Information announced that the following had been selected to be directly commissioned as majors:

Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War;
Professor Eugene Wambaugh,
Harvard Law School;
Professor Felix Frankfurter,
Harvard Law School;
Dr. James Brown Scott, leading

authority on international law;
Professor John H. Wigmore, Dean of Northwestern University;
Gaspar G. Bacon, son of Robert Bacon, former U.S. Ambassador to France;
Frederick Gilbert Bauer of Boston;
George S. Wallace of Huntington, of West Virginia;
Nathan W. MacChesney of Chicago;
Lewis W. Call of Garrett, of Maryland;
Burnett M. Chipfield,
ex-Congressman from Chicago;
Joseph Wheless of St. Louis;
George P. Whitsett of Kansas City;
Victor Eugene Ruehl of New York;
Thomas R. Hamer of St. Anthony, Idaho;
Joshua Reuben Clark, Jr., of Washington;
Charles B. Warren of Detroit;
Arthur C. Black of Kansas City;
Edwin G. Davis of Boise, Idaho;
and
Hugh Bayne of New York.⁴

The Army insisted—and well may have intended—that these twenty new judge advocates would see action in France. As the Committee on Public Information explained:

It would be well to disabuse the public mind of any superstition to the effect that the applicants

under the legal branch of the army are looking for a “snap” or for a “silk stocking” position far in the rear of the actual fighting. The officers acting on the staff of the Judge Advocate General will be members of the actual fighting force, and, in the pursuit of duty, will be brought into the danger zone just as often as other specialized commissioned men, medical officers, for instance. The large percentage of casualties among army doctors fighting in France will stand as a convincing argument that military surgeons are not spared when the general assault begins.⁵

Of the twenty attorney identified in the War Department’s press release, all but one—Gaspar G. Bacon⁶—ultimately accepted direct commissions as majors in the JAGD Reserve. Additionally, while the Army had insisted that these new lawyers in uniform would be part of the “actual fighting force,” only about half of the men chosen by the Department joined the AEF and deployed to Europe; the remainder did not leave U.S. soil. In this regard they were no different from other soldiers like Dwight D. Eisenhower, the future five-star general and U.S. President, who also remained stateside while others sailed to France.⁷

The War Department soon realized that, regardless of the quality of the twenty civilian attorneys given direct commissions as field grade officers, the JAGD needed more lawyers in uniform. As a result of this need, Congress passed legislation that authorized the appointment of Reserve and temporary captains and first lieutenants in the JAGD. Ultimately, more than 5000 lawyers ap-

plied for a commission as a judge advocate and since the War Department could use only about three hundred applicants, competition was extraordinarily tough. In any event, by December 2, 1918, there were 426 judge advocates in the Department: 35 Regulars (one major general, four brigadier generals, 13 colonels, and 17 lieutenant colonels) and 391 in the Officers’ Reserve Corps and National Army (seven colonels, 39 lieutenant colonels, 245 majors, 60 captains, and 40 first lieutenants).⁸

Washington, D.C.

The most senior Army lawyers worked in Washington D.C. Major General Enoch Herbert Crowder who, as the Judge Advocate General (tJAG) from 1911 to 1923, was the top Army lawyer, also served as Provost Marshal General in addition to his duties as tJAG.⁹

Born in a log cabin in Missouri in 1859, “Bert” Crowder obtained an appointment to West Point in 1877. After graduation in 1881, then-Second Lieutenant Crowder joined the 8th Cavalry in Brownsville, Texas. During this tour, he studied law and was admitted to practice before the Texas bar in 1884.¹⁰

Then-Captain Crowder joined the JAGD in 1891, and was promoted to major four years later. At the end of the Spanish-American War in 1898, now Lieutenant Colonel Crowder was in the Philippines. Over the next several years, he distinguished himself in a variety of assignments, including service on the Philippine Supreme Court. After a brief tour in Washington, D.C., Crowder went to Japan, where he was the senior American observ-



Major General Enoch Crowder (front row, 2nd from left) was the Judge Advocate General from 1911 to 1923.

er with the Imperial Japanese Army during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905.

In 1911, Crowder was promoted to major general and took the oath as tJAG. He initiated a number of new legal changes, including a revision of the Articles of War in 1916 and the publication of a new *Manual for Courts-Martial, U.S. Army*. The outbreak of World War I, however, shifted Crowder's focus away from military law and lawyers. In an unprecedented move, Secretary of War Newton Baker appointed Crowder as the Army's Provost Marshal General and put Crowder in charge of implementing the newly passed Selective Service Act, the first draft since the Civil War. This meant that Major General Crowder was in charge of the Army's transformation from a small professional all-volunteer force to a wartime Army consisting largely of civilian draftees.

Starting in May 1917, Crowder supervised the registration, classification, and induction of over 2.8 million men. All male citizens (and resident aliens) between the ages of 21 and 30 years of age were required to register with local draft boards. Unlike conscription during the Civil War, there were no bounties, substitutes, or purchased exemptions. Rather, the local draft boards, administered by civilians, decided who would fill their quotas for the military and who would work in industry. Those drafted were required to serve for the duration of the war, with compulsory military service ending "four months after a proclamation of peace by the President."¹¹

Ultimately, Crowder's efforts resulted in a dramatic metamorphosis in the Army: in April 1917, the Army consisted of two-thirds Regular and one-third federalized National Guardsmen. When the fighting in

Europe ended in November 1918, almost three million men had been drafted into the Army, with millions more working in war-related industries. The Army at the end of the war was 77 percent National Army (draftees), 10 percent National Guard, and 13 percent Regular. This was an amazing transformation when one remembers that only six percent of all soldiers who served in the Union Army during the Civil War had been drafted. Secretary of War Newton Baker was so pleased with Crowder that he was offered a promotion to three-star rank in 1918. Uncomfortable with the idea of being a “swivel chair” lieutenant general, Crowder refused the promotion and instead—unsuccessfully—lobbied for a field command in France.

A number of judge advocates assisted Crowder in his work as Provost Marshal General, including Charles Beecher Warren and John Henry Wigmore. An 1891 Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Michigan, Warren was Crowder’s chief of staff, and in that position he drafted the regulations administering the Selective Service Act. Warren also answered “hundreds of questions from state governors, congressmen, and local board regarding exemptions” and deferments from the draft.¹²

Warren also had to warn state officials when they were violating the law. In late 1917, for example, he informed local draft boards in California and Nevada that they did not have the legal authority to turn away or try to dissuade teachers from enlisting. Major Warren also informed South Carolina that it was illegal for state officials to turn away African-American men who wanted to enlist in the Army.¹³

Major John H. Wigmore was at the pinnacle of his career as a lawyer and academ-

ic when he joined tJAG Crowder’s staff as Chief, Statistical Division, Office of the Provost Marshal General. In this assignment, Wigmore originated a general plan of statistical tables that classified young men who were registering for the draft. Over ten million individuals were screened and classified under the system devised by Wigmore, which also included deferments for industry and agriculture.

In addition to organizing conscription under the Selective Service Act, Major Wigmore did liaison work with many other government agencies. He also was a member of the War Department’s Committee on Education and Special Training, and was instrumental in organizing the Student Army Training Corps (SATC) program. The program established “a military unit in every college that could furnish a minimum of one-hundred able-bodied men of military age.”¹⁴ Ultimately, the SATC was on 157 colleges and universities by April 1918, and student-draftees were trained in a variety of trades needed for the war effort.

In recognition of his services, Wigmore was promoted to lieutenant colonel in early 1918 and to colonel later that year. When Colonel Wigmore left active duty in May 1919, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal “for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in connection with the administration of the Selective Service Law during the war.”¹⁵

In addition to his work with the Selective Service, Wigmore also found time to serve on the editorial board revising the 1917 *Manual for Courts-Martial, U.S. Army*, and he personally authored the chapter on evidence. Since his authoritative text on evidence had been published some



Major Felix Frankfurter would later serve on the U.S. Supreme Court from 1939 to 1962.

years earlier, it made perfect sense for him to write this portion of the *Manual*.¹⁶

Another World War I judge advocate who served only in Washington, D.C., was Major Felix Frankfurter, the future Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Born in Vienna, Austria in 1882, Frankfurter came to America when he was 12 years old.

Although he spoke no English when his family arrived in New York, he was a brilliant student and completed high school and college in a special program at the City College of New York in 1902. Frankfurter subsequently graduated first in his class at Harvard Law School in 1906.

In January 1917, Professor Frankfurter was a member of Harvard's law school faculty when, with war on the horizon, he accepted a direct commission as a major in the Reserve Corps of the JAGD. After the United States entered World War I in April, Frankfurter moved from Massachusetts to Washington, D.C., for duty in the Office of the Secretary of War—where he served as Secretary of War Henry Stimson's legal counsel.

He worked a variety of issues, including the legal status of conscientious objectors, and wartime relations with labor and industry. Major Frankfurter refused to wear a uniform while on active duty but, as Frankfurter was close friends with tJAG Crowder, he apparently was allowed



Brigadier General Hugh S. Johnson later headed President Roosevelt's National Recovery Act.

to wear only civilian clothes. In his memoirs, Frankfurter explained why:

The reason I didn't want to go into uniform was because I knew enough about doings in the War Department to know that every pipsqueak Colonel would feel he was more important than a Major. As a civilian I would get into the presence of a General without saluting, clicking my heels, and having the Colonel outside say, "You wait. He's got a Colonel in there."¹⁷

After leaving active duty, Frankfurter continued his stellar career. He declined to be Solicitor General in 1933 but accepted President Roosevelt's nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1939. Frankfurter

served as an associate justice until retiring in 1962.

Major Hugh S. Johnson also served exclusively in Washington, D.C. Johnson, who had served as General John J. Pershing's judge advocate during the Punitive Expedition into Mexico, later headed President Roosevelt's National Recovery Act (NRA) during the Great Depression. His bluntness and colorful use of language while at the NRA, soon familiar to most Americans through its "blue eagle" symbol, also earned him the nickname "Iron Pants." Johnson popularized words like "bunk," "crack-down," and "chisler"—words that are still part of the American lexicon.¹⁸

Born in Kansas in 1882, Johnson graduated from West Point in 1903. After his

service with Pershing in Mexico, Johnson returned to Washington, D.C., where, in May 1917, he was made Deputy Provost Marshal General and tasked with helping to draft the regulatory framework that would implement the Selective Service Act. By 1918, Johnson was a brigadier general and in charge of the Army's Purchase and Supply Branch. According to the U.S. Army's Center of Military History, Johnson was "brilliant, young, impatient and abrasive" and soon in "hot water with many of his military colleagues, including the Chief of Staff."¹⁹ Johnson left the Army "disgruntled," but with a clear understanding of how government bureaucracy worked. He also had acquired a reputation as a problem-solver. Johnson became a successful businessman and was part-owner of a farm tractor manufacturing company in the 1920s.

Other Locations

The Army outside Washington, D.C., was likewise concerned with raising, training and equipping the millions of new soldiers who would fight the Central Powers. While the 1st and 2d Divisions were formed in France, all other divisions were raised in the United States and then shipped to France. As these divisions were formed, and National Army and National Guard training camps were created in various locations to transform civilians into combat-ready soldiers, judge advocates were assigned to them to provide legal advice.

Since instilling discipline was a key aspect in building a new division, Army lawyers spent most of their time advising commanders on the appropriateness of a court-martial for misconduct, as well as

reviewing completed courts-martial prior to action by the convening authority. The experiences of Lieutenant Colonel John P.C.B. Hill, the judge advocate for the 29th Division, were fairly typical for a National Guard unit. Created from Guard units in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and New Jersey, the division trained at Camp Meade, Maryland and Camp McClellan, Alabama. During Hill's tenure as the top lawyer in the division, the 29th's biggest disciplinary problem was soldiers who had decided to take "French leave," a term for Absent Without Leave (AWOL) in that era. Commanders in the division convened more than 200 special courts-martial, and those convicted at trial for AWOL were demoted, lost pay and received terms of imprisonment averaging two weeks.

The high number of AWOLs was chiefly the result of the division's training locations, in that most of the soldiers came from nearby states and this meant that going home did not require much time or distance. But they often got in trouble because the war's strain on railroads meant that soldiers often had a difficult time returning to their training before being caught. The 29th Division also convened 80 general courts-martial before it shipped to France, and sixteen officers were dismissed from the service after being found guilty of offenses like being drunk on duty and failure to obey a superior officer.²⁰

Another typical experience for a judge advocate outside Washington, D.C., was that of Major Samuel D. Pepper at the 32d Division. The division was training at Camp MacArthur in Waco, Texas. Although the 27,000 soldiers were busy learning infantry techniques, gas warfare, and basic military drill, there still was enough time to get into trouble. The

unit's first court-martial occurred in October 1917, when two guardsmen deserted and attempted to return home to Idaho. Both of the soldiers were captured, and subsequently prosecuted. Each received a dishonorable discharge and confinement at hard labor for one year.

Less than a week later, Senator Borah of Idaho wrote a letter to the division commander asking that the two men have their sentences reduced so that they could be returned to the ranks. Major Pepper recommended to General Henry Allen, who was then in command of the 32d, that he reduce the terms of imprisonment to two months and set aside the dishonorable discharges. Allen agreed and the two men rejoined the unit.

Most of the courts-martial in the 32d Division involved desertion, AWOL, or alcohol-related offenses such as fighting or being drunk on duty. But Pepper also advised on a court-martial for a unique military offense that continues to bedevil commanders today. A few soldiers refused to be inoculated against smallpox, and this refusal was the violation of a lawful order. Major Pepper understood why a soldier would refuse to be inoculated, as he too had suffered a high fever and diarrhea after his vaccinations. But while he was sympathetic, Pepper informed the division commander that the refusals, if permitted to go unchecked, would weaken good order and discipline. Major Pepper's advice was the same as would be expected from a judge advocate advising a commander today.²¹

Some Army lawyers dealt with high-profile courts-martial, and Major Mendel Smith's involvement in *United States v. Lankford* is a good illustration. While serving as the judge advocate for the 11th Division at Camp Meade, Maryland,

Smith reviewed the trial of Private Jeff W. Lankford, who had murdered a fellow soldier. On October 20, 1918, in full view of a mess hall, Lankford stabbed Corporal Robert E. Nelson in the back of the head. The night before the assault, Lankford had told his friends that he was "going to fuck up Corporal Nelson if it cost him fifteen years" and that "Nelson had given him a dirty deal." Apparently, Nelson had discovered that Lankford had stolen bread while on kitchen patrol duty, and he had punished Lankford by revoking his off-base pass. The day before the murder, when Nelson confronted Lankford with the theft of the bread, Lankford had attacked Nelson. Nelson, however, got the better of the fight as Nelson hit Lankford in the mouth, which resulted in Lankford being admitted to the hospital. When Lankford attacked Nelson with a knife in the mess hall, it was clear to all who saw the event that Lankford wanted revenge, since he shouted for all to hear that they should "take the son of a bitch outside and let him die."²²

Lankford's defense at trial was that he had acted in self-defense and only used a knife after Nelson had attacked him. The panel members, however, rejected this argument as the evidence was overwhelming that Lankford had initiated the assault in the mess hall. But Major Smith was troubled by several irregularities in the record. The ongoing influenza pandemic had resulted in the hospitalization of seven of the thirteen panel members and, as required by the Articles of War, the seven substituted members were read the record of trial in open court. The trial judge advocate, Major Louis L. Korn, however, failed to tell the new panel members that they had the right to recall any witnesses who had previously testified if they wanted to hear them testify in person or ask them any other questions.

Smith also concluded from the record that Korn had asked many “improper leading questions” at trial, and that Lankford’s inexperienced defense counsel had failed to object.

To Major Smith, however, the most egregious aspect of *United States v. Lankford* was that the record suggested that Major Korn had “colluded” with the court president to limit Lankford’s cross-examination rights. Smith knew that Korn was not the typical trial judge advocate in this era of non-lawyer trial and defense counsel at courts-martial. On the contrary, Korn was a graduate of Georgetown University’s law school and a major in the JAGD. Despite his concerns over the fairness of the proceedings, Smith recommended that the findings and sentence be approved. As Smith put it, “it is plain that the accused nursed, during the night before the kill-

ing, a deadly revenge.” The Army hanged Lankford for murder on December 18, 1918, after Secretary of War Baker approved the results of trial.²³

A final note on JAGD work outside Washington, D.C. While the majority of legal advice involved courts-martial, judge advocates did perform some legal assistance as part of their duties. For the first time in history, Congress had enacted legislation to protect soldiers who were far from home and consequently were unable to attend to their personal affairs. The newly enacted Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Civil Relief Act helped soldiers by postponing civil suits, judgments, attachments, garnishments, evictions, mortgages, foreclosures, installment payments, and prior tax obligations during terms of military service.²⁴ Judge advocates located at training camps also routinely assisted unit logisti-



The largest murder trial in the history of the United States was a court-martial at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, November 1917.



Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon supported reforms to the Articles of War.

cians in negotiating contracts with local merchants for construction materials and food.²⁵

The Houston Riot and the Ansell-Crowder Dispute

No discussion of judge advocates and legal operations in the United States would be complete without examining the 1917 Houston Riot and the resulting dispute between Major General Crowder and Brigadier General Ansell over the Army's mil-

itary justice system. While courts-martial had always been an important part of work in the JAGD, the Army's rapid increase in size had brought with it a significant increase in courts-martial: from 6,200 general courts-martial in 1917 to over 20,000 in 1918.²⁶

As Acting Judge Advocate General in 1917, Ansell came to believe that courts-martial as they existed did not allow sufficient due process to protect an accused against the arbitrary or capricious actions of a commander. The principal basis for Ansell's belief was the first criminal

trial arising out of the riot that occurred in Houston in August 1917, but there was another contemporaneous courts-martial in Texas that also convinced Ansell the Articles of War were flawed. This was the Fort Bliss court-martial of African American soldiers who, after refusing to assemble for drill, were convicted of mutiny, dishonorably discharged and given terms of imprisonment ranging from four to seven years.²⁷

In the months that followed these two Texas cases, Ansell would discover and speak out about courts-martial occurring in the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) that he insisted also proved that there was insufficient due process for an accused. But it was the Houston riot case that upset him the most.

After the United States entered World War I, and the Army began training the thousands of soldiers who would be sent to France to fight against Germany, African American soldiers belonging to the all-Black 24th Infantry Regiment were sent to Houston to act as guards for the construction of a training camp. These soldiers had frequent racial confrontations with the police and white citizens of Houston, some of which had resulted in arrests and beatings.²⁸

On August 23, 1917, after hearing that white police officers in Houston had killed one of their own, about 100 to 150 African-American troopers seized ammunition and firearms and headed for Houston. The rumor was false. No soldier had been killed by the police, but it made no difference because in the violence that followed the inaccurate report, fifteen white civilians were killed and twenty-one were wounded. Four soldiers were killed. A subsequent investigation revealed that the “disturbance”

was the result of a “general dissatisfaction . . . on account of the way some of the police have treated them [the African American soldiers] . . . A good deal of the trouble was caused by the use on the part of the police officers of the word ‘Nigger.’”²⁹

Sixty-three African American soldiers were tried by general court-martial for offenses arising out of the Houston riot, including murder. They were defended by a single defense counsel, who was not a lawyer. Fifty-eight were found guilty of one or more of the charges and the court sentenced thirteen to be hanged. Of the remainder of the convicted soldiers, forty-one received sentences of a dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and confinement at hard labor for life.³⁰

In peacetime, no death sentence could be carried out until confirmed by the president. Since the United States had been at war since April 1917, the Articles of War permitted the commander of an army in the field or a territorial department to order that a death sentence be carried out.³¹ As a result, without any notice to the Army leadership in Washington, D.C., much less uniformed attorneys in the Judge Advocate General’s Department, the general commanding the Southern Department ordered the thirteen soldiers to be hanged. The condemned men learned of their fates on December 9, 1917. They were hanged two days later, without having had any opportunity to request clemency. Of course they could not appeal the findings or sentence to a higher court, since there was no appellate process under the Articles of War as they existed in 1917.³²

Brigadier General Ansell was outraged when informed that the death sentences had been carried out with such haste that

the condemned men had not even had the opportunity to request clemency. Additionally, Ansell was convinced that the speed, secretiveness, and absence of any review or appeal in the case indicated that the Articles of War were deficient—and should be changed to provide more due process for the accused.³³

Ansell was, in particular, convinced that the JAGD must create some sort of appellate structure that would give the Judge Advocate General the power to “review” and “revise” the findings and sentences in serious court-martial sentences.³⁴ Despite his absence from day-to-day legal operations in the Army, Major General Crowder stepped away from his Provost Marshal duties to voice opposition to Ansell’s proposal for an appellate process for courts-martial. In Crowder’s view, the authority of the Judge Advocate General should be advisory only, which meant that the commander in the field could never be bound by the legal opinions of lawyers far removed from military operations.³⁵

At its core, the conflict between the two men was that Ansell believed that the rule of law must be a part of the Army’s military judicial system, and that soldiers deserved to enjoy at least some of the same rights any civilian would enjoy at a civilian criminal proceeding. Crowder, however, insisted that while the rule of law was important, this civilian concept must give way to good order and discipline. Crowder was a traditionalist, and he and those who agreed with him were certain that courts-martial did not exist “to guarantee any person any particular rights, or due process of law, or set procedures, or even to ensure fundamental justice.”³⁶ Rather, military law existed only to maintain military discipline. This explains why Crowder insisted that

court-martial were not courts but instead were an “instrumentality of the executive power having no relation or connection, in law, with the judicial establishments of the country [United States].”³⁷ In short, Congress had created courts-martial so that a commander could properly command the soldiers in his unit. They did not exist other than to enforce discipline. As Ansell put it, the orthodox view of courts-martial was that they “are not courts, but simply the right hand of a military commander.”³⁸

In addition to the Houston riot court-martial, “deplorable” results in other trials convinced Ansell that reforms to the Articles of War were badly needed. In his testimony before the Senate’s Subcommittee on Military Affairs in August 1919, Ansell provided four examples, all involving four men (“boys” in Ansell’s description) under the age of nineteen.³⁹ All four trials took place in the AEF in France. Two soldiers were tried for sleeping while on duty and two soldiers were prosecuted for disobeying an order to go get their equipment and go to drill. All four were sentenced to death. In the trial of the one of the soldiers caught sleeping while on duty, a young lieutenant with no legal training (and described by Ansell as incompetent) allowed the defendant to plead guilty to what was a capital offense. To make matters even worse for the accused, this lieutenant defense counsel called one witness, the defendant’s company commander, and asked that commander, “What is the military record of my client here?” The reply was: “Bad, very bad. One of the worst in the country.” The defendant was sentenced “to be shot to death by musketry.”⁴⁰

In the trial of Private Olen Ledoyen, one of the soldiers who refused to get his equipment and go to drill, Ansell testified



While Major General Enoch Crowder was serving as Provost Marshal General in World War I, Brigadier General Ansell took his place as the Acting Judge Advocate General.

before the Senate that after Ledoyen told the president of the court-martial that he wanted to plead guilty, the court heard from one witness—the lieutenant who had given the order. First Lieutenant Fred M. Logan informed the court that Ledoyen had never given any reason for refusing to drill—only that he gave a “positive, flat refusal with no excuses.”⁴¹ After the court heard from this lieutenant, the defendant was permitted to make an oral statement. Private Ledoyen said: “Lieut. Logan had us out on the hill the day before and we nearly froze to death, and the next day I was so stiff that I could not drill.”⁴² Since Ledoyen had refused to drill on a wintery

day in December 1917, one would think that this oral defense would have carried some weight with the court. It did not. Ledoyen was sentenced to be shot to death.⁴³

It was bad enough that the courts-martial had imposed the death sentence on all four soldiers, but what convinced Ansell that the Articles of War must be changed was that General John J. Pershing, the AEF commander, approved the four death sentences and requested President Woodrow Wilson to confirm them so that the men could be executed. When Major General Crowder, albeit with some misgivings, seemed inclined to support Pershing, An-

sell protested vigorously, writing that the four individuals had received inadequate representation and that the sentences were unduly harsh. As Ansell put it, executing the four men would be “Draconian” and “destroy justice without which all else in human society is of no worth.” While recognizing that “the military mind” would approve of the death penalty in all four courts-martial, Ansell wrote that this “offends against my well-considered sense of law and justice.”⁴⁴ Believing that he needed to go outside official channels if these four men were to be saved, Ansell “leaked word to the press and took the cases, through a congressman, directly to the President,” who commuted the death sentences and ultimately restored the four men to duty.⁴⁵ Ansell later testified that the “the happy effect of clemency” in two of the cases was that one of the soldiers later had been killed in action in the Argonne and that the other had been twice wounded in action before being honorably discharged.⁴⁶ It is unlikely that the dead soldier would have agreed that his death was any “happy effect.” Ansell’s point, however, must have been that if the soldier had been shot by firing squad, this very much would have been a dishonorable death, the stain of which would have marked his memory forever. But by perishing in combat with the enemy, the man arguably had an honorable death.

By mid-August 1918, Ansell had managed to integrate some aspects of military criminal law with civilian legal procedure. Secretary of War Newton Baker, at Ansell’s urging, had issued orders that prohibited the execution of any death sentence until the court-martial record had been “reviewed in writing” and “its legality determined” by a “board of review” that would “act in a manner similar to an appellate tribunal.”⁴⁷ While this was a significant

development, in that there previously had been no appellate structure for reviewing the legality of courts-martial, Ansell now decided that the Articles of War needed additional reform.

The gist of Ansell’s concerns was that courts-martial were not sufficiently judicial and should be more like civilian courts, with attorneys and not Army officer laymen making legal decisions. But lawyers and additional due process meant a corresponding reduction in the authority of commanders in the system, and this outcome brought Ansell in direct conflict with commanders in the Army, who were loath to see their powers reduced. It also brought him into conflict with traditional-minded officers who, while not serving as commanders, nevertheless were opposed to changing a legal system with which they were comfortable. Ansell certainly did not win any friends or influence people when he went public with his criticisms and loudly proclaimed “that the existing system of Military Justice is un-American . . . that it is archaic . . . that it is a system arising out of and regulated by the mere power of Military Command rather than Law.”⁴⁸

After Ansell obtained the support of Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon in December 1918, his reform ideas were converted into legislation and introduced by Chamberlain in January 1919 as Senate Bill 5320, *A Bill to Promote the Administration of Justice*.⁴⁹ In the House, Representative Royal Johnson of North Dakota introduced parallel legislation as H.R. 367. In the hearings that followed in both the House and the Senate, Brigadier General Ansell continued in his denunciation of the Articles of War as they existed:

Army officers acting on a mistaken sense of loyalty and zeal, are accustomed to say, somewhat invidiously, that “courts-martial are the fairest courts in the world.” The public has never shared that view. . . .

This is not a pleasant duty for me to perform. I realize, if I may be permitted to say it, that I am arraigning the institution [the Army] to which I belong—not the institution, but the system and practices under it—an institution which I love and want to serve honorably and faithfully always. Yet an institution has got to be based on justice if it is going to survive, and if it is going to merit the confidence and approval of the American people. Indeed, if our Army is going to be efficient, justice has to be done within it, whether in war or in peace.⁵⁰

Although Chamberlain’s legislation proposed a variety of changes to the Articles of War, the four most important proposed reforms, all of which were Samuel Ansell’s ideas, were: that enlisted men of the same rank as the defendant be permitted to serve on courts-martial juries; that an accused have the right to be represented by military counsel of his choice; that a civilian-judge appellate court be created to act akin to a “supreme court” to review courts-martial convictions; and that a “court judge advocate” be created who would be a quasi-judicial official given powers similar to a judge in a civilian court.⁵¹

These were incredibly radical ideas for the time. Allowing enlisted soldiers to

determine guilt and impose punishment was a direct attack on a commander’s control of courts-martial, given that there was no way to know whether soldiers holding the same rank as the accused would understand, much less accept, the concept that courts-martial were tools of discipline and not courts of justice. Might not such enlisted men also be sympathetic to the defendant and refuse to convict him out of loyalty? Similarly, permitting the defendant to choose his own counsel undermined a commander’s control. What if the accused requested a judge advocate as his defender? This would inject the law and legal due process into what traditionalists insisted was not a judicial court.

As for creating an appellate structure of civilian judges, this was anathema to senior officers in the Army. Not only did it threaten a commander’s control of the military legal system, but civilians reviewing how courts-martial had been tried would never understand that “the prime object of [any] military organization is Victory, not Justice.” Amendments to the Articles of War that adversely affected this “death struggle” for Victory must be opposed. Finally, the idea of having a quasi-judicial official at courts-martial would undermine the purpose of these tribunals. Courts-martial were judgeless by design as they did not exist to dispense justice but rather were tools for enforcing discipline.⁵²

While some in Congress supported Ansell’s proposals, bitter opposition from the War Department and Judge Advocate General Crowder (who was now back in charge after Ansell’s departure) meant that only a few proposals were enacted by Congress when it amended the Articles of War in the Army Reorganization Act of June 4, 1920.⁵³ While the suggestion

that enlisted men be permitted to sit on courts-martial was rejected, the new Articles of War did contain a new requirement that a commander choose only those officers who were best qualified “by reason of age, training, experience and judicial temperament.”⁵⁴ The accused also did not get to select counsel of his own choosing; the commander continued to appoint both prosecutor and defense counsel. As for the idea of a civilian military appeals court, this too was rejected.

But Ansell’s proposals did survive in two areas. A new Article 50 1/2 required the Judge Advocate General to create a Board of Review composed of three or more judge advocates who would review cases involving the death penalty or dismissal of an officer, and those cases where the defendant had been sentenced to a dishonorable discharge or imprisonment in a U.S. penitentiary.⁵⁵ This was an important change because the board of review created by Secretary of War Newton Baker at Ansell’s urging was regulatory only and could be cancelled at any time. Article 50 1/2, however, established this appellate tribunal as a matter of law. Finally, while Ansell did not get his “court judge advocate,” Congress did create a new quasi-judicial official called the “law member” under Article 8. This provision now required that a commander appointing a general court-martial “detail as one of the members” an officer from the JAGD. This so-called “law member” ruled on interlocutory questions and also instructed the court members on the presumption of innocence and the elements of the offense (or offenses) that the prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable doubt. But the new law member was limited in his authority to control the proceedings, as a majority of the jury members could overrule any

decision by the law member—except as to the admissibility of evidence—by a majority vote.⁵⁶

In March 1919, Brigadier General Ansell was demoted from brigadier general to lieutenant colonel. As the Army expanded during World War I, many officers were given temporary higher ranks and Ansell fell into this category. Now, with hostilities at an end and the Army demobilizing and downsizing, almost all officers lost their temporary ranks and reverted to their permanent grades. For example, then-Colonel George C. Marshall, who would reach five-star rank in World War II, reverted from temporary colonel to his permanent rank of captain.⁵⁷ Undoubtedly concerned about the optics of Ansell’s demotion, Secretary of War Baker announced that this loss of rank “had absolutely nothing to do with [Ansell’s] criticism of the existing [court-martial] system.”⁵⁸ Ansell, however, did not believe this statement. Some congressmen and senators also thought that the demotion was really punishment.⁵⁹ Disgusted with what he believed was simply retaliation against him for his reform efforts, Ansell resigned his officer’s commission and joined Edward S. Bailey in opening the law firm of *Ansell and Bailey* in Washington, D.C.⁶⁰ Bailey, who had been practicing law in the District of Columbia since 1897, had served as a judge advocate in the Office of the Judge Advocate General during World War I and developed a close relationship with then-Brigadier General Ansell. Consequently, when Ansell decided to remain in Washington, D.C. after leaving active duty, it made sense to establish a civilian law practice with an attorney familiar with law and lawyering in the District.⁶¹

While many judge advocates did critically important work in the United States, most wanted to deploy to Europe and join the roughly two million “Doughboys” in General Pershing’s AEF. As Chapter 3 shows, judge advocates played important roles in the forty-two combat divisions, seven corps, and two armies of the AEF.



Secretary of War Newton D. Baker (blindfolded) draws the first number in the draft of young Americans for military duty in World War I, July 20, 1917.

Endnotes

¹ James Brown Scott, *Judge Advocates in the Army*, AM. J. INT'L L. 650 (July 1917).

² JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS, U.S. ARMY, *THE ARMY LAWYER: A HISTORY OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS* 116 (1975) [hereinafter *THE ARMY LAWYER*].

³ Scott, *supra* note 1, at 651.

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ While he could have served in the JAGD, Gaspar Griswold Bacon (1886-1947) decided instead to serve as a Field Artillery officer during World War I. He was a member of the 81st Division and left active duty as a major. During World War II, Bacon obtained a commission as a major in the Army Air Forces and took part in the D-Day landings in Normandy on June 6, 1944. He was honorably discharged as a colonel in 1945. Parkman Dexter Howe, *Gaspar Griswold Bacon*, PROCEEDINGS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY 426-428 (Oct. 1947-May 1950).

⁷ STANLEY WEINTRAUB, 15 STARS: EISENHOWER, MACARTHUR, MARSHALL 5 (2007).

⁸ *THE ARMY LAWYER*, *supra* note 2. For a comprehensive study of Crowder and the JAGD in World War I, see JOSHUA E. KASTENBERG, *TO RAISE AND DISCIPLINE AN ARMY: MAJOR GENERAL ENOCH H. CROWDER, THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE, AND THE REALIGNMENT OF CIVIL AND MILITARY RELATIONS IN WORLD WAR I* (2017).

⁹ Prior to 31 January 1924, the top uniformed lawyer in the Army was "the Judge Advocate General." On that day, however, War Department General Orders No. 2, announced that the position would now be known as "The Judge Advocate General."

¹⁰ For more on Crowder, see DAVID A. LOCKMILLER, *ENOCH H. CROWDER: SOLDIER, LAWYER AND STATESMAN* (1955). See also Fred L. Borch, *The Greatest Judge Advocate in History? The Extraordinary Life of Major General Enoch H. Crowder (1859-1932)*, ARMY LAW., May 2012, at 1-3.

¹¹ BERNARD ROSTKER, *I WANT YOU! THE EVOLUTION OF THE ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE* 24 (2006). For more on the draft in World War I, see GERALD SHENK, *WORK OR FIGHT* (2008). See also GEORGE Q. FLYNN, *THE DRAFT, 1940-1973* (1993).

¹² KASTENBERG, *supra* note 8, at 110.

¹³ After the war, Warren was a successful diplomat. He served as a legal advisor to the U.S. delegation at the Paris Peace Conference. In 1921, he was appointed by President Warren Harding to be ambassador to Japan. After having served as high commissioner to Mexico to reestablish normal diplomatic ties, Warren was named Ambassador to Mexico by President Calvin Coolidge in 1924.

¹⁴ Marshall S. Brown, *Records of the Student Army Training Corps*, N.Y. UNIV., <http://dlib.nyu.edu/findin-gaids/html/archives/satc.html> (last visited Sept. 15, 2020).

¹⁵ War Department, Gen. Orders No. 10 (1920).

¹⁶ John Henry Wigmore retained his status as a Reserve Officer after World War I, and he signed his last oath of office in 1940 at the age of 77. Three years later, on April 20, 1943, Professor Wigmore died. He is interred in Arlington National Cemetery.

¹⁷ THE ARMY LAWYER, *supra* note 2, at 118. For a short biography of Frankfurter, see MELVIN I. UROFSKY, FELIX FRANKFURTER: JUDICIAL RESTRAINT AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES (1991).

¹⁸ For more on Johnson's tenure at the NRA, see Hugh S. Johnson, *Man of the Year*, TIME, Jan. 1, 1934 (cover credit, O.J. Jordan).

¹⁹ See *Hugh Samuel Johnson*, ARLINGTON NAT'L CEMETERY, <http://www.arlingtoncemetery.net/hsjohnson.htm> (last visited June 6, 2018).

²⁰ KASTENBURG, *supra* note 8, at 135.

²¹ *Id.* at 133.

²² *Id.*

²³ *Id.* at 134.

²⁴ Passed by Congress in May 1918, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act (with some modifications) remains in effect today as the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, 50 U.S.C. §§ 3901-4043.

²⁵ KASTENBURG, *supra* note 8, at 132.

²⁶ THE ARMY LAWYER, *supra* note 2, at 105.

²⁷ The Houston riot occurred on August 23, 1917. The day before, on August 22, 1917, fourteen soldiers at Fort Bliss, Texas, had refused to assemble for drill. At the time, the men had been under arrest for minor infractions and, because an Army regulation provided that soldiers under arrest should not attend drill, the soldiers had refused to obey the order of First Lieutenant Harry A. Harvey to assemble for drill.

Lieutenant Harvey was incensed and when the men persisted in refusing to attend a drill formation, they were court-martialed for "voluntarily joining a mutiny." On August 31, 1917, all but three of the accused were found guilty. All those convicted were dishonorably discharged and each received a sentence to confinement of between four and seven years. When he learned of the results in the so-called "Texas Mutiny Cases," Brigadier General Ansell attempted to overturn the verdicts. He insisted that the men had not committed mutiny and that the prosecution had been unfair and unjust. Ansell was unsuccessful, however, because there was no procedure permitting the modification, much less reversal of a court-martial conviction.

For more on the Texas Mutiny Cases, see GARNER L. CHRISTIAN, BLACK SOLDIERS IN JIM CROW TEXAS 1899-1917 (1995); General Court Martial Order No. 1174, Headquarters, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Gen. Court-Martial Order No. 1174 (Oct. 16, 1917). See also THE ARMY LAWYER, *supra* note 2, at 125-26.

While not involving a court-martial, the so-called "Brownsville Affray" also illustrates the lack of legal safeguards for soldiers. In August 1906, some ten to twenty troops from the all-Black 25th Infantry Regiment ran through the streets of Brownsville, Texas, firing their rifles into buildings, seemingly at random. One white man was killed and another injured. While the police did their best to discover the identities of the perpetrators, they failed. Although only a small number of troopers might have been involved in the shootings, the Army decided to punish what it believed was a conspiracy of silence by discharging *every soldier* in the unit. More than 160 men were "discharged without honor and forever debarred from reenlisting . . . and from employment in any civil service position." ANN J. LANE, THE BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR 22 (1971).

²⁸ In July 1866, Congress approved the recruitment of two regiments of African American cavalry and four

of infantry. Ultimately, however, only the 9th and 10th Cavalry and 24th and 25th Infantry Regiments were created, and these regiments operated against Native Americans on the western frontier. Although the term “Buffalo Soldiers” is sometimes used to describe these soldiers, recent scholarship indicates that nineteenth century Black enlisted men never used these words to describe themselves and considered the word “buffalo” to be an insult. This means that “although many black regulars had great racial as well as professional pride, they did not express it by a nickname.” WILLIAM A. DOBACK & THOMAS D. PHILLIPS, *THE BLACK REGULARS 1866-1898*, at xvii (2001).

²⁹ JOHN M. LINDLEY, *A SOLDIER IS ALSO A CITIZEN: THE CONTROVERSY OVER MILITARY JUSTICE* 15 (1990). For more on the Houston riot, see CHRISTIAN, *supra* note 27, at 145-72.

³⁰ ROBERT V. HAYNES, *A NIGHT OF VIOLENCE: THE HOUSTON RIOTS OF 1917*, at 271 (1976). Only four soldiers received terms of lesser imprisonment.

³¹ *A MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL* 316 (1917).

³² LINDLEY, *supra* note 29, at 20-22.

³³ Terry W. Brown, *The Crowder-Ansell Dispute: The Emergence of General Samuel T. Ansell*, 35 MIL. L. REV. 4-8 (1967).

³⁴ *Id.* at 4; U.S. SENATE, SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS, STATEMENT OF SAMUEL T. ANSELL, ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY JUSTICE—PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLES OF WAR, AUG. 26, 1919, at 127 [hereinafter STATEMENT OF ANSELL].

³⁵ Brown, *supra* note 33, at 5-6.

³⁶ JAMES E. VALLE, *ROCKS AND SHOALS: NAVAL DISCIPLINE IN THE AGE OF FIGHTING SAIL* 29 (1980).

³⁷ WILLIAM A. WINTHROP, *MILITARY LAW AND PRECEDENTS* 54 (2nd ed. 1920). Winthrop’s views about courts-martial were considered to be nearly sacrosanct among Army lawyers of the World War I era.

³⁸ STATEMENT OF ANSELL, *supra* note 34, at 123.

³⁹ *Id.* at 134-50.

⁴⁰ *Id.* at 135.

⁴¹ *Id.* at 140.

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ *Id.* at 143. In addition to these four death penalty cases, there were other courts-martial with extreme results. For example, a soldier was tried by general court-martial on the single charge of stealing two cans of condensed milk, valued at fourteen cents. He was found guilty and sentenced to three months in jail. Another soldier was tried by a general court-martial for refusing to obey the order of a sergeant to take off his bow tie and for using foul and abusive language toward this sergeant after being put in arrested by the sergeant’s orders. He was found guilty and sentenced to twenty-five years in jail; the convening authority subsequently reduced the convicted man’s sentence to ten years. Edmund M. Morgan, *The Existing Court-Martial System and the Ansell Army Articles*, 29 YALE L. J. 54-55 (1919).

⁴⁵ Luther C. West, *A History of Command Influence on the Military Justice System*, 18 U.C.L.A. L. REV. 29

(1970).

⁴⁶ STATEMENT OF ANSELL, *supra* note 34, at 147.

⁴⁷ War Department, Memorandum, subj: Board of Review, Military Justice Division, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Aug. 6, 1918, *reprinted in* STATEMENT OF ANSELL, *supra* note 34, at 156.

⁴⁸ Samuel T. Ansell, *Military Justice*, 5 CORNELL L. Q. 1 (1919).

⁴⁹ Senate Bill 5320, 65th Congress, 3rd Session (1919).

⁵⁰ STATEMENT OF ANSELL, *supra* note 34, at 29-30.

⁵¹ George G. Bogert, *Courts-Martial Criticisms and Proposed Reforms*, 5 CORNELL L. Q. 28-33 (1919).

⁵² Speech, John A. Wigmore before Maryland State Bar Association (June 28, 1919), *in* 24 MARYLAND STATE BAR ASSOCIATION TRANSACTIONS 183 (1919).

⁵³ 41 U.S. Statutes 787, Chapter II.

⁵⁴ A MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL 9 (1921) [hereinafter MCM 1921].

⁵⁵ “Penitentiary Confinement,” *supra* note 54, MCM, 1921, at 512-13. Under the Articles of War, a court-martial jury had the option to sentence a defendant to a term of confinement in either “disciplinary barracks” operated by the Army, or to direct that he be imprisoned in a penitentiary operated by the Bureau of Prisons. According to the *Manual for Courts-Martial*, “the dividing line between offenses legally punishable by penitentiary and those which are not so necessary . . . is more or less arbitrary.” *Id.* But the implication was that more serious offenders were not sent to disciplinary barracks, which explains why Article 50 1/2 provided that those defendants who had been imprisoned in a penitentiary had their court-martial records reviewed by a Board of Review. *Id.* para. 342a.

⁵⁶ MCM 1921, *supra* note 54, art. 31.

⁵⁷ WEINTRAUB, *supra* note 7, at 121.

⁵⁸ STATEMENT OF ANSELL, *supra* note 34, at 164.

⁵⁹ LINDLEY, *supra* note 29, at 153-55.

⁶⁰ Ernest W. Gibson, *On Trial* (radio transcript), ABC, Feb. 14, 1949, 1, Morgan Papers, Harvard Univ., https://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military_Law/Morgan-Papers/Vol-V-radioscript-ABC.pdf (last visited Oct. 29, 2019).

⁶¹ While the majority of Brigadier General Ansell’s proposed reforms to the 1916 Articles of War were validated when they emerged in the UCMJ in 1950, some scholars have been less than complimentary when examining his dispute with Major General Crowder. Frederick B. Wiener, a prominent attorney who had served as an Army Reserve Judge Advocate in World War II, insisted that Ansell was bitter after failing to convince Crowder and other senior War Department leaders that major reforms should be made to the Articles of War. When Ansell did not get his way, he went public with his criticisms. In Wiener’s opinion, this public airing of the dispute with Crowder was the epitome of disloyalty. Frederick B. Wiener, *The Seamy Side of World War I Court-Martial Controversy*, 123 MIL. L. REV. 109, 127-28 (1989).

Professor Joshua E. Kastenberg also is critical of Ansell. He writes that regardless of the merits of Ansell’s reform proposals, his claim that Crowder “lacked integrity” and was “an imperious master” irreparably damaged Ansell’s stature and inexorably led the Army leadership to oppose most of his reform ideas. KAS-

TENBERG, *supra* note 8, at 355, 390. Kastenberg also argues that Ansell was angry with Crowder because he had expected Crowder to retire in 1919 and support Ansell's promotion to be the Army's top lawyer. When Crowder decided instead to remain on active duty as tJAG (he did not retire until 1923), Ansell felt he had been betrayed and took Crowder's opposition to his reform proposals as a personal affront. *Id.* 353.

Chapter 3

Judge Advocates in the American Expeditionary Forces

When General John J. Pershing arrived in France in June 1917, two judge advocates accompanied him: Lieutenant Colonel Walter A. Bethel and Major Hugh A. Bayne. Ultimately, Brigadier General Bethel (he received a temporary promotion in October 1917) was the top Army lawyer in the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF), with a staff of twenty-nine officers and thirty-nine enlisted men at his main office at Pershing's headquarters in Chaumont.¹ By August 1918, there also were another roughly 100 Army lawyers in France providing legal support to subordinate AEF units, including armies, corps, and divisions.²

Organization of Legal Services

Before General Pershing left American soil for France, he and Major General Crowder had decided that a branch office, headed by a judge advocate brigadier general, must be created in the AEF. The number of U.S. troops in France, and the distance from Washington, D.C., meant that it would be impossible to provide legal advice or oversee courts-martial from the United States, and this necessitated a satellite office in Paris or wherever Pershing should establish his headquarters.

While Brigadier General Bethel and his lawyer colleagues might have desired that the AEF's "Office of the Judge Advocate" be a centralized legal operation in France, it soon was apparent that decentralization was the only feasible organizing principle if judge advocates were to be effective and efficient. Given the turmoil

resulting from war in France, mail, telegraph, and telephone services were slow, unreliable, or non-existent. Additionally, under the Articles of War, it was line officers and not judge advocates who were chiefly responsible for trying and defending courts-martial. Since these line officers regarded courts-martial as a matter to be attended to only after they had performed their wartime mission, common sense required decentralization, with Army lawyers assigned to corps and divisions. Their physical presence at various unit locations would be the best way to help line officers perform their court-martial duties in a timely manner.

As the AEF grew larger and larger, however, Bethel discovered that there were not enough judge advocates to meet the needs and demands of all subordinate commands. Consequently, on December 1, 1917, he sent a message to the AEF's corps and division commanders informing them that if they had attorneys in their units who had been drafted and who had practiced law for at least five years "with excellent success," those men should be told that they could volunteer to serve as judge advocates in a "semi-permanent capacity." The soldiers would not wear JAGD brass on their collars, but they would be doing much of the same work as those lawyers holding commissions as judge advocates—work that they might find more professionally rewarding than service in another branch.³

At AEF headquarters, Brigadier General Bethel decided to organize his office into nine "bureaus" or departments: Executive Administration, Discipline and Courts-Martial, Contracts and Fi-



Brigadier General Walter A. Bethel was the senior judge advocate in the AEF.

nance, War Risk Insurance, Administrative Law, Transportation Matters, French and International Law, Civil Affairs, and Constitutional and Statute Law. While Army lawyers of the day had considerable familiarity with courts-martial and administrative law, they had little to no experience with legal matters relating to

transportation (railroads and shipping) and French and international law. Walter Bethel, however, had served almost fifteen years as a judge advocate, so he was more experienced than most of his fellow lawyers in uniform. Since there was no “JAG School” in existence, which meant that all Army lawyers learned “on the job,”



Lieutenant Colonel Edwin C. McNeil at his desk at the U.S. Military Academy ca. 1923.

attorneys with Bethel's background were even more important in the ever-expanding AEF.

Born in Smyra, Ohio, in November 1866, Walter Augustus Bethel entered the U.S. Military Academy when he was eighteen years old. He graduated in 1889, ranking 14th in a class of 49. Commissioned in the artillery, Bethel studied law in his off-duty hours and earned an LL.B. from Atlanta Law School in 1892 and an LL.M. from Columbia (now George Washington) University in 1894.

Despite his legal education, Bethel could not transfer to the JAGD because the

Department was quite small and there were no open billets. Consequently, it was not until 1903 that then-Captain Bethel finally obtained an appointment as a judge advocate major. Since Congress had decreed in 1901 that the total strength of the JAGD would be twelve officers, six of whom were majors,⁴ for Bethel to obtain one of these six appointments was a significant achievement. After he exchanged his artillery brass for JAGD insignia, Major Bethel served in a variety of locations, including the Philippines from 1905 to 1907 and the U.S. Military Academy (as the professor of law) from 1909 to 1914. In 1917, General Pershing selected Bethel to be the AEF's

judge advocate, and he sailed with Pershing and the rest of the original AEF staff to Europe on the *S.S. Baltic* in the June 1917.⁵

Another judge advocate in Bethel's office at AEF headquarters was Lieutenant Colonel Edwin Colyer "Mac" McNeil. Born in Minnesota in November 1882, McNeil graduated from the U.S. Military Academy 1907 and was commissioned as an infantry second lieutenant. Five years later, then-First Lieutenant McNeil was detailed to the JAGD so that he could enroll in Columbia University Law School in New York City. After earning his LL.B. two years later, McNeil was promoted to captain and assigned as the Judge Advocate, 11th Division, with duty in El Paso, Texas.

After America's entry into World War I in April 1917, McNeil was promoted to major and assigned to the Office of the Judge Advocate, Southern Department, located at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. In February 1918, Major McNeil left Texas for France and the AEF. After arriving, he attended the Army's newly created General Staff College at Langres, France. When he completed his studies there, McNeil was assigned to Brigadier General Bethel's office, where he was put in charge of the Discipline and Courts-Martial Division.

McNeil's earlier service as an infantry officer, combined with his legal knowledge, made him both efficient and effective. Bethel also praised McNeil's outstanding "ability to develop the civilian lawyers under him as military lawyers, and make them useful almost from the very beginning." For his superb service in Bethel's branch office, Lieutenant Colonel McNeil (he was promoted in July 1918) would later be awarded the newly created Distinguished Service Medal. The cita-

tion for the award lauds his "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as assistant judge advocate," in particular "his excellent administrative ability and sound judgment . . . which enabled his department to expeditiously handle many questions of great moment."⁶

At the headquarters of the AEF's subordinate logistical command, called the Services of Supply (SOS),⁷ and located in Tours, France, judge advocates organized their legal operations in a manner similar to Bethel, as did Army lawyers at SOS's subordinate Base Sections 1 through 9 and judge advocates at armies, corps and divisions—at least to the greatest extent practicable. There were never enough judge advocates, however, to handle all the legal work generated in an AEF consisting of almost two million men. Accordingly, lawyers already in France serving as enlisted soldiers or in other branches were recruited by Brigadier General Bethel and his subordinates to work in locations where they could be of use to the JAGD.⁸

Conflict of Laws

Almost immediately, Army lawyers in France faced a fundamental challenge: determining the extent to which French civil and criminal law applied to the AEF as an institution and to the nearly two million American soldiers who would live, work and fight on French soil. How should this conflict of laws being resolved? What agreements, if any, should be negotiated with the French authorities to govern the status U.S. forces? Since the modern Status of Forces Agreement (or "SOFA," as it is known colloquially) did not come into existence until after World War II, it fell

to Pershing and his judge advocates to determine the legal rights and privileges that Americans would have while serving on French soil.

Somewhat surprisingly, it was not the exercise of French criminal jurisdiction over AEF personnel that came up first, but rather the applicability of French business, contract and labor law to the AEF. There were two incidents of note. Soon after U.S. troops arrived in France, an officers' mess was organized in Paris and "preliminary negotiations" conducted with a French chef who might serve as the cook. For whatever reason, the mess did not come to pass and the French chef, believing that he had been wronged, appealed to the *Conseil de Prudhommes*. As a result, this quasi-judicial body, which existed to settle disputes between employers and employees, summoned Major General Francis Kernan, the commander of the SOS, to appear before it. Kernan was to explain to the Conseil why it should not award the aggrieved French chef the sum of forty francs for salary, sixty francs for breach of contract, plus the ten francs as an indemnity.⁹ The second incident involved the *S.S. Berwind*, a freighter that was operating as part of the Army Transport Service.¹⁰ While in the harbor of Bordeaux, it struck a French-owned vessel, causing significant damage. The French owner immediately filed a claim with the local *Tribunal du Commerce*, demanding that the *Berwind* be seized and held until a surety bond was posted for its release. A representative of the Army Transport Service, without considering the wisdom or necessity of doing so, posted a bond with the French court. But the seizure of the *Berwind* was only one of several instances involving Army Transport Service ships; other vessels were seized in Brest, La Rochelle, and Nantes.¹¹

As the Americans soon discovered, the French authorities in Paris were willing to accept that the AEF was an instrumentality of the United States and that it was improper under the doctrine of sovereign immunity for any French judicial body to attempt to exercise jurisdiction over it. The problem was that various localities and communities outside Paris were not always willing to accept this principle of international law. Ultimately, two circulars from the French Ministry of Justice, published in February and March 1918, announced that the AEF was immune from civil process, and this resolved the issue of governmental immunity—at least for civil matters.

The issue of criminal jurisdiction actually was easier to revolve, chiefly because the French not only recognized that the Army's Articles of War existed but also that the Americans were quite capable and willing to punish offenders. Initially, an informal "gentlemen's agreement" covering the exercise of criminal jurisdiction resulted after a series of meetings between the Judge Advocate, Headquarters, AEF, the Judge Advocate, SOS, and Mr. Edouard Ignace, French Undersecretary of State for Military Justice. This agreement provided that the U.S. Army had *exclusive* criminal jurisdiction over all soldiers. In January 1918, this informal agreement was superseded by an exchange of diplomatic notes between the U.S. Secretary of State and the French Ambassador to Washington.¹² Consequently, criminal jurisdiction in regards to soldiers and marines was never an issue.

While the intent of this January 1918 exchange of notes was to avoid any future misunderstandings—and it did with regard to those wearing uniforms—it left one important issue unanswered: wheth-



Brigadier General Walter A. Bethel (fourth from left) and members of Discipline and Court-Martial Section, Judge Advocate's Office, AEF, 1918.

er civilians employed by the AEF were subject to court-martial jurisdiction. This was because the text of the official notes provided that all “persons” subject to the jurisdiction of the Articles of War were subject to trial by court-martial. Since Article 2 of the Articles of War provided that “all *persons . . . serving with the armies of the United States*”¹³ were subject to trial by court-martial, this meant that American civilians in the AEF—laborers, Red Cross workers, Y.M.C.A. employees, Salvation Army personnel, and the like—could be prosecuted for violating military criminal law. Some were tried. At the 40th Division, for example, twenty civilian laborers were prosecuted at general courts-martial.¹⁴

But did this provision also mean that a civilian worker, French or some other nationality, employed by the AEF, could be tried by court-martial? This ambiguity was not resolved until October 1918, when a supplemental circular published by the French Ministry of Justice announced that the American military could not exercise criminal jurisdiction over French citizens or any other non-U.S. nationals in their employ. The issue of court-martial jurisdiction over civilians was not academic, as “one enterprising judge advocate” in AEF Base Section No. 2 seriously considered prosecuting some Spanish civilian employees for larceny.¹⁵

A final note on conflict of laws issues in World War I, but involving American

soldiers stationed in England. Major John B. White, the “Judge Advocate, Base Section No. 3, American Troops in England,” worked closely with British authorities in crafting legislation that would give the U.S. Army criminal jurisdiction over its own troops. In fact, White was the principal author of the entire law, which was titled “Discipline of Forces of His Majesty’s Allies in the United Kingdom.” It permitted “the naval and military authorities and courts of an Ally” on British soil to exercise “all such powers as are conferred on them by the law of that Ally.” In other words, if U.S. military law authorized the Army to prosecute soldiers stationed in the United Kingdom, the British authorities had no objection. In fact, the law directed British authorities to order *any non-U.S. citizen* (provided his or her travel expenses were paid) to appear “as a witness and give evidence” at any U.S. military criminal proceeding.¹⁶

From the American perspective, this legislation was key to maintaining good order and discipline over U.S. troops in England. Consequently, White’s work, like that of his colleagues in France, aided overall mission success. After all, just as the French could have insisted that they alone had exclusive criminal jurisdiction over Americans in uniform, the U.K. authorities likewise might have refused to permit a foreign military court to hold proceedings on British soil.

Major White’s background deserves a brief mention, if for no other reason than he already was fifty years old when he deployed to England. After all, the Acting Judge Advocate General, Brigadier General Samuel Ansell, was six years younger, and most judge advocates White’s age

were colonels. But John Baker White must have had talents that the JAGD wanted.

Born in Romney, West Virginia in 1869, White’s formal education ended when he graduated from high school. But, as did many men of his day, White “studied law” with a law firm in Charleston, West Virginia and, when he felt ready, took the Supreme Court of Appeals examination to be a lawyer. He passed the Bar in 1897. Prior to becoming an attorney, White served in the West Virginia National Guard from 1888 to 1897, and in the 1st West Virginia Volunteers during the War with Spain. This prior military experience almost certainly made him more likely to be offered a commission as a judge advocate in December 1917, despite his age.¹⁷

Courts-Martial and Discipline

By November 1918, the consensus among judge advocates in Europe was that the AEF had been “over court-martialed.” By this phrase they meant that there had been too many courts-martial in France during the war because too many commanding officers had abused their “broad discretionary powers” under the Articles of War. This abuse took two forms. First, commanders “were prone to prefer charge against a soldier for the slightest infraction.”¹⁸ Second, these same officers were inclined to seek trial by general court-martial rather than seeking an alternate disposition like special or summary courts-martial. Since the commander of any army, corps, division or *separate* brigade in the AEF had the power to appoint a general court-martial, this meant that thousands of general courts had been convened, along with special and summary courts-martial.¹⁹

Part of the explanation for too many courts-martial in the AEF was that many commanders, especially at the company level, were newly commissioned line officers with little experience of command. They did not understand that summary and special courts often were the more appropriate level of tribunal for minor offenses. These same commanders also did not appreciate that the 104th Article of War, the forerunner of Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), was another tool for maintaining good order and discipline. That provision allowed commanders to handle minor crimes by imposing “disciplinary punishments” like the withholding of privileges, extra duty, and restriction.²⁰

This explains why, early in the AEF’s existence, judge advocates looked for ways to reduce the number of courts-martial, especially general courts. At the SOS, for example, Army lawyers persuaded their commanding general to issue a General Orders directing all subordinate commanders to *reduce* the number of requests for general courts-martial by instead using special and summary courts, and the 104th Article of War. Ultimately, this General Orders did succeed in keeping the number of trials by general court-martial in the SOS to a minimum—a policy adopted in the AEF generally.

Another problem with military justice in the AEF was that “untrained trial judge advocates, and inadequate clerical aid, especially court reporters,” harmed the process. Since absent extraordinary circumstances, there were no lawyers at any level of courts-martial in World War I, and no military judge or other quasi-judicial official to oversee the court proceedings, the prosecution of every case depended upon a line officer. Usually, the trial judge advo-

cate was a lieutenant who not only had little experience with the Articles of War and might never have prosecuted a case, but this junior officer naturally viewed this legal work as a distraction from his assigned line officer duties. The end result was that records of trial were poorly prepared and failed to comply with the “technical requirements” of the law, which meant that Army lawyers reviewing these records had to return them to the trial judge advocate for correction before action could be taken on the findings and sentence.²¹

For summary and special courts-martial, this was not usually a problem, since the Articles of War did not authorize the recording of oral testimony received by the court or arguments made during the proceedings, and this meant a summarized written record.²² For general courts, however, a stenographer almost always transcribed the proceedings in shorthand and produced a verbatim record.²³ Given the seriousness of the offenses usually prosecuted at general courts, this meant that the need for an accurate and complete record of trial was more important. Again, using legal operations at the SOS as an illustration, judge advocates decided that the best way to increase accuracy was to create and distribute a “sample general court-martial” record. This sample was given to every panel president along with a memorandum detailing the errors most likely to occur at trial or be found in records, and instructions on how to avoid or correct these mistakes, or both. Since line officers in the SOS *alone* tried some 30,000 special and summary courts-martial and over 500 general courts between April 1917 and July 1919, reducing errors in records of trial was critical to the efficiency of military justice.²⁴

There were other important reasons for AEF judge advocates to want commanders to dispose of offenses at the lowest possible level. A general court required a panel of no fewer than 13 officers, and this was a significant administrative burden for a unit when a special court required but three officers and a summary court consisted of a single officer. Finally, stenographers were always in short supply and this was yet another reason to encourage commanders to choose special or summary courts when selecting the tribunal for an accused.

An issue related to the “over court-martialed” AEF was determining the location at which soldiers with lengthy sentences to confinement should be imprisoned, especially since convening and trying more general courts-martial inexorably meant sentences with longer terms of confinement than were possible at special or summary courts-martial. As a matter of policy, General Pershing wanted to establish a military prison on French soil where soldiers sentenced to long jail terms would serve their punishment. He did not want to send convicted men to a prison located in the United States because Pershing believed that if troublemakers in uniform learned that they would not be required to serve their jail time in the theater of war, they would be more likely to commit crimes.

Brigadier General Bethel, however, thought otherwise and he persuaded Pershing that this was bad disciplinary policy for several reasons. Guards, doctors, and cooks would be required for an AEF prison. Besides this administrative burden, there was the real possibility that a facility full of American soldiers serving long terms of confinement at hard labor increased the chance of a prison riot. Both Bethel and Pershing knew that there had



Lieutenant Colonel Marion W. Howze
was the Division Judge Advocate
at the 77th Division.

been mutinies and riots in the British and French armies, and no one wanted this to occur in the AEF. As a result of Bethel's arguments, Pershing decided that all soldiers who received confinement in excess of one year would be shipped to military prisons located at Governor's Island, New York, Alcatraz, California, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Since Army transport ships returning to American soil were usually empty of cargo and passengers, shipping convicted soldiers home cost very little.²⁵

As for the offenses prosecuted in the AEF, the majority of crimes committed by enlisted personnel were of a military nature, such as absence without leave, disorderly conduct, disobedience of orders and disrespect. Another significant source of prosecutions was General Pershing's requirement that all soldiers who contracted venereal disease were to be tried at sum-



Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley (front row third from right) was a judge advocate in France in World War I.

mary courts-martial. Initially, Pershing had wanted to withhold pay from soldiers who were infected with syphilis or gonorrhea.²⁶ But when Brigadier General Bethel informed Pershing that there was no legal basis to take pay from soldiers for this reason, Pershing announced in General Orders No. 6 that all soldiers who were diagnosed as having a venereal disease would be prosecuted at summary courts-martial.

It is important to note that while Pershing had once said that “sexual intercourse is not necessary for good health,” he nonetheless understood that it was inevitable that young soldiers would seek out sex partners.²⁷ What Pershing would not accept was that the inevitable result of sexual indulgence was venereal disease. Since soldiers who contracted syphilis or gonorrhea were immediately unfit for duty, Pershing believed that prosecuting these men would

either promote abstinence or deter other soldiers from failing to practice safe sex, or both. In either case, the end result would be a reduction in venereal disease. Consequently, among their many other duties, Army lawyers carefully checked the reports of the AEF’s Chief Surgeon against results of trial from summary courts-martial to ensure that Pershing’s order was carried out.²⁸

When it came to soldier misconduct, Pershing was most concerned about crimes against French citizens, “and he set a tone for maximizing punishment for this class of offenders from the start.”²⁹ The crimes committed by Private Frank Cadue illustrate how such misconduct was handled. On October 20, 1917, Cadue raped a seven-year-old girl and then killed her. When apprehended by the French police, he admitted to the misconduct. Cadue claimed,

however, that he was drunk at the time and that he did not remember killing the girl. Two days later, Cadue was tried by general court-martial for rape and murder. He was found guilty and hanged two weeks later. The *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, and other newspapers reported on the Cadue case. Despite the swift justice meted out to Cadue, there apparently was no public sympathy for him.³⁰

While Cadue's death sentence was not surprising given that he had killed his victim, AEF panel members did not hesitate to impose a harsh sentence in trials where rape was the only crime charged. On July 27, 1918, Private William Buckner was prosecuted for "forcibly and feloniously . . . having carnal knowledge of one Georgette Thiebaut." ³¹ Some facts were not in dispute. Both the victim and the accused testified that they had sexual intercourse. This sex had occurred in an oat field near the town of Arrentieres, about 9:30 PM on July 2, 1918. Private Buckner and Ms. Thiebaut also agreed that they were not married.³² The problem for the accused was that the young French woman testified that the sex was against her will. She claimed that she had been walking along the road when she was accosted by the accused, who threw her down, dragged her into the field, choked her, stuffed a handkerchief in her mouth, and then raped her.

Nineteen-year-old Private Buckner told a radically different story. An African-American soldier who had grown up in Kentucky, he took the stand on his own behalf and testified that he had met Georgette Thiebaut at a grocery store a few days earlier and that they had consensual sexual relations on that day and on at least two occasions thereafter.

While the trial judge advocate ordinarily would have been a line officer, the convening authority had appointed JAGD Major Patrick J. Hurley³³ to prosecute Buckner and also serve as legal advisor to the court. After weighing the evidence presented to them, the thirteen member general court-martial panel found Buckner guilty of rape and sentenced him to hang.

In the wake of the disastrous Houston Riot courts-martial,³⁴ the promulgation of War Department General Orders No. 7 meant that Buckner's case was reviewed for legal sufficiency by a Board of Review at AEF headquarters. After that three-member Board found no error in the proceedings, General Pershing confirmed the sentence. Private Buckner, who insisted to the end that he was innocent, was hanged in the afternoon on September 5, 1918, about six weeks after his trial.³⁵

While Pershing was chiefly concerned with violent crime committed by Doughboys, he also was tough on non-violent offenses. In September 1917, Private Joseph McGlade was court-martialed for stealing 84 francs from a Frenchman. He was found guilty and sentenced to nine months confinement at hard labor and to be dishonorably discharged. In taking action on the sentence, Pershing added a written reprimand, which read in part: "The sentence, *though inadequate*, is approved and will be duly executed."³⁶ In another case, Pershing complained that a sentence of six months imprisonment was too light for Private Frederick Peloquin, who had been convicted for stealing a pair of shoes from a civilian.³⁷

Animal cruelty was another offense that provoked strong responses from senior commanders, but not necessarily in compliance with military law. Thousands and

thousands of horses and mules “serving” in the AEF sometimes did not meet the expectations of soldiers charged with feeding and caring for them, or using them, with the result that these soldiers mistreated this government property. Under the 96th Article of War, the abuse of an Army animal could be punished at a trial by court-martial as a “disorder” prejudicial to good order and discipline. Animal cruelty became such a problem that some units adopted extra-judicial solutions. In the 1st Division, for example, Major General William L. Sibert issued an order for sergeants major who caught men mistreating horses and mules to “subject [these] soldiers *instantly* to the same procedure (kicking, beating over the head, and similar forms of brutality).” When Sibert refused to cancel his order, it took the involvement of several senior judge advocates before Sibert’s superior commander directed rescission of the order.³⁸

Drunkenness or disorderly conduct connected with alcohol consumption was the “prevalent offense” for commissioned officers. There were, however, high-profile courts-martial involving officers. “Whole-sale thievery” of government property was uncovered at the ports of Le Havre and Marseilles, and some sixty officers and enlisted men were convicted of larceny at courts-martial.³⁹ Of course not every case involved alcohol or money. In the general court-martial involving Captain Leroy Overpeck, the evidence was that the accused brought a French woman into his barracks and had sexual intercourse with her in front of his lieutenants. The panel seems to have believed that the female was a prostitute and concluded that the sex was consensual. Consequently, while the members of the court-martial convicted Overpeck of conduct unbecoming an of-

ficer and gentleman and sentenced him to a dismissal, they recommended clemency to General Pershing.

Brigadier General Bethel concurred with the panel members, and suggested that Overpeck be punished with a reprimand. Pershing rejected both recommendations, however, insisting that the “nature and gravity” of the offense required that the accused be dismissed. It was important, Pershing told his judge advocate, that officers to be held to the highest moral standards if they were to order enlisted men to risk their lives in combat.⁴⁰

Did the Articles of War work well in the AEF? Did the military justice system provide full and fair trials for the accused? Despite the post-war public controversy about the future of courts-martial between Major General Crowder and Brigadier General Ansell,⁴¹ it seems that “most of the judge advocates who served in France” were offended by Ansell’s claims that courts-martial were “devoid of due process.”⁴² Having worked diligently under what were often austere conditions to ensure that justice was not trumped by the command’s desire for good order and discipline, these Army lawyers were not going to concur with Ansell’s loud denunciations of military criminal law as “un-American.”⁴³ But courts-martial could be arbitrary and capricious. Witness the forty-years imprisonment of a private who was court-martialed for smoking a cigarette during an open ranks inspection and, when ordered to hand over his cigarettes to an officer, proclaimed that “he did not give a God damn for anybody.”⁴⁴ The court-martial system also was inherently biased when it came to the treatment of African American soldiers.⁴⁵



This room in Napoleon Bonaparte's old headquarters in St. Maxient, Deux Sevres, France, was used as a court-room by AEF judge advocates in December 1918.

A final note about discipline in the AEF, which involved resistance to the quasi-judicial review of general courts-martial required after Secretary of War Baker issued General Orders No. 7 in January 1918. As a practical matter, this new directive meant that no death sentence adjudged by court-martial could be carried out until the entire record was reviewed for legal sufficiency by a three-member panel of Army lawyers appointed by Brigadier General Bethel. Additionally, even if this review found no legal impediments, no execution could be carried out until the sentence was approved by Secretary of War Baker.⁴⁶

This new rule did not sit well with General Pershing and other senior officers in the AEF. They viewed General Orders

No. 7 as usurping command authority, and they resented the fact that three field-grade judge advocates, who were *junior in rank* to Pershing and all corps and division commanders, nonetheless had the authority to halt a sentence of death. Pershing felt so strongly that his authority to order a hanging or death by firing squad should not be curtailed by a legal review, that he requested Secretary Baker to consider cancelling General Orders No. 7. Baker, however, on the advice of both Crowder and Bethel, refused to change his mind on the matter.⁴⁷

Contract and Fiscal Law

From the beginning, AEF lawyers were involved in advising General Pershing and

his staff as to the lawfulness of spending U.S. taxpayer money in France. Expenditures for food, water, forage, and the like was fairly straight-forward. But could appropriated funds be spent to build roads, lay railroad track, and construct permanent structures? Ultimately, questions of finance became so complex—both from a legal and practical standpoint—that when it was time for the AEF to select a chief finance officer, a member of the JAGD was chosen.⁴⁸

In the area of contracts, there were many novel questions for judge advocates, starting with the thorny issue of conflicts between French and U.S. law. Probably the most complications, however, resulted from contracts arising out of the transportation of thousands and thousands of troops and millions of tons of supplies, and claims for loss or damage arising out of transportation activities.

The scale of these activities was immense. There were American-made locomotives and French “Forty and Eight” boxcars operated by American train crews on some 8,000 miles of French track.⁴⁹ The AEF built huge roundhouses and repair shops for these trains, and American Doughboy mechanics kept these trains and engines running. The AEF also laid hundreds of miles of track to link AEF facilities and operated a number of special trains on a daily basis. Running this AEF railroad was made even more complicated because American trains on French tracks had to be routed at the same time as French and English trains were operating on these same tracks—all under the pressures of wartime timetables.

While the French government accepted that the AEF as a foreign entity had sovereign immunity, so that the *Tribunal du*

Commerce lacked jurisdiction over U.S. transport activities, judge advocates nevertheless had to negotiate contracts with the eight main railway companies in France. As a result, Brigadier General Bethel decided that any AEF judge advocate who had worked on the legal staff of a U.S.-based railroad would be attached to the French Director General of Transportation to assist in the execution of transportation-related contracts.⁵⁰

There also were hundreds of contracts with French civilians for the rent of land and lease of buildings required for AEF operations. Thousands and thousands of soldiers were billeted in barns, cottages, houses, and castles in France—to the tune of 50 million francs. Contracts for the rent of 15,000 pieces of furniture and other property for offices, hospitals, and installations also routinely required some sort of legal review. Another difficult contract issue arose with regard to French civilians employed by the AEF, who quite naturally insisted that their contracts were governed by French employment law.

Administrative and Civil Law, including Legal Assistance

While courts-martial and other disciplinary issues were the most important legal matters handled by AEF judge advocates, administrative and civil law questions also required attention. The extent to which the First Amendment applied to soldiers, and how freedom of speech might be restricted was an important issue. The War Department was worried about discontent in the ranks, especially from enlisted men opposed to the wartime draft. While many men unhappy about conscrip-

tion nonetheless had reported for duty, over 300,000 civilian men had refused to serve after being conscripted, and Major General Crowder, then in charge of all Selective Service efforts, was “worried about widespread German subversion through the nation’s newspapers.” Although Crowder had no evidence of such German influence, he requested the Justice Department to investigate newspapers and their owners.⁵¹

In the AEF, soldiers who spread literature advocating socialist, anarchist, or Bolshevik causes were immediately suspected of disloyalty. But was a soldier distributing flyers about the International Workers of the World (IWW) protected by the First Amendment? And how did civil liberties apply to American soldiers serving sentences of imprisonment after being convicted by courts-martial?

Judge advocates in the AEF investigated over 600 soldiers who were suspected of ties to pro-German organizations, the IWW, and socialist or communist organizations. While most came to nothing, there were a handful of courts-martial. Private John Cybulski was found to have spread propaganda to demoralize his fellow soldiers. He was not pro-German, but spoke against the conflict as being “a bankers and manufacturers war.” Cybulski also told his comrades that none of them “should go over the top” or fire their weapons. Cybulski’s First Amendment rights were no defense to the charge of sedition under the 66th Article of War. Found guilty at a general court-martial, he was sentenced to a dishonorable discharge and imprisonment for five years.⁵²

Similarly, Private Macon R. Slaughter was found guilty of making disloyal statements and sedition when he told his fellow soldiers that the British government was

“no better than the Germans” and “Ireland deserved its independence.” Since insurgents in Ireland were battling the British for independence at this time, more than a few American soldiers of Irish ancestry were sympathetic to the insurgents. But Slaughter was found guilty and sentenced to six months in jail. The judge advocate reviewing Slaughter’s trial concluded that his conviction was lawful because Slaughter’s statements were designed to undermine Allied unity.⁵³

While there was no “legal assistance” program until World War II, when it was formally established as a practice area by The Judge Advocate General, AEF lawyers did provide advice and counsel to soldiers. The Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Relief Act, passed by Congress in March 1918, provided important legal protections for Doughboys, and judge advocates in the AEF made sure that soldiers knew about these protections and “vigorously advocated” for soldier rights under the Act.⁵⁴ Consequently, when a bank, corporation, landowner, or civilian brought a civil suit under state law against a soldier in the AEF, Army lawyers advised these plaintiffs that as the soldier was “in the military service” overseas, any legal action against him was controlled by this new federal statute. For the first time in U.S. legal history, Congress had enacted legislation that usurped state jurisdiction over civil suits. Judge advocates made sure that soldiers facing civil legal action knew their rights under the Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Relief Act.⁵⁵ Often, civil suits were delayed until the soldier obtained legal counsel or returned home.

Another issue that fell into the legal assistance category was marriage. American men serving in the AEF met, fell in love with, and married French women. At the

40th Division, for example, judge advocate Major James A. Howell provided “matrimonial advice of a confidential nature to hundreds of soldiers,”⁵⁶ and the situation at other Army units was the same. Some soldiers were married by Army chaplains; others wed in French civil ceremonies. Both were recognized under American law. But these Franco-American marriages almost did not occur because Brigadier General Bethel advised Pershing to issue a General Order proscribing marriages between soldiers and French women for the duration of the war. General Pershing, however, recognizing that this would hurt soldier morale, and might harm relations with France, declined to issue such a prohibition.⁵⁷

Claims

With some two million men in the AEF, the volume of claims filed for damages resulting from the acts of Doughboys was significant. Many claims arose out of unlawful takings. Under French law, the AEF was not liable for the personal acts of soldiers who stole lamps from French trains for use in their billets. When soldiers “tapped” barrels of white and red wine by shooting them at close range, after which they quickly filled canteens and tin cups, this also was a claim that need not have been paid.⁵⁸ Similarly, claims for intentional damage inflicted by soldiers on private property were not compensable—at least as a matter of law. As a matter of policy, however, and to promote goodwill with the French, judge advocates paid as many claims as possible, especially when it could be said that the damage was incident to service. By way of example, the French railroads routinely filed claims for dam-



Major Adam Patterson was the first African American Judge Advocate in history.

ages done to their locomotives, cars and equipment caused by soldiers operating or riding on them. Railroad crossing gates were “an especial object of prey” for the AEF truck driver. It seems that the soldier driving a truck would drive across the railroad tracks, hoping that the gate would not be there or else would simply disappear as he approached. Claims for damaged or destroyed gates always were paid.⁵⁹

Compensation also went to Frenchmen whose gardens and wheat fields were trampled by soldiers on the march, and whose livestock was taken or set free, even though French law considered this damage to be “incident to war” and not compensable. Judge advocate Major Arthur D. Hill, for example, consistently adopted the view that, regardless of French law, claims should be paid to make “aggrieved French citizens ‘whole.’”⁶⁰

A large number of railroad-related claims also arose from the erroneous de-

livery of French railroad cars to American train yards in various locations. These cars would be appropriated by the Quartermaster, Ordnance or other AEF department or corps expecting a shipment of similar material. Some of this appropriation was understandable, particularly if it involved construction materials or forage for horses and mules. But in one case, a shipment of rabbit skins was received, and “a brilliant quartermaster accepted it on the theory that it was salvage from the Germans.” The officer then sold it for 20,000 francs. Unfortunately, the skins were worth 100,000 francs, which meant the payment of a claim. Ultimately, claims arising from misappropriation of the contents of erroneously delivered railroad cars amounted to millions and millions of francs.⁶¹

Claims for damage arising out of acts of war were not paid, which meant that buildings and land that were damaged or livestock injured or killed during combat could not be compensated. Judge advocates did, however, recognize that there were exceptions. Consequently, when a battery was engaged in artillery practice near Bordeaux, during dry weather and a high wind, and its practice rounds set nearby woods on fire, a claim of 2,000,000 francs was paid to the French owner of the property on the theory that this was not an act of war, but simply negligence.⁶²

The First African American Judge Advocates

For the first time in history, there were African American attorneys wearing JAGD insignia in France: Major Adam E. Patterson and Captain Austin T. Walden. Both were assigned to the all-Black 92nd Division, which had been created by Pershing

in 1917. It had four infantry battalions, three field artillery battalions, and three machine gun battalions. The division also had an engineer regiment, an engineer train, a signal corps and a trench mortar battery.⁶³ While most officers were African American, Black officers could not outrank white officers, which meant that Black officers generally were unable to attain a rank higher than lieutenant. This meant that Patterson and Walden stood out in the AEF—with Patterson being only one of a handful of African American majors in the Army.

Patterson was the first African American lawyer to wear the crossed-sword-and-pen insignia on his collar. He also was more experienced than Walden, as he had practiced law in Oklahoma and Illinois for more than fifteen years before Pershing appointed him to be the Division Judge Advocate, 92d Division. But Walden was an outstanding officer and lawyer as well, and he served as Patterson’s assistant in the 92d Division.



Captain Austin T. Walden was the second African American Judge Advocate in history.

Born at Walthall, Mississippi on December 23, 1876, Adam E. Patterson went to high school in Kansas City, Kansas and Pueblo, Colorado. After graduating in 1897, he attended the University of Kansas, and earned his LL.B. in 1900.

After being admitted to the bar in Illinois, twenty-four-year old Patterson began practicing law. He also was active in Democratic Party politics, and was “conspicuous” in supporting Woodrow Wilson in the 1912 elections.⁶⁴ He subsequently was elected president of the National Colored Democratic League and, in 1916, “managed the national campaign for [the] Democratic Party among colored voters.”⁶⁵ He also had an active civil and criminal law practice and took on a number of high profile cases. On one occasion, Patterson worked alongside the famous lawyer Clarence Darrow⁶⁶ in defending Oscar S. De Priest, a Black Republican and Chicago



Lieutenant Colonel J. Leslie Kincaid was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism.

alderman, who was being prosecuted for graft; De Priest was acquitted.⁶⁷

In 1917, after America's entry into World War I, Patterson joined the Officers Training Camp at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. He spent ten months as a captain of Infantry and was an instructor in the 4th Officers Training Camp, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Then, on October 5, 1918, Patterson was promoted to major and appointed Judge Advocate, 92d Division.

At the time of his appointment as Division Judge Advocate, the 92d Division was already in existence. Consequently, Patterson sailed to France, joined the unit, and then remained in France at least until February 1919. As for what he did as the senior lawyer in the division, Patterson wrote in 1925 that he “personally handled all offenses committed by the soldiers from A.W.O.L. to murder.”⁶⁸ More than a few were extremely serious. During the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, for example, five African American officers in the 92d were court-martialed for cowardice. All were found guilty and four were sentenced to death. But none of the accused men were executed after Major Patterson advised Major General Charles Ballou, the division commander, and Brigadier General Bethel at AEF headquarters, that the convictions were not warranted.⁶⁹ While matters of discipline took up the majority of Patterson's time as the division's top lawyer, he almost certainly was available if soldiers in the 92d needed legal assistance.⁷⁰

Assisting Patterson with his legal duties was Captain Austin T. “Thomas” Walden, the Assistant Judge Advocate. Born at Fort Valley, Georgia, in 1885, Walden received his law degree from the University of Michigan in 1911 and practiced law in Macon, Georgia prior to being commis-

sioned as a captain on 15 November 1918 and ordered to duty as the Assistant Judge Advocate, 92d Division.

Walden returned to Georgia after World War I and became a prominent member of the African American community in the Atlanta area. He also was active in politics. He was a Republican until 1940, when he switched his allegiance to the Democratic Party and founded the Atlanta Negro Voters League. Walden pushed for increases in Black voter participation and also fought against segregation in Atlanta public schools in a series of lawsuits. When appointed to a judgeship on the Atlanta Municipal Court in 1964, he became the first African American judge in Georgia since Reconstruction. That same year, he also was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City, which meant that Walden was the first African American member of any Georgia Democratic delegation to a national Democratic convention. Walden died in 1965.⁷¹

Army Lawyers in Combat

While the vast majority of judge advocates in the AEF did not see combat, there were exceptions, with those men who had prior experience as line officers being the most likely to see action. The most noteworthy were Colonel Blanton Winship, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and Silver Star, and Major J. Leslie Kincaid, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, Belgian Order of the Crown, and British Distinguished Service Order. Winship and Kincaid are the most highly decorated Army lawyers in history.

Born in Georgia in 1869, Winship obtained his A.B. degree from Mercer College in 1889 and his law degree from the University of Georgia in 1893. He then practiced law in his home state until the surge of patriotism that accompanied the outbreak of the Spanish-American War prompted Winship to join the U.S. Volunteers as a captain of the 1st Georgia Infantry. After three years of fighting in the Philippines, he obtained a commission as an officer in the Regular Army and was soon an acting Judge Advocate. By 1904, Winship had transferred to the JAGD and held the rank of major.

Winship served in legal positions of increasing responsibility until 1914, when he began teaching law at the Army Service School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In December 1917, he sailed for France. Promoted to colonel after joining the AEF,



This officially engraved Silver Star medal was issued by the War Department to then-Major General Blanton Winship in 1932.

Winship apparently held three jobs simultaneously: Judge Advocate, First Army; Commander, 110th Infantry Regiment; and Commander, 118th Infantry Regiment. Both regiments were part of the 28th Division and fought in some of the war's major operations, including Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, and St. Mihiel.

Winship received the Distinguished Service Cross—second only to the Medal of Honor—for his “extraordinary heroism in action near Lacheussee, France, on November 9, 1918,” just two days before the Armistice that ended combat operations. The official citation reads:

While commanding his regiment and observing from his outpost line the progress of a daylight raid on the enemy by a detachment of his officers and men, he discovered the enemy enveloping the right flank of the raiding party. Hastily col-

lecting and organizing a small party from the few available men, he, regardless of his own safety, personally led them forward under heavy rifle, machine-gun, and shell fire, and covered the exposed flank, advancing over a deep tank obstruction and through enemy wire to their second line, destroying several machine guns and killing many of the enemy. His prompt and fearless action enabled the main raiding party to accomplish its mission, and his personal conduct was a great inspiration to his officers and men and contributed largely to the success of the raid.⁷²

Winship's post-World War I legal achievements, including duty as The Judge Advocate General from 1931 to 1933, were overshadowed by his subsequent government service. After leaving active duty, Winship was appointed the governor of Puerto Rico in 1934, which was widely viewed as a move by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to quell militant sentiment for Puerto Rican independence. Ultimately, Winship's tenure as governor (which lasted until 1939), was a sore point for many men and women on the island, especially when he ordered police to put down a Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico rally for independence in the city of Ponce on March 21, 1937. In what some call the “Ponce massacre,” police fired on the crowd, killing between 20 and 22 people (according to differing accounts) and wounding about 120. While there are still Puerto Ricans who desire independence from the United States, Congress granted U.S. citizenship to all inhabitants of the island in 1940.⁷³



Blanton Winship, about 1940.

Winship was recalled to active duty during World War II. He served as one of the seven members of the military commission created by President Roosevelt in 1942 to try Nazi saboteurs arrested in the United States. The event, and the Supreme Court decision of *In re Quirin*, are frequently cited as precedent. When he retired in 1944 at age 75, Winship was the oldest Army officer on active duty. He died in Washington, D.C., in 1947.

Like Winship, J. Leslie Kincaid showed that he could contribute more to the AEF than his skills as a lawyer. Born in New York in 1884, Kincaid grew up in Syracuse, where he attended high school and obtained his law degree from Syracuse University in 1906. He was admitted to the Bar of New York in 1907. Like many men of his era, Kincaid had joined the state's National Guard while still in college; at age 19, he enlisted as a cavalry private. He continued to soldier and, from June to December 1916, was serving on the Mexican border as the Judge Advocate for the 6th Division. Kincaid's public service during these years also included being active in state politics; he served as a member of the New York Assembly from 1915 to 1916.

Kincaid sailed for France in 1918 and was assigned to the 27th "New York" Division as its Judge Advocate. In addition to providing legal advice, now-Major Kincaid proved that he also was a fighter. During operations near Ronssoy, France, from September 25-28, Kincaid volunteered to take command of a battalion of the 106th Infantry Regiment because of the shortage of line officers on duty. According to his military records, he led the battalion "brilliantly" throughout the fighting, demonstrating "courage and forcefulness without regard to his personal safety, thereby

setting a splendid example for all ranks."

On one occasion, Kincaid spotted a force of 60 to 80 Germans counter-attacking on his left. Knowing that there was no reserve force to deploy against this German assault, Kincaid "promptly organized his Battalion headquarters runners, signalmen, and some stragglers, and attacked [the Germans] and drove them back." Kincaid himself manned a machine gun during the fighting.⁷⁴ For his bravery under fire and exemplary service in uniform, Kincaid was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the Belgian Order of the Crown, and the British Distinguished Service Order.⁷⁵

In addition to Blanton Winship and J. Leslie Kincaid, one other Army lawyer who experienced combat in France is worth mentioning: Burnett M. Chipperfield. Born in Dover, Illinois in 1870, Chipperfield was educated at Hamline University, St. Paul, Minnesota. During the Spanish-American



Lieutenant Colonel Burnett M. Chipperfield was decorated with the Silver Star for gallantry in action in France.

War, he served as a lieutenant in the First Illinois Cavalry. After the war, he remained in the Illinois National Guard and, as a lawyer, served as a judge advocate in the early years of the 20th century. Chipperfield *retired* as a Guard colonel in 1916 and transferred to the National Guard Reserve. The year before, he had been elected to serve in the House of Representatives and, as he did not run for reelection, ended his service as a congressman in March 1917.⁷⁶

Two months later, having *volunteered* for active duty with the JAGD, Chipperfield was ordered to active duty as a major. He was sent to Springfield, Illinois, where he assisted in Illinois in the implementation of the new Selective Service Act in that state. Almost a year later, in April 1918, Chipperfield sailed to France as the Judge Advocate for the 33d (Illinois) Division.⁷⁷

While a lawyer ordinarily would set up shop in a rear area far away from the dangers of the battlefield, forty-eight-year-old Chipperfield did not. On the contrary, he “was always with the division headquarters at the front,” and served as Division Liaison Officer between the 33d and nearby British and French units. In his own words, Chipperfield “was continuously with the active troops, and shared with them the common hazards of their position” at Hamel, Chipilly, Gressaire Wood, and on both banks at the Meuse river during the Meuse-Argonne offensive.⁷⁸

Chipperfield was not boasting, as Brigadier General W. K. Naylor, the Chief of Staff of the 33d Division, commended him for both his legal advice and work as a liaison officer. “Your desire for service ‘up at the front,’” wrote Naylor, “notwithstanding the fact that your legitimate duties did not require you to go there, was greatly appreciated by me.” Naylor continued:

It adds greatly to the Chief of Staff’s feeling of security and peace of mind to know that he has dependable men as liaison agents. It precludes the possibility of losing touch, and it is one of the most important, and I might say, at times, one of the most dangerous duties.⁷⁹

The Commanding General of the 33rd Division likewise praised Chipperfield when he wrote that his “conduct has been an inspiring example to other men.” Given these accolades, it should come as no surprise that the War Department awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to Major Chipperfield for his exceptionally meritorious service while serving as Division Judge Advocate. According to the official citation, Chipperfield “performed duty of great responsibility beyond that required” of an Army lawyer. “Constantly under hostile artillery fire, he kept his Division Commander thoroughly informed about the situation . . . going voluntarily and frequently to the front line for information and on several occasions opening serious and extensive traffic blocks under shell fire.”⁸⁰ Chipperfield was not only a judge advocate, but also a traffic cop.

Chipperfield remained in Europe after the armistice and served as the “Judge Advocate General [sic] for the 3d Army Corps” [sic] during its occupation of Koblenz, Germany. In this assignment, Chipperfield served as a one-man “Superior Provost Court” and “conducted the trial of all important cases . . . of German civilian offenders.” He also “inaugurated the system of the management of Civil Affairs for that part of Germany occupied by the 3d Army Corps.” [sic] This meant that he organized American military supervision of all cities

and political units in the U.S. sector, including the administration of German civil law. Not only was Chipperfield successful in his civil affairs operations (“he received the thanks of the German civil officials”), but the system that he created was applied and copied by other Army organizations.⁸¹

Conclusion

The end of hostilities in France meant that most judge advocates—like most soldiers—returned to the United States for demobilization and return to civilian life. As the next chapter shows, however, Army lawyers would continue to provide legal advice to commanders fighting in North Russia and Siberia. At the same time, a newly created Third U.S. Army marched from France across the border to take up occupation duties in and around Koblenz. As Chapter 5 explains, judge advocates were an integral part of this occupation.

Endnotes

¹ ANNUAL REPORTS, WAR DEP'T, REPORT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR 12 (1919).

² JOSHUA E. KASTENBERG, *TO RAISE AND DISCIPLINE AN ARMY* 165 (2017).

³ *Id.* at 154. The Judge Advocate General's (JAG) Corps took similar action during the war in Vietnam. After the Military Justice Act of 1968 came into effect, there were not enough judge advocates in the Corps to meet the new requirement that lawyers serve as trial and defense counsel at special courts. As a result, then Colonel Wilton Persons, the U.S. Army, Vietnam (USARV) Staff Judge Advocate, requested that the USARV G-1 detail any incoming licensed attorney to his office, regardless of branch. These non-judge advocate lawyers were then distributed as needed to Army units in Vietnam. FRED L. BORCH, *JUDGE ADVOCATES IN VIETNAM: ARMY LAWYERS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA 1959-1975*, at 49 (2003).

⁴ JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS, *THE ARMY LAWYER: A HISTORY OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS, 1775-1975*, at 90-91 (1975) [hereinafter *THE ARMY LAWYER*].

⁵ *Walter Augustus Bethel, Class of 1889*, in *WEST POINT ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES* 45 (Oct. 1954).

⁶ War Dep't Gen. Orders No. 19 (1922). Although McNeil had been promoted to colonel in the National Army in May 1919, this was a wartime temporary promotion. Consequently, he reverted to his rank of lieutenant colonel when he returned to U.S. Military Academy to teach at the Law Department. McNeil subsequently served at West Point from 1920 to 1922 and from 1923 to 1929; from 1922 to 1923, he was a student at the Army War College.

In 1929, McNeil was reassigned to Washington, D.C., where he was designated as Chairman of the Board of Review. In 1933, McNeil became the Judge Advocate, 1st Division, then located on Governors Island, New York City. He was promoted to colonel in March 1938.

Five months after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and U.S. entry into World War II, the Army promoted McNeil to brigadier general. Shortly thereafter, Brigadier General McNeil sailed for England, where he assumed duties as the Assistant Judge Advocate General for the Branch Office of the Judge Advocate General for the European Theater of Operations (ETO), then located in Cheltenham. In this important position, McNeil oversaw the delivery of all legal services for Army units stationed in Europe. But the chief function of the "Branch Office" was to create Boards of Review that would review all courts-martial being tried in the ETO—a function that in peacetime would have been done by The Judge Advocate General in Washington, D.C. This explains why McNeil was known as the "Chief Justice of the E.T.O."

In October 1944, McNeil crossed the Channel with his Branch Office and set up his legal operations in Paris, France, along with the rest of General Dwight D. Eisenhower's staff. When the fighting ended in May 1945, there were four million soldiers on European soil, and consequently McNeil and his lawyers were reviewing thousands and thousands of court-martial records.

McNeil returned to Washington, D.C., in February 1946. He retired in 1947—with more than thirty years as a judge advocate. He was one of the few judge advocates to have served in France in both World War I and World War II. McNeil died at Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, D.C., in 1965 and is interred at West Point National Cemetery.

For more on McNeil's AEF experience, as told through correspondence with his wife, see Fred L. Borch & Jennifer L. Crawford, "*... the war will be over and then we can be together always*": *World War I Letters Home from an Army Lawyer in France*, *ON POINT*, Summer 2014, at 36-43.

⁷ For a discussion of the Services of Supply, including its mission, organization and locations in Europe, *see supra* ch. 1.

⁸ Gerald H. Hagar, *The Judge Advocate General's Department in the American Expeditionary Forces*, 8 CALIF. L. REV. 308 (1920).

⁹ *Id.* at 301-02. The French franc was worth about 20 cents in 1917.

¹⁰ The *S.S. Berwind* was a 2,500 gross ton cargo ship. Prior to being requisitioned by the U.S. Shipping Board in September 1917 and transferred to the Army Transport Service for use in supplying the AEF, the *S.S. Berwind* carried sugar between Puerto Rico and New York. In August 1917, the *Berwind* was torpedoed and sunk by a German U-boat.

¹¹ THE ARMY LAWYER, *supra* note 4, at 90.

¹² Hagar, *supra* note 8, at 303.

¹³ Article 2 provided that the “following persons are subject to these articles . . . (a) all officers and soldiers belonging to the Regular Army . . . (d) all persons accompanying or serving with the armies of the United States . . . in time of war . . . in the field. A MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL, para. 4.(e) (1917) [hereinafter MCM 1917].

¹⁴ KASTENBERG, *supra* note 2, at 191.

¹⁵ Hagar, *supra* note 8, at 304.

¹⁶ Questionnaire for the Judge Advocates Record of the War, John Baker White, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Washington, D.C., Record Group 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Entry 45, Box 1.

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ Hagar, *supra* note 8, at 313.

¹⁹ MCM 1917, *supra* note 13, at 9-10, 309-10.

²⁰ *Id.* at 325.

²¹ Hagar, *supra* note 8, at 311.

²² MCM 1917, *supra* note 13, at 52.

²³ *Id.* at 52-53.

²⁴ Hagar, *supra* note 8, at 311.

²⁵ KASTENBERG, *supra* note 2, at 151.

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ Donald Smythe, *Venereal Disease: The AEF Experience*, 9 PROLOGUE 65 (Summer 1977).

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ KASTENBERG, *supra* note 2, at 159.

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ Record of Trial, United States v. William Buckner (Courts-Martial No. 121766) [hereinafter *Buckner* ROT]; Fred L. Borch, *Anatomy of a Court-Martial: The Trial and Execution of Private William Buckner in World War I*, LORE OF THE CORPS 279 (2018).

³² Under the Articles of War, marriage was complete defense to rape (because an element of the crime was that the sexual intercourse had to be “unlawful,” i.e., not between a husband and wife). As a matter of law, a husband who forcibly and without consent had carnal knowledge of his wife was not guilty of rape. Consequently, one of the elements of proof was that the government had to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Private Buckner and the victim were not married to each other. MCM 1917, *supra* note 13, at 251.

³³ Patrick J. Hurley (1883-1963) was a cowboy, tribal lawyer, Army judge advocate and diplomat. He served as Secretary of War under President Herbert Hoover and, after a promotion to major general, as U.S. Ambassador to China under Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. For more on Hurley, see Chapter 6. See also DON LOHBECK, PATRICK J. HURLEY (1956); Fred L. Borch, *From Cowboy to Tribal Lawyer to Judge Advocate to Secretary of War*, LORE OF THE CORPS 94-96 (2018).

³⁴ For more on the Houston Riot of 1917 and its impact on military justice, see *supra* ch. 2.

³⁵ *Buckner* ROT, *supra* note 31.

³⁶ KASTENBERG, *supra* note 2, at 159 (emphasis added).

³⁷ *Id.* at 161.

³⁸ *Id.* at 194 (emphasis added).

³⁹ Hagar, *supra* note 8, at 311.

⁴⁰ KASTENBERG, *supra* note 2, at 160.

⁴¹ See *supra* notes 33-56, ch. 2, and accompanying text.

⁴² KASTENBERG, *supra* note 2, at 196.

⁴³ See *supra* note 48, ch. 2, and accompanying text.

⁴⁴ KASTENBERG, *supra* note 2, at 361.

⁴⁵ *Id.* at 187-88, 191-92. While they did not occur in the AEF, the courts-martial arising out of the Houston Riot of 1917 also were evidence that racial prejudice deprived African Americans of full and fair trials.

⁴⁶ General Orders No. 7, which created a quasi-judicial appellate review mechanism for courts-martial, resulted from the perceived lack of unfairness in the Houston Riot courts-martial of 1917. For more on these trials, and the need for General Orders No. 7, see *supra* notes 26-61, ch. 2, and accompanying text.

⁴⁷ KASTENBERG, *supra* note 2, at 155-56.

⁴⁸ Hagar, *supra* note 8, at 314.

⁴⁹ The French “Forty and Eight” boxcar was a key component of transportation in the AEF. Its nickname resulted because the car could carry 40 men or eight horses, and this fact—“40 men / 8 horses”—was painted on

the side of each car.

⁵⁰ KASTENBERG, *supra* note 2, at 317.

⁵¹ *Id.* at 322.

⁵² *Id.* at 340.

⁵³ *Id.* at 344.

⁵⁴ *Id.* at 50.

⁵⁵ *Id.* at 49.

⁵⁶ *Id.* at 191.

⁵⁷ *Id.* at 151.

⁵⁸ Some of these soldiers must have known that their experience with French wine was likely to be ephemeral, because Congress in December 1917 had proposed an amendment to the Constitution that would prohibit the manufacture and sale of all “intoxicating liquors.” The forty-eight states began ratifying what would be the Eighteenth Amendment in January 1918 and Doughboys returning to American soil soon would face thirteen years without alcoholic beverages. Beer, wine, and other alcoholic beverages could not be legally sold until the end of Prohibition in 1933.

⁵⁹ Hagar, *supra* note 8, at 317-18.

⁶⁰ KASTENBERG, *supra* note 2, at 168.

⁶¹ Hagar, *supra* note 8, at 318.

⁶² *Id.* at 321.

⁶³ STEVEN D. SMITH AND JAMES A. ZEIDLER, A HISTORIC CONTEXT FOR THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN MILITARY EXPERIENCE 156 (1998).

⁶⁴ THE CRISIS, Sept. 1913, at 227.

⁶⁵ Questionnaire for the Judge Advocates Record of the War, Adam E. Patterson, (NARA), Washington, D.C., Record Group 153, Records of the Office of The Judge Advocate General, Entry 45, Box 4.

⁶⁶ IRVING STONE, CLARENCE DARROW FOR THE DEFENSE: A BIOGRAPHY (1941). Clarence Darrow (1857-1938) is perhaps the most famous trial lawyer in U.S. history and was known for taking unpopular cases. *Id.* He gained national prominence when defending John T. Scopes at the so-called “Scopes Monkey Trial” in Tennessee in 1925. *Id.*

⁶⁷ *Oscar Stanton De Priest*, HISTORY, ART & ARCHIVES, U.S. HOUSE OF REP., [HTTP://HISTORY.HOUSE.GOV/PEOPLE/DETAIL/12155?RET=TRUE#BIOGRAPHY](http://history.house.gov/PEOPLE/DETAIL/12155?RET=TRUE#BIOGRAPHY) (last visited May 22, 2020) Oscar Stanton De Priest (1871-1951) was the first African-American to be elected to Congress from outside the southern states. He served as a Republican in the House of Representatives from 1929 to 1935; he was the only African-American in Congress during these years.

⁶⁸ *92d Division Officer Nails Bullard's Lie*, CHICAGO DEFENDER, June 13, 1925, at 3.

⁶⁹ KASTENBERG, *supra* note 2, at 192.

⁷⁰ After returning to Chicago from France in 1919, Patterson “became a major figure in the city’s Democratic Party.” FRED L. BORCH, *LORE OF THE CORPS* 97-98 (2018). In the 1920s and 1930s, Patterson served as assistant “corporation counsel for the City of Chicago,” a prestigious and high-paying position. In this job, Patterson defended the city in civil suits for money damages. He continued to use his military rank during this time, and was routinely identified in contemporary books and newspaper stories as “Major Adam Patterson.”

⁷¹ Questionnaire for the Judge Advocates Record of the War, A. T. Walden, NARA, Washington, D.C., Record Group 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Entry 45, Box 4; *A. T. Walden (1885-1965)*, NEW GEORGIA ENCYCLOPEDIA, <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/t-walden-1885-1965> (last visited Jan. 27, 2015); <https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/walden-t-1885-1965/> (last visited July 10, 2019)

⁷² War Dep’t, General Orders No. 9 (1923).

⁷³ MARIE G. PIETRANTONI, BLANTON WINSHIP, *GOVERNOR OF PUERTO RICO: A STUDY OF HIS GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATION 1934-1939*, at 132-69 (2016).

⁷⁴ Questionnaire for the Judge Advocates Record of the War, J. Leslie Kincaid, NARA, Washington, D.C., Record Group 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Entry 45, Box 3.

⁷⁵ *Id.*

⁷⁶ *Burnett M. Chipperfield*, BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF THE U.S. CONGRESS, <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=C000364> (last visited May 20, 2020).

⁷⁷ For more on the 33d Division in World War I, *see* FREDERIC L. HUIDEKOPER, *THE HISTORY OF THE 33RD IN THE WORLD WAR* (1921).

⁷⁸ Questionnaire for the Judge Advocates Record of the War, Burnett M. Chipperfield, NARA, Washington, D.C., Record Group 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Entry 45, Box 1.

⁷⁹ *Id.*

⁸⁰ *Id.*

⁸¹ *Id.* *See infra*, ch. 5, for more on judge advocate participation in the occupation of the Rhineland from 1918 to 1922.

Chapter 4

Judge Advocates in the American Expeditionary Forces—North Russia and Siberia

Just two months before the “War to End All Wars” ended for some two million American soldiers in Pershing’s AEF in France, about 15,500 U.S. troops arrived in Archangel, North Russia and Vladivostok, Siberia. About 5,000 men were in the AEF-North Russia and would remain in and around Archangel and Murmansk until June 1919. Their comrades in the AEF-Siberia, however, would not depart for another year; American troops left Siberia in June 1920. What follows is the story of this mostly forgotten World War I deployment, and the participation of three Army judge advocates in it.¹

Reasons for the Allied Intervention

In September 1918, soldiers of the AEF-North Russia arrived in Archangel. That same month, soldiers of the 27th and 31st Infantry came ashore thousands of miles to the east in Vladivostok. While both groups were joining Allied troops originally sent to protect weapons, equipment, munitions and other supplies, the soldiers eventually found themselves fighting Bolshevik forces in both locations.

The materiel in Archangel and nearby Murmansk had been shipped by the British to its Imperial Russian ally earlier in the war. Once the new revolutionary government started negotiating for peace with Germany, however, the Western Allies, worried about German soldiers being shifted from the eastern front to the western front, secured permission from Lenin to

send troops to the Murmansk-Archangel area. These troops would protect the supplies from German or dissident Russian elements. The Allies also hoped that the presence of their soldiers would strengthen Russian determination to continue the fighting or at least prevent the Germans from using the ice-free ports as U-boat bases.

In March 1918, some British naval detachments landed in Murmansk. No one was entirely sure what was happening in Russia, but as Germany and Russia had already signed a peace treaty, the most immediate problem was that fighting had stopped on the eastern front. Some believed that nothing could be done about this, but others advised that if more troops were sent to Murmansk, and if one of the counterrevolutionary movements were to overthrow the Bolsheviks, a new government might be persuaded by the presence of Allied soldiers to renew the war against the Germans.

In any event, more British and some French units were sent to Murmansk in the summer of 1918. In August, they occupied Archangel, joined by the first of 5,500 American soldiers of the AEF-North Russia. By mid-September, these U.S. soldiers had been rushed to the front as the spearhead of an anti-Bolshevik offense launched by British Major General Frederick C. Poole, the senior Allied commander in North Russia. Although the operation was poorly conceived and badly supplied, Poole did advance about four hundred miles on a front about one hundred miles wide before being stopped by the new So-



Sergeant Major Edmond G. Toomey (standing), was the legal clerk assisting Major Albert J. Galen (seated) in Siberia.

viet Red Army, led by Leon Trotsky, and the approaching winter.

By the end of the winter of 1918-1919—and after months of bitter cold, ice and snow—the anti-Bolshevik position had weakened in Russia, and the revolutionaries were gaining firm control. Realizing that this meant that operating a new front was impossible, the Allies decided to withdraw. The Americans left Murmansk in June 1919; the British in October.²

Meanwhile, some 5,000 miles away in Siberia, about 10,000 American troops had joined the small British and Japanese forces who had landed at Vladivostok in April 1918, ostensibly to take charge of military supplies there. What brought the Americans to Siberia, however, was a cri-

sis caused by the revolt of approximately 50,000 Czech soldiers known as the “Czech Legion.” These former soldiers of the Austro-Hungarian Army had been captured or had deserted to the Russians earlier in the war and, after being formed into the legion, then fought for the Russians. After the Bolshevik takeover, however, the Czech Legion found itself at odds with the new Communist, or “Red” government. As a result, the legion immediately proclaimed its allegiance to the Allied powers. Then, while traveling on Bolshevik-controlled trains to Vladivostok to be shipped out and join the Allies on the western front and fight for the liberation of their homeland, the Czechs learned that Leon Trotsky had declared they would be disarmed and absorbed into the new Soviet Red Army. The Czechs rebelled, overpowered their Red Guard escorts, seized their weapons, and took control of the Trans-Siberian Railway. Realizing that the Czechs were a force around which non-Communist, or “White” Russian political and military organizations might coalesce, the British, French, and Japanese decided to encourage such a development in the hope that providing support to the non-Communists would sweep the Bolsheviks from power and perhaps open a new eastern front.

While at first resisting Allied entreaties to send American soldiers to Siberia, President Woodrow Wilson relented in July 1918. Soldiers of the 27th and 31st Infantry Regiments arrived in Vladivostok the next month, having sailed to Siberia directly from their home posts in the Philippine Islands. These 3,000 infantrymen, joined by another 7,000 soldiers from California, were the American Expeditionary Force-Siberia. Under the command of Major General William S. Graves, the 10,000 Americans were charged, along with the

Japanese, British, and French contingents, with guarding the Trans-Siberian Railroad; they also were to assist the Czechs to reach Vladivostok.

Although a counter-revolutionary group in central Siberia headed by Russian Admiral Alexander Kolchak tried to obtain American support, General Graves avoided giving it as he followed President Wilson's directive to stay neutral in the Russian civil war. American soldiers firmly demonstrated their neutrality by fighting off a number of random attacks by White Russians as well as Bolshevik troops. In the end, however, the Allied deployment of some 160,000 men to Siberia could not prevent the Red Army from crushing the counterrevolutionaries. By February 1920, the Communists had a secure hold on the Russian government and most of Siberia. That same month, by agreement with the Soviets, most of the Czechs had been evacuated from Vladivostok and transported back to their own newly independent country. American troops left Siberia in June 1920.³

Legal Basis for the Intervention in North Russia and Siberia

Unlike the deployment of conscripted troops to Europe to fight the Central Powers, which Congress had authorized with its April 1917 declaration of war, the legal basis for the deployment of U.S. soldiers to North Russia and Siberia was not clear. Major General Crowder certainly was concerned, as he told Secretary of War Baker that he thought no soldiers could be sent to Russia "without the sanction of Congress." Crowder's worries were understandable, as Speaker of the House James Clarke opposed sending any American units to

Russia, and others in both the House and Senate had similar reservations.⁴

President Wilson, however, "gambled that the expeditions into Russia would withstand judicial scrutiny because of the Constitution's war powers grant to the Executive Branch as well as fears of the spread of Bolshevism."⁵ Ultimately, Wilson was correct, as Congress never acted to prevent the AEF-North Russia or AEF-Siberia deployments. Additionally, the U.S. Supreme Court implicitly sided with Wilson when it held in *Collins v. McDonald* that there was no jurisdictional impediment to the court-martial of a soldier in Vladivostok in 1920.⁶

Colonel Thurston in North Russia

Arriving by ship in Archangel on January 13, 1919, then-Lieutenant Colonel Edward S. Thurston reported immediately for duty as "Judge Advocate of the American Troops in North Russia." A 1901 graduate of Harvard law school, and an experienced lawyer who had been a professor of law at Indiana University, George Washington University, and the Universities of Illinois and Minnesota, Thurston had spent some time as an Infantry captain at the beginning of hostilities in 1917. Given his legal background, however, he requested a transfer to the JAGD. This was approved and Thurston was commissioned a major in November 1917.

Perhaps he hoped to serve in France, but this was not to be; Edward Thurston spent the war in Washington, D.C. Now, however, he found himself as the only Army lawyer in the AEF-North Russia or,



Major General William S. Graves commanded the AEF-Siberia.

as it was also known, the “Expedition to the Murman Coast.”

Thurston brought with him “from Washington a library of about 100 volumes,” as well as copies of The Hague Convention of 1907 and General Orders No. 100, better known as the “Lieber Code.” Before leaving London for Russia, Thurston also purchased some typewriters, which he knew would be invaluable for legal work. Finally, Thurston also brought three legal clerks with him: Sergeant Major Harry H. Weigandt, Sergeant Emmett T. Corrigan, and Corporal Charles E. Riordan. Colonel Thurston reported on April 9, 1919, “[t]hese men have proved to be competent and are performing their several duties faithfully and well.”⁷

After arriving by ship from London, Thurston and his legal staff set up their living and working arrangements in Archangel. Normally a city of some 40,000 inhabitants, the influx of American and Allied troops and White Russian refugees had increased its population to some 100,000 men, women and children. In addition to this overcrowded environment, the winter weather was horrendous: below zero temperatures and ubiquitous ice and snow. Additionally, as the sun is rarely seen from December through February, most soldiers were already referring to North Russia as a “frozen hell.” But the American troops also saw magnificent white bears and, impressed with these creatures, began calling their mission the “Polar Bear Expedition” and referring to themselves as the “Polar

Bears.” Additionally, many U.S. troops, particularly in the 339th Infantry, the regiment to which most men belonged, started wearing a dark blue shoulder patch picturing a polar bear on an iceberg.⁸

But if the winter was harsh, there was plenty to be done in the way of legal work. Colonel Thurston and his legal clerks had their hands full, with courts-martial taking priority. His most serious case was that of Private Henry P. Jones, a soldier in the 339th Infantry Regiment. On October 21, 1918, Jones shot a fellow soldier, Corporal Campbell, in the back and killed him. Jones claimed that he was trying to shoot himself, but that his suicide attempt had gone awry. The members of the court-martial looked to Colonel Thurston for guidance. He advised them that Jones had no excuse or justification, since “[t]he killing of another person resulting directly from an attempt to commit suicide is murder.”

Jones was found guilty and sentence to “hard labor for life.”⁹

While this prosecution for murder was atypical, Colonel Thurston handled other courts-martial that were not routine. For example, the constant danger of attack from Bolshevik forces caused a number of soldiers to intentionally wound themselves for the purpose of evading service at the front; these men were court-martialed, as was a soldier guilty of “misconduct before the enemy.”¹⁰ Apparently, self-inflicted gunshot wounds were not the only method used to avoid combat: Private Charles F. Kingan was found guilty of contracting “a venereal disease through neglect thereby unfitting himself for active duty against the enemy.”¹¹ Some 70 men were convicted of this last offense and almost all received three months confinement at hard labor to discourage such behavior in the future.



Lieutenant Colonel Edward F. Thurston (right) in Archangel, North Russia.

Of the more than 250 cases prosecuted under Colonel Thurston's supervision between August 1918 and April 1919, the most typical courts-martial involved absence without leave (35 cases) and drunkenness (23 cases). Criminal behavior, however, was not confined to enlisted men. Captain Kenneth J. Boyd, an engineer officer, was court-martialed for being drunk in uniform. He was found not guilty. But Captain Louis C. Coleman, an Infantry officer, was found guilty of misappropriating and then selling six sacks of flour—840 pounds—and of “having a Russian woman occupying the same room with him for several days, to the scandal and disgrace of the military service.” Coleman was sentenced “to be dismissed from the service.”¹² Colonel Thurston reviewed Coleman's case in February 1919 and advised that the findings and sentence contained no “prejudicial errors.” Thurston recommended that the findings and sentence be approved as adjudged. But because only General Pershing, the AEF commander, had the authority “to confirm” Captain Coleman's punitive discharge, Colonel Thurston further advised that the entire record of trial be forwarded to Pershing in France.¹³

Americans were not the only personnel court-martialed; there was at least one prosecution of a captured Bolshevik. In the heat of battle, a number of atrocities were committed—by both “Bolos” [Bolsheviks] and White Russians. Both sides would sometimes force captured prisoners to dig their own graves, then force them to sit in them while they shot them. Colonel Thurston reviewed the court-martial record of a captured “Bolo” who had been tried and sentenced to death for forcing a U.S. soldier to dig his own grave, although the American had not been killed. The death sentence—execution by firing squad—

was never carried out. As the convicted man was being marched down a road to the place where he would be executed, a passing American soldier raised his rifle and shot the man dead. The records of the Judge Advocate General do not reflect why this soldier shot the condemned man, although vengeance seems a likely motive. They also do not reveal what disciplinary action, if any, was taken against the shooter.¹⁴

In addition to his work with military criminal law, Colonel Thurston also gave legal opinions and advice on a variety of personal matters, including real estate, insurance and allotments, and domestic relations. He also prepared wills and powers of attorney for those AEF personnel who wanted them.

Majors Galen and McLean in Siberia

In Vladivostok, some 5,000 miles distant from Colonel Thurston's location, Major Albert J. Galen had set up the “Office of the Judge Advocate” for the Headquarters, AEF-Siberia. Born and raised in Montana, Galen was no stranger to cold weather but, while no doubt accustomed to ice and snow, Albert Galen could not have seen many polar bears in Montana. He was, however, ideally suited for duty as the lone judge advocate for a force of 10,000 soldiers. Major Galen was exceptionally well educated, having law degrees from both the University of Notre Dame and the University of Michigan. He also had considerable experience, having served as the Attorney General of Montana from 1905 to 1913.¹⁵



Toms Bolshevik officials, after capture by the Czechs at Ekaterinburg, included (from left) the town secretary, chief justice, town commissaire, and stenographer. They were soon executed.

After accepting a commission as a major in the Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps in 1918, Galen served for a few months as the judge advocate for the Eighth Division at Camp Freemont, California. When General Graves, then commanding the Eighth Division, was selected to command the new AEF-Siberia, it was only natural for Major Galen also to be chosen to serve as the expedition judge advocate.

On August 13, 1918, Major Galen was relieved from his duties at the division and "directed to proceed on the first available transportation to Vladivostok, Siberia." Galen sailed from San Francisco aboard the U.S. Army Transport *Thomas* on August 14, 1918, and after arriving in Vladivostok, assumed duties there as "Expeditionary Judge Advocate" on September 3, 1918.¹⁶

For the next nine months, until he left Vladivostok in May 1919, Galen and Regimental Sergeant Major Edmond G. Toomey, a legal clerk who had sailed with Galen on the *Thomas*, handled all legal matters for the American forces. Like Colonel Thurston in North Russia, they also experienced a harsh winter, with howling wind, bitter cold, and long winter nights.

Like the soldiers stationed in the Murmansk-Archangel area, the men of the 31st Infantry Regiment also were enamored with polar bears and began calling themselves the "Polar Bears" and wore a shoulder patch with the bear's image. This bear, however, had an "S" (for "Siberia") emblazoned on it—no doubt to distinguish it from the polar bear worn by U.S. soldiers in North Russia.

Major Galen, working alongside the rest of the headquarters staff at No. 38, Svetlanskaya Street, Vladivostok, re-



Private Joseph Chinzi of the 339th Infantry weds his Russian bride at Archangel. Judge advocates advised that marriage ceremonies conforming to local law were valid under American law.

viewed the records of trial in every general and special court-martial. It was a considerable task. In the four-month period from September until December 1918, for example, more than 750 soldiers were prosecuted, including 207 for being absent without leave and 248 for disobedience of orders. And, as in North Russia, officers also were in trouble, with two being court-martialed for drunkenness “under such circumstances as to being discredit upon the service.”¹⁷

Like Thurston in North Russia, Galen advised on a number of very serious cases. In December 1918, for example, he counseled General Graves in the court-martial case of Privates Karl A. Stromborn and Frank P. Alves, both soldiers in the 31st Infantry. On December 7, 1918, these men were prosecuted for breaking into a Rus-

sian woman’s home in Vladivostok and then “forcibly and feloniously” having carnal knowledge with her. The soldiers also were charged with stealing 1800 rubles (about \$225) from the woman. Stromborn and Alves were acquitted of all charges, and although General Graves probably was not too pleased with this result, Major Galen advised him to approve the not guilty verdicts.¹⁸

Galen also had some intriguing cases. On September 14, 1918, Private Edward H. Grubbs, a soldier in the 27th Infantry, was tried for defrauding a man of \$75. The accused had “unlawfully pretended to Luka Koun, a Russian citizen, that a certain paper issued by the Confederate States of America was legal currency of the United States of America.” Although

knowing that this Confederate currency had no value, Grubbs had “fraudulently obtained the sum of five hundred roubles”—about \$75. Private Grubbs was convicted and sentenced to hard labor for one year, with the sentence to be served at the military disciplinary barracks on Alcatraz Island, California.¹⁹ One has to wonder how worthless paper money from the Civil War came into Grubbs’s possession—and how it got to Siberia.²⁰

Courts-martial for rape or for fraud using Confederate currency, however, were unusual. Most courts-martial were fairly routine, involving drunkenness, disrespect, disobedience, and assaults. In August 1918, for example, Corporal Samuel J. Hazell was convicted of being “drunk and disorderly in Camp” and a number of offenses arising out of this intoxication. Hazell had behaved in an “insubordinate, insulting and disrespectful manner” toward a lieutenant by saying to him, “I refuse to soldier, I wish there was a Commanding Officer here who would run this outfit. I don’t give a damn for rank.” Hazell disobeyed this lieutenant’s orders to stay out of a railroad station and, while drunk, had encouraged junior soldiers to visit a nearby town, even though he knew such visits were prohibited by written orders. Corporal Hazell was convicted and sentenced “to be reduced to the ranks [to private], to be confined at hard labor for six months, and to forfeit two-thirds of his pay for six months.”

As he was an eighteen-year veteran with a good record, General Graves decided that leniency was warranted. Consequently, Hazell’s sentence was reduced to three months in jail and three months of forfeitures. But Graves also wrote that:

[d]runkenness of a member of this command is a grave offense, meriting severe penalty. Under conditions incident to foreign service, drunkenness may endanger the life of members of these forces, and it will destroy the good repute of our Army in the eyes of our Allies, and this constitute an impediment in the achievement of success by this command. It will not be tolerated.²¹

Despite the serious nature of most criminal cases, a review of judge advocate records for the Siberian expedition shows that at least a few prosecutions have an almost comical aspect. In January 1919, Private Panfile Dandrea, while on duty as a cook at Ulysses Bay, Siberia, “feloniously” struck Wagoner Victor J. Lucier “on the head with a dipper.” The record of trial shows that the men in the dining room were anxious to be fed, and that they were shouting at the overworked cook, Private Dandrea. As Dandrea, who had immigrated to the United States from Italy some five years earlier, explained in his court testimony:

My tongue gets twist [sic] . . . they just get me so sore holler [sic] at me trying to get my goat every day I went wild. I don’t know what I said. I just take that dipper out. I didn’t try to hit nobody with dipper. Accidentally I get Jim [Lucier] in the head. That’s as much as I remember. They all the time was hollering, “Let’s go, Let’s go”... like a bunch of wild men. I got disgusted and I got mad.²²

The court saw it slightly differently; hitting Lucier with a dipper earned Dandrea three months hard labor.

Major Galen also was called upon “to give a large number of opinions, both oral and written, covering a great range and variety of subjects.” In Galen’s words:

[My] attention has been directed to unusual questions of international Law and of conflict of jurisdictions between the Military and Local Authorities. In the absence of a recognized government [resulting from the Bolshevik revolution], our position in dealing with the local authorities with respect to the application of local laws, has been somewhat unique, and much patience has been required.”²³

Galen also performed a variety of other legal duties. He served on the board of officers appointed to investigate and adjudicate claims made against the United States. This allowed local Russians whose property was damaged by AEF personnel to obtain compensation. Major Galen also served as General Graves’s representative on the “Allied Commission of Prisoners of War.” A large number of captured German and Austro-Hungarian soldiers had been shipped by the Russians to Siberia, and the commission, which met three times a week, determined their legal status under the *Hague Convention Respecting the Law and Customs on War on Land*. This international treaty, signed in 1907, required the Allies, as signatories, to determine the status of all captured enemy personnel and then required certain treatment for all

those combatants and noncombatants determined to have prisoner of war status. Galen’s participation on the commission ended when it was disbanded and the Japanese and Americans agreed to care for all POWs located in Siberia.²⁴

On May 31, 1919, Galen, recently promoted to lieutenant colonel, left Vladivostok for San Francisco. The day before, Major George McLean arrived in Vladivostok as his replacement. McLean, a forty-six-year-old Pennsylvania native, had some twenty years experience as a corporate attorney before being commissioned as a major in the JAGD in July 1918. But this seasoned lawyer also had considerable military experience, having soldiered as an Infantry officer in the Pennsylvania National Guard and served as an aide-de-camp during the Spanish-American War.²⁵

Major McLean’s breadth of experience as a lawyer and soldier made him ideally suited to be Galen’s replacement in Siberia, for the legal work was demanding. The number of commanders who could convene courts-martial had more than doubled—from five in December 1918 to thirteen by June 1919. According to McLean’s report, this was the result of “the disintegration of the [AEF Siberia] command into relatively small units and detachments stationed at various points, widely apart, along the Trans-Siberian Railway in consequence of the undertaking of the United States military forces to guard certain sections thereof.”²⁶ For McLean as the expeditionary judge advocate, this meant advising thirteen different commanders on their rights and obligations in administering military justice. It also entailed reviewing a large number of criminal cases. In a six-month period between January 1 and June 30, 1919, for example, Major McLean



American soldiers adopted traditional Russian transportation methods for their convoys through the rolling and twisting roads of northern Russian forests.

and his staff of three enlisted men handled eighty-seven general courts-martial. Fortunately for McLean, Regimental Sergeant Major Toomey, who had arrived in Vladivostok with Galen the year before, agreed to stay in theater to assist McLean with legal operations. This ensured continuity in AEF Siberia legal operations.²⁷

Like Galen, McLean had a large number of routine courts-martial. Many involved disrespectful language or deportment toward superior officers. John Speer, an infantry private in the 27th Infantry, was prosecuted for “contemptuously throwing his rifle and bayonet” at the feet of his superior officer “and saying to him, ‘I’ll be damned if I can stand it any longer and you can give me six months or a year I don’t give a damn which.’” He got six months in jail and lost two-thirds of his pay for six months, too.²⁸

As in North Russia, where relations between American troops and local citizens became more friendly as the months passed, there were prosecutions for failing to take precautions against venereal disease. Requests for Major McLean’s legal advice in the matter of social intercourse, however, soon went beyond criminal law. For as the AEF presence in Siberia lengthened in time, American soldiers were falling in love, and a number were deciding that they wanted to marry their Russian girlfriends. In the U.S. Army of the day, a soldier had to obtain his commanding officer’s permission to marry. Apparently this permission was freely given, and the resulting marriages meant a number of legal questions for the expeditionary judge advocate. Could an army chaplain lawfully marry a soldier and his Russian girlfriend? Was a marriage ceremony performed by a Russian Orthodox priest valid under U.S.

law? What rights did these new wives have to return with their soldier husbands to the Philippine Islands? And when those husbands sailed home from the Philippines to the United States, what was the immigration status of these Russian-born spouses?

After some research, George McLean advised that a marriage performed by a chaplain was lawful, as was a marriage done by local clergy in conformity with local law. The former, however, no doubt was easier to accomplish. Consequently, after obtaining permission of their commanding officers, soldiers routinely were married by AEF chaplains. For example, on Thursday, July 17, 1919, First Lieutenant Z. T. Vincent, a chaplain, married Private Guy Kelley and Miss Maria Kiselova in Vladivostok. The wedding ceremony was performed at the American consulate under the supervision of the vice-consul, who then issued a certificate recognizing the validity of the marriage under American law.²⁹ Later, Mrs. Kelley and other Russian-born wives accompanied their husbands to the Philippines—and to the United States. But leaving Siberia with their new husbands was not trouble-free; records show that military authorities in the Philippines complained that Russian women arriving on Army transport ships often had not been deloused. In one case, this caused an outbreak of typhus fever and necessitated the fumigation of the entire transport ship.³⁰

In his supplementary report on AEF legal operations, Major McLean wrote that he had been “called upon by officers and men for advice and help on questions affecting their rights of persons and property.” This meant preparing “Wills, Powers of Attorney and Appearances in civil actions.” McLean also acted as a commis-

sioner in the taking of depositions and as a notary public. Much of his legal advice related to the newly enacted Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Civil Relief Act and the significant legal benefits that it conferred on all AEF military personnel.

George McLean returned to the United States on October 6, 1919. The JAGD, however, did not send an Army lawyer to replace him, probably because American military operations in Siberia were winding down. A non-lawyer performed as acting expeditionary judge advocate until June 1920, when the last American unit left Siberia.

Endnotes

¹ Much of the content in this chapter previously appeared in Fred L. Borch, *Bolsheviks, Polar Bears, and Military Law: The Experiences of Army Lawyers in North Russia and Siberia in World War I*, PROLOGUE (Fall 1998), at 181-91.

² For a fuller treatment of the story behind the North Russian Expeditionary Force, see JOHN M. HOUSE & DANIEL P. CURZON, *THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITIONS 1917-1920* (2019); DENNIS GORDON, *QUARTERED IN HELL: THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN NORTH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE 1918-1919* (1982); LEONID I. STRAKHOVSKY, *THE ORIGINS OF AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN NORTH RUSSIA 1918* (1972). See also ANDREW J. BIRTLE, *U.S. ARMY COUNTERINSURGENCY AND CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS DOCTRINE, 1860-1941* at 208-218 (1998).

³ For a similar treatment of U.S. soldiers in Siberia, see HOUSE & CURZON, *supra* note 2; WILLIAM S. GRAVES, *AMERICA'S SIBERIAN ADVENTURE* (1931); JOHN S. WHITE, *THE SIBERIAN INTERVENTION* (1950). See also BIRTLE, *supra* note 2, at 218-26.

⁴ JOSHUA E. KASTENBERG, *TO RAISE AND DISCIPLINE AN ARMY* 241 (1917).

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Collins v. McDonald*, 258 U.S. 416 (1922). In February 1920, Private Roy Marshall was tried for robbery at a general court-martial convened in Vladivostok. He was convicted and sentenced to confinement at hard labor. While at the Disciplinary Barracks on Alcatraz Island, George D. Collins, acting as Marshall's attorney, filed a *habeas* petition with the District Court for the Northern District of California. His chief argument was that the court-martial had no jurisdiction because Congress had not declared war on Russia. (Collins also argued that the court-martial had no jurisdiction over Marshall because the court-martial specification was deficient in failing to state an offense.) In a direct appeal from that court, the U.S. Supreme Court denied the petition. While the justices ignored Collins's argument that the court-martial lacked jurisdiction because there was no legal basis for U.S. forces to be in Russia, the import of the decision is that, in denying the *habeas* petition, Justice Clarke necessarily assumed that American military forces were lawfully present there.

⁷ Report from Judge Advocate, U.S. Troops, to Commanding Officer, U.S. Troops, "Murmansk Expedition," Archangel, Russia, 9 April 1919, Other Related Expeditionary Forces, Records of the American Expeditionary Forces (World War I), Box 1, Record Group 120, National Archives and Records Administration [hereinafter Report from Judge Advocate].

⁸ Wearing shoulder sleeve insignia was a new development in the history of American Army uniforms. It originated in 1917 when soldiers in South Carolina's 81st Division began wearing a patch featuring the silhouette of a wildcat on their left shoulders. The practice quickly spread and was officially sanctioned by General John J. Pershing for AEF personnel in October 1918.

⁹ Report from Judge Advocate, *supra* note 7, at 2.

¹⁰ Memorandum for Colonel Stewart from Lieutenant Colonel Thurston, subj: Soldiers found by board of officers to have wounded themselves either willfully or through culpable negligence (Feb. 13, 1919).

¹¹ Report from Judge Advocate, *supra* note 7. "Charles F. Kingan, 168th Co., North Russia Transportation Corps, Expeditionary Force, did on or about June 24, 1919, contract a venereal disease through neglect, thereby unfitting himself for active military duty against the enemy in violation of Article 96, Articles of War." *Id.*

¹² Report from Judge Advocate, *supra* note 7. Coleman was tried on January 24, 1919 for violating Article 95 (conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman) and 96 (general article), Articles of War.

¹³ General Pershing approved Coleman's dismissal on May 2, 1919. G.H.Q., AEF, France, Gen. Court-Martial

Orders No. 212 (May 2, 1919). Report from Judge Advocate, *supra* note 7.

¹⁴ Report from Judge Advocate, *supra* note 7.

¹⁵ Questionnaire for the Judge Advocates Record of the War, Albert J. Galen, RG 153, entry 45, NARA.

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ REPORT, OFF. OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE, AEF, SIBERIA (Dec. 31, 1918), *microfilmed on* National Archives Microfilm Publication M917, roll 11.

¹⁸ HQ, AEF, Siberia, Gen. Court-Martial Convening Orders No. 2, Jan. 18, 1919.

¹⁹ Under the *Manual for Courts-Martial*, court members had the opportunity to select specific locations for imprisonment.

²⁰ HQ, AEF, Siberia, Gen. Court-Martial Convening Orders No. 15, Jan. 24, 1919.

²¹ HQ, AEF, Siberia, Gen. Court-Martial Convening Orders No. 3, Oct. 7, 1918.

²² United States v. Dandrea, CM 2368225, HQ, AEF, Siberia, Gen. Court-Martial Convening Orders No. 27, Feb. 12, 1919.

²³ REPORT, *supra* note 17.

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ Questionnaire for the Judge Advocates Record of the War, George R. McLean, RG 153, entry 45, NARA.

²⁶ SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF OPERATIONS JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AEF SIBERIA, JANUARY 1, 1919 TO JUNE 30, 1919 (June 30, 1919), *microfilmed on* M917, roll 11.

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ HQ, AEF, Siberia, Gen. Court-Martial Convening Orders No. 105, Aug. 21, 1919.

²⁹ Memorandum, Chaplain Z. T. Vincent to Commander, Headquarters, AEF Siberia (Sept. 18, 1919).

³⁰ Commanding General, Philippine Department, to Commanding General, AEF Siberia, subj.: Delousing of Russian wives of enlisted men (Mar. 6, 1920).

Chapter 5

Judge Advocates in Post-War France and Germany

Four years of brutal trench warfare ended with an armistice in November 1918. While there was much jubilation in the AEF after the shooting and shelling stopped, there really was no guarantee that fighting would not resume at some point. This was because the armistice in reality was only a cease-fire in a war that officially had not ended. In fact, General Pershing and other Allied military leaders believed that the war might well begin anew and Pershing tried to keep the AEF “at a high pitch of combat readiness.”¹

Fortunately for the AEF, the Germans complied with the terms of the armistice and withdrew their troops from France, Belgium, Luxemburg—and the areas on the left bank of the Rhine that would be occupied by the victorious Allies. The concept was for a joint force of British, French, and American troops to move into this Rhineland area and occupy three bridgeheads centered on the cities of Cologne, Koblenz and Mainz. This presence on enemy territory after November 1918 would give Allies an advantage if the German High Command decided to take up arms and restart hostilities. Having troops in German territory after November 1918 also would be a guarantee for the payment of reparations by Germany, which the Allies planned to require in any upcoming peace treaty.

There had been more than two million Americans in the AEF in France, and about half of these men saw combat. For the occupation of the Germany, however, only about 240,000 Doughboys would serve in Germany. Initially these men were part of

Third U.S. Army, which was created by Pershing as an occupation force. Under the command of Major General Joseph T. Dickman, the Third Army was really an American military government responsible for a 2,500 square mile area that included the ancient Roman cities of Koblenz and Trier.

In July 1919, the Third Army was dissolved and replaced by the American Forces in Germany (AFG) with Major General Henry T. Allen in command. Since the Treaty of Versailles had been signed ten days before Allen took command, it was not surprising that the number of soldiers in the AFG declined rapidly after the formal peace agreement was in place. By late 1919, the AFG numbered only about 20,000 men. These numbers were reduced further to around 13,000 in 1920 and 1921. By May 1922, however, the total soldiers in the AFG was down to 1200 men.²

After a four year occupation, President Warren G. Harding determined that all American soldiers should return home. The last Americans left their headquarters in Koblenz in January 1923, although the last Army lawyer had re-deployed the previous year. French troops subsequently moved into the U.S. occupation zone, with the result that France controlled most of the Rhineland until 1930 when its troops withdrew to the smaller Saarland region.³

Before examining what the U.S. Army and its judge advocates did in this military government in Germany, however, it is important to look at the work Army lawyers were doing in France in the months

following the end of combat, especially since legal work actually increased after the fighting ended.

France

The “two primary duties” of Army lawyers in France after the cessation of hostilities “remained courts-martial and settling vast numbers of foreign claims.”⁴ While it might seem counter-intuitive, the number of courts-martial in the AEF increased dramatically after November 11, with the total number of courts-martial in the first 60-day period after the armistice being equivalent to the total number of courts-martial tried during the last six months of the fighting in France. This increase in indiscipline, however, makes sense when one considers that soldiers in the AEF, who previously had focused their efforts on training and then engaging the Germans in combat, now had much more time on their hands with which to enjoy the attractions of civilian life in France.

Courts-martial and foreign claims at the Services of Supply (SOS) illustrate what was happening in the post-armistice AEF. The SOS was a key component in Pershing’s army, as it had been responsible for procurement, transportation and supply of all arms, ammunition, clothing, equipment, rations and forage (for horses and mules). The Commanding General, SOS, also was responsible for constructing fixed facilities, such as depots. Consequently, even as soldiers began returning to the United States for demobilization, the logistical needs of the AEF continued. There had been thirty-four judge advocates at the SOS headquarters in late 1918. Now, with the fighting over, the SOS legal staff consisted of five judge advocates and four

infantry officers who were lawyers but not members of the JAGD.

The most senior lawyer at the SOS in mid-1919 was Colonel Blanton Winship, and judge advocates under his supervision included Lieutenant Colonel James A. Gallogly. Born in Ohio in 1881, James Arthur Gallogly graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1907 and served in the Coast Artillery Corps as a lieutenant. After earning his law degree from Atlanta Law School in 1913, however, Gallogly was commissioned as a major in the JAGD and then practiced law as the Judge Advocate, Hawaiian Department.

When America entered World War I, Major Gallogly was the Judge Advocate, 3d Division. In June 1918, while serving as the unit’s lawyer, he was cited for gallantry in action at Chateau Thierry and was promoted to lieutenant colonel the next month.⁵ Consequently, when Gallogly left the 3d Division and joined Winship at the SOS, he was an experienced lawyer who also had seen war first-hand.

On August 1, 1919, Lieutenant Colonel Gallogly informed Colonel Winship that in June and July 1919 alone, SOS judge advocates had reviewed an unprecedented fifty-two general courts-martial, including six records of trial forwarded to them by the First Division, which had re-deployed to the United States.⁶ One post-armistice court-martial examined by Gallogly was the joint trial of Privates John Kellie, William LeBuff and Ernest Knight for attempted murder. The three soldiers had broken into the local stockade in order to murder Private First Class Sam Evans, who previously had pleaded guilty to sexual intercourse with an underage French girl. Kellie, LeBuff and Knight also had engaged in sexual relations with her, and



Judge Advocates, acting Judge Advocates and administrative clerks in France, circa 1919. Only a few are identifiable. Seated, far left is Major A. R. Stallings. Standing, second from left, is Major William W. Lemmond. The officers with non-JAGD collar insignia most likely were lawyers serving as acting Judge Advocates.

they now wanted to kill Evans so that he would be unable to testify against them at their upcoming courts-martial.

At their joint trial for assault with intent to commit murder, the three men were found guilty and each sentenced to five years confinement at hard labor and a dishonorable discharge. The Army then prosecuted the three convicted soldiers in a second general court-martial for statutory rape of the young French girl. The panel sentenced Kellie, LeBuff and Knight to an additional twenty-five years imprisonment. On the recommendation of Colonel Winship, the Third Army commander approved both courts-martial and their punishments.⁷

Another court-martial arising out of the SOS involved Sergeant First Class Holbert McClane, who was prosecuted for assaulting a private by pointing a firearm at him—ostensibly because the soldier refused to carry out his duties. Then, while confined in the stockade pending trial for this crime, Sergeant McClane attacked a prison guard by “by shoving the guard into the contents of a latrine.” A general court-martial sentenced McClane to five years imprisonment and a dishonorable discharge. On review, however, Winship advised that the evidence was insufficient to sustain the charge involving the latrine.⁸

While Army lawyers at the SOS reviewed a variety of courts-martial, probably no case was more unusual than the



Lieutenant Colonel Kyle Rucker (left), Judge Advocate, 3d U.S. Army, and Major Nathaniel B. Barnwell (right), Assistant Judge Advocate, stand in front of Army headquarters, Koblenz, Germany, December 29, 1918. Rucker was the principal author of the 3d Army's General Orders No. 1, which established the legal foundation for day-to-day operations in the occupation of Germany.

January 1919 court-martial convened by Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett, then in command of First Army. Captain Rosser A. "Ross" Malone, Jr., a thirty-nine-year old Quartermaster Corps officer, had killed a fellow captain by shooting him four times with a pistol on December 13, 1918.

The facts were not really in dispute. The accused was the supervisor of labor at the railhead at Souilly and seventeen other locations in that part of France. The deceased, Captain Albert F. Biggs, was also a Quartermaster Corps officer. Biggs was located in the small town of Fleury-sur-Aire, about eight miles distant from Souilly, where he commanded a labor company. There was no evidence that the two men knew of each other's presence in France, much less that they were even acquainted until the day of the murder.⁹

About 8:30 in the evening on December 13, the accused learned that a "Captain Biggs" was in command at Fleury. He then asked a colleague if that could be "Captain Albert Biggs" and received the reply that "Albert Biggs" was the name stenciled on the trunk locker of the officer. Malone then told this colleague to tell Captain Biggs that he would be over to see him tomorrow.

About two hours after this conversation, however, the accused "went to the billet of his chauffeur, Private Joseph Millage" and "directed him to get his clothes on and take him in his car to Fleury." Then, while Millage and the accused were in the motor vehicle travelling to Fleury, the accused "took a pistol from somewhere on his person" and said to no one in particular, "I wonder if my gun will shoot?", and then fired one shot.¹⁰

On arriving at Fleury, the accused got out of his car, went to the Quartermaster's

Office, and asked for directions to Captain Biggs's quarters. Receiving the reply that they were about 200 feet from the office, the accused returned to the automobile, and said to the driver: "If I come back alright, if I don't alright, you remain with the car. I came up here to kill a man. You stay with the car."

The accused, accompanied by a cook named Lester Gish, then went to Biggs's quarters, which were located in a barracks building. They found Captain Biggs in his underclothes, as he was just about to go to bed. There were three other lieutenants in Biggs's room, along with an Army Field Clerk. All four, like Biggs, were getting ready to go to sleep.

As Gish remembered it, the accused said to Captain Biggs, "Get up and put on your clothes." When Biggs hesitated, the accused said, "It's alright, you know who I am. Get dressed. I want to talk to you." Biggs then put on a pair of trousers and followed the accused outside the building. Ten seconds later, four shots were fired. The three lieutenants and the clerk immediately went to investigate. They found Captain Biggs lying on ground. The men brought Biggs into the barracks, and put him on his bed. Biggs died less than thirty minutes later.

Meanwhile, Private Millage was filling the car radiator with water when the accused ran up to the car. He ordered Millage to turn the lights off on the car and said to him: "Drive, you son-of-a-bitch, drive." The accused also said to Millage, "I killed him, the dirty son-of-a-bitch, he broke up my home seven years ago, and I have looked for him since, I shot him like a dog." A short time later, the accused threw the gun out of the automobile as Millage drove them back to Souilly.

Although the accused asked Millage to lie about where they had been if he were asked, this did not prevent the apprehension of Captain Malone at one o'clock the next morning—just hours after he had shot Biggs. The military police officer who arrested the accused later testified that Malone “never mentioned his alleged offense” or asked that officer why he had been apprehended.

At his general court-martial trial for the murder of Captain Albert Biggs, the accused pleaded not guilty. The “mental capacity of the accused at the time of the killing appeared to have been the general idea of the defense,” as there was some evidence that Malone had been kicked in the head by a mule when he was a child, and might be mentally disturbed. There also was testimony that Malone might have been mentally deranged by drugs, as he was taking “a prescription of iodide of potassium and strychnine” for the headaches from which he suffered. Four defense witnesses also testified that the accused “had been drinking heavily for some time prior to the date of the killing,” perhaps inferring that he was too intoxicated to have formed the requisite *mens rea*.¹¹ The prosecution, however, rebutted the issue of mental incapacity with the “unanimous report” of a Board of Medical Officers, which had concluded that the accused “had the necessary criminal mind to commit the wrongful act charged.”¹²

When the accused took the stand on his own behalf, the panel of thirteen officers heard him testify that he had married a woman in 1905, and that they had four sons, the eldest of whom was now twelve years old and the youngest six. Five years ago, however, his wife had divorced him while he was working in New Orleans,

Louisiana, and absent from their home in Key West, Florida. Since the divorce, he had never seen his ex-wife again. Malone had, however, remarried in June 1918, and his new wife was in Norfolk, Virginia, awaiting his return from France. As for the shooting of Captain Biggs, the accused told the panel that he “did not recall having gone anywhere on December 13th” and did not remember anything happening that day until he was arrested by the military police. As for the victim, Malone testified that “he did not know and had never known, Captain Albert F. Biggs, and had never seen him so far as he knew.”¹³

On cross-examination, however, the accused told the court that “he knew of no reason why his [first] wife should have applied for a divorce,” but that after the divorce, he received a letter from his mother telling him that his ex-wife had informed his mother that any future correspondence to her should be addressed to “Mrs. Albert Biggs.”

After a three-day trial, the general court-martial panel found the accused guilty of murder. He was sentenced “to be dismissed from the service and to be confined at hard labor, at such place as the reviewing authority may direct, for the term of his natural life.”

Lieutenant Colonel William Taylor, the Judge Advocate, First Army, reviewed the record of trial, and advised Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett on the action to be taken in regards the findings and sentence. Born in Tennessee in February 1868, Taylor had been admitted to the bar after reading law in the office of a local judge. He subsequently served as a captain in the 4th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish-American War and as a lieutenant in the 25th Infantry Regiment during the



Lieutenant General James G. Harbord (shown here as a major general) took action in the infamous “Prison Farm No. 2” courts-martial. The House of Representatives held hearings on this prison abuse scandal in 1919.

Philippine Insurrection. Taylor obtained a commission as a major in the JAGD in May 1917 and had been promoted to lieutenant colonel in August 1917. Consequently, the fifty-one-year-old Taylor had a solid background as a soldier and attorney by the time he was the top lawyer at First Army.¹⁴

After reviewing Malone's trial record, Taylor concluded that the killing "was a premeditated and cold-blooded murder." He correctly stated that it was unnecessary to prove a motive to establish the crime. But Taylor told General Liggett that "the fact that Captain Biggs made no protest, and asked for no explanation" when Malone demanded that Biggs come outside, and that the accused also had said to the victim, "You know who I am," indicated that Biggs was very well aware why Malone had sought him out. Certainly Biggs did not know at the time that the accused meant to harm him, but it was clear to Taylor that based on what the accused had said to the chauffeur "immediately after the killing," that the murder involved "domestic relations."¹⁵

After General Liggett took action, Taylor forwarded the record through the AEF to tJAG Crowder, who transmitted it to President Wilson for final action. Ultimately, Ross Malone was dismissed from the Army and imprisoned in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, where he became "Inmate 13170" and is recorded as serving a life sentence.¹⁶

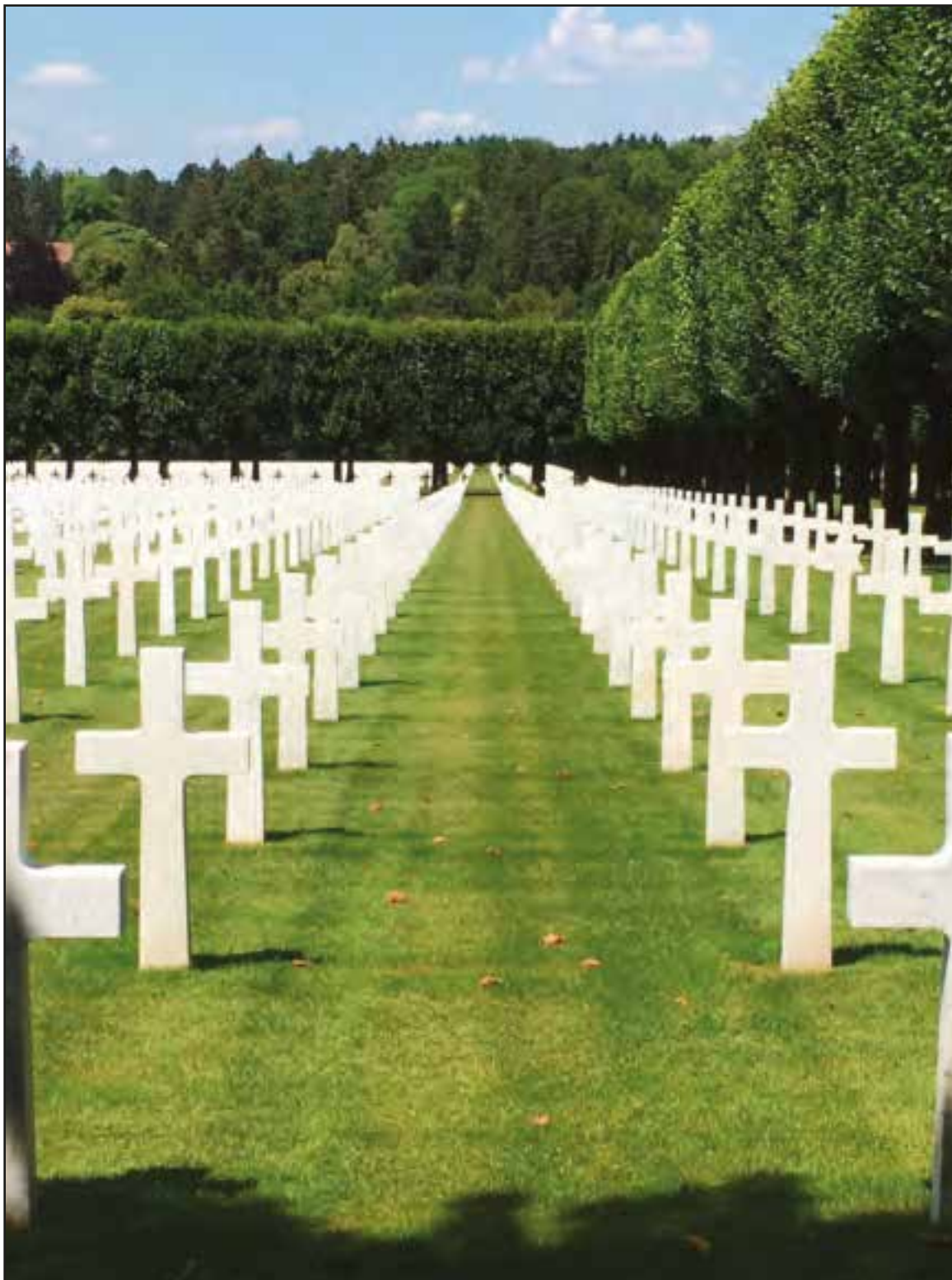
One final series of courts-martial deserve mention, if only because they grew out of a prisoner abuse scandal that shocked the American public and ultimately led to hearings in the House of Representatives. A few months before hostilities ended, Army lawyers learned that officers and

noncommissioned officers running "Prison Farm No. 2" outside Paris, as well as a nearby military stockade, were abusing American soldiers imprisoned there. Most of those jailed at these two locations were deserters, stragglers and other soldiers who had been caught in Paris, which Pershing had placed off limits to AEF personnel. Many were pending trial and had not yet been convicted of any offense.

Between October and December 1918, dozens of prisoners were mistreated by military guards. One prisoner committed suicide. The worst offender was a lieutenant named Fred Smith, who had earned the moniker "Hard-Boiled Smith" for his ruthless approach to disciplining his fellow soldiers. Major James L. Kincaid, the judge advocate at the 27th Division, apparently was the first judge advocate to inform Brigadier General Bethel that several of the division's soldiers had been assaulted by the prison guards. But nothing was done until General Pershing appointed Blanton Winship to investigate the prison abuses and recommend trials by court-martial, if appropriate.

Winship's inquiries revealed that four Army lawyers "had failed to properly advise the responsible commanders on their duties to treat imprisoned soldiers humanely." These judge advocates were relieved of their duties and sent back to the United States.

On the basis of Winship's investigation, seven men faced general courts-martial. Lieutenant Smith was found guilty of assaulting prisoners and sentenced to three years imprisonment and a dismissal. Three other lieutenants, and three sergeants, also were convicted. The panels hearing the cases, however, were lenient in that none of the officers or noncommissioned officers



More than 14,000 Americans are buried in the Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery. The 130.5-acre World War I site is located east of the village of Romagne-sous-Montfaucon in Meuse, France.

Photo courtesy of Colonel (Ret.) Patricia A. Ham.

were punished with more than one year in prison, although the men were dismissed or dishonorably discharged.

General Pershing was unhappy with the trial results as he believed the sentences were too light. Regardless of Pershing's views on the matter, however, when Lieutenant General James G. Harbord took action in the trials, he reduced Smith's sentence to eighteen months and restored two of the convicted officers to duty. The scandal did not go unnoticed in the United States. The public uproar included front page *New York Times* reporting about the "cruelty" inflicted on the American prisoners. Hearings on the AEF prison abuse subsequently were held in the House of Representatives in 1919.¹⁷

Foreign claims were an overwhelming part of the post-conflict AEF legal work,

with "tens of thousands of damage claims from French merchants and property owners." These demands for monetary compensation all went to the SOS's Rents, Requisitions and Claims Department for adjudication.

The chief legal problem was that the majority of contracts negotiated by AEF personnel with the French had *no cancellation clause*. Consequently, with the Armistice and the need for many war-related supplies at an end, Quartermaster officers who had contracted for the purchase of food, forage and other material now attempted to cancel these contracts. So did officers in the Ordnance Department, who no longer needed huge warehouses in which to repair artillery pieces or store shells. As an article published in 1920 in the *California Law Review* put it, the "total amount of claims presented [by the



Lieutenant Colonel Hugh A. Bayne (far right) served both as the Judge Advocate, 80th Division and as a Liaison Officer attached to the 160th Brigade. This photograph was taken during combat operations on November 2, 1918.

French] because of this lack of foresight would be staggering; suffice it to say that one claim alone, and it was by no means the largest, was for 1,153,000 francs.”¹⁸ It was a costly lesson that would be remembered by contracting officers and their legal advisors when the Army returned to France in 1944.

Not only were a staggering number of claims filed after the Armistice, but many of them involved novel and unusual fact patterns. In 1919, the senior judge advocate at the Claims Division was Captain Bernard L. Gorfinkle. Born in Boston in October 1889, and a graduate of Boston University’s law school, Gorfinkle had served as an enlisted soldier in the Massachusetts National Guard before obtaining a commission in the JAGD in 1917. He subsequently served in France with the 26th Division before being reassigned to the SOS.

Gorfinkle wrestled with many of these claims for money damages, and a significant number involved French civilians employed by the Army. One critical issue was how French contract law affected the employment of French nationals. In 1919, for example, an interpreter working for the Army in Tours was let go because his services no longer were required. He filed a claim for damages, and claimed 3,000 francs for “mental anguish,” which was permitted under French contract law, but not under American contract law. (The claim was denied.)

Another claims issue that was never completely settled was that of compensation to French citizens who suffered occupational injuries while employed by the AEF. At first, judge advocates did not know whether it was possible to apply American federal law when adjudicating

claims for injuries occurring on French soil. After the U.S. Employees Compensation Commission (USECC) formally ruled that U.S. law did apply, there was still the problem that the French government did not like the application of U.S. law in France because French law provided for much lower compensation. As a matter of policy, the French government did not want some of its citizens to be treated more favorably under American law than its own nationals would be under French law. All claims connected to these on-the-job injuries ultimately were turned over to the representative of the USECC, which opened an office in Paris in 1919.

While the claims mission after November 11, 1918 was challenging, it was not without humor, as reflected by this claim filed by Madame Sophie Guillame, which she delivered to the 29th Military Police Company on January 15, 1919. As the captain commanding the company wrote:

Statement of Sophie Guillame.
I had a beautiful cat which I loved very much, she was very beautiful. I need her. She caught rats and mice. Besides that she was my companion. I loved her very much, because she was very beautiful.

An American soldier said that in the house of Theveny that they had eaten a cat on Christmas day. I have not seen her for fifteen days. She never strayed out more than a week before. I therefore ask for an indemnity, francs 20.00, for my cat, she was a beautiful beast.

The military police conducted an investigation, which determined the following:

From: C.O. 29th Military Police Company

To: Commanding General,
29th Division

Subject: Alleged eating of cat.

On January 7th, 1919,

Mme. Guillame reported that American soldiers had killed and eaten her cat for Christmas dinner.

Upon investigating, the following facts were ascertained:

- (a) Cat was missing on January 7, 1919
- (b) Statement of Mme Guillame attached.
- (c) Statement of Mme Theveny and her mother that Mme. Guillame was queer and they advised paying no attention to her.
- (d) Gendarmes official reported this morning (January 14, 1919) that the cat came back.

In view of the above, this case has been closed.

(Signed) Captain, Military Police

While the vast majority of judge advocate work involved France and French citizens, there was claims work involving other European nations, including Austria, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia. That work was principally done by the Reparation Commission, which was created by the

Treaty of Versailles.¹⁹ The chief task of the Commission was to decide claims against Germany, Austria-Hungary and their allies for loss and damage incurred by the “Allied and Associated Powers” during World War I. Judge Advocate Lieutenant Colonel Hugh A. Bayne, who had sailed to France with Pershing as a member of his staff in May 1917, served as one of three judges on the Reparation Commission. Born in New Orleans in 1870, Bayne earned his undergraduate degree from Yale and his law degree from Tulane. He then practiced law in New Orleans (1894-1898) and New York City (1898-1917) before joining the JAGD in May 1917. While Bayne did serve as a division judge advocate in France, and participated in the Argonne-Meuse Offensive as a liaison officer with attacking units of the 80th Division, his knowledge of French and German (he had studied in both countries after law school) made him the ideal candidate to serve on the Reparation Commission.

Bayne and his fellow judges considered the claim of *Standard Oil Company v. Reparation Commission*. The commission had appropriated twenty-one oil tankers owned by a Germany subsidiary of Standard Oil to pay German reparations. Standard Oil insisted that as it had “beneficial ownership” of the tankers, they were not German property and should not have been seized as reparations. Standard Oil argued that as it was an American company, it was entitled to financial reimbursement for the improper seizure of the tankers. Ultimately, it was not until 1926—long after Hugh Bayne had ceased serving on the Reparation Commission—that the case was settled. Standard Oil failed to “make good its claim to beneficial ownership of the tankers” and, as the tankers were Ger-



Major General Henry T. Allen commanded American Forces in Germany from July 1919 to January 1923. In January 1921, after the disastrous attempt to kidnap Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, a soldier who had escaped from an Army prison, Allen “sent an immediate apology to Berlin, in which he vigorously deplored the attack.”

man property, their seizure for reparations was lawful.²⁰

Bayne also was one of the judges deciding *Belgium v. Austria*, in which the King of the Belgians requested that the Treasure of the Order of the Golden Fleece be transferred to him from Austria. The treasure had been removed from Brussels by the Austrians in 1794—when Belgium was part of the Habsburg lands of the Austrian Netherlands—to protect it from the danger of the French invasion. Now, with Austria defeated, the Belgians wanted the Order of the Golden Fleece returned to them. The three judges (of whom Bayne was one) gave serious consideration to ordering that the treasure be transferred, but ultimately ruled against Belgium on the grounds that the Order “had long since become a dynastic institution attached not to the territory of Belgium but the Austrian court.”²¹ The treasure remained in Austrian hands.

Bayne also participated in the adjudication of a claim by the newly created nation of Czechoslovakia (as the successor state to the Kingdom of Bohemia) that it was entitled to 500 works of art stolen by Austria between 1616 and 1914. Bayne and his fellow judges decided against the Czechs, finding that the objects “were legally the private property of the Austrian sovereign.”²²

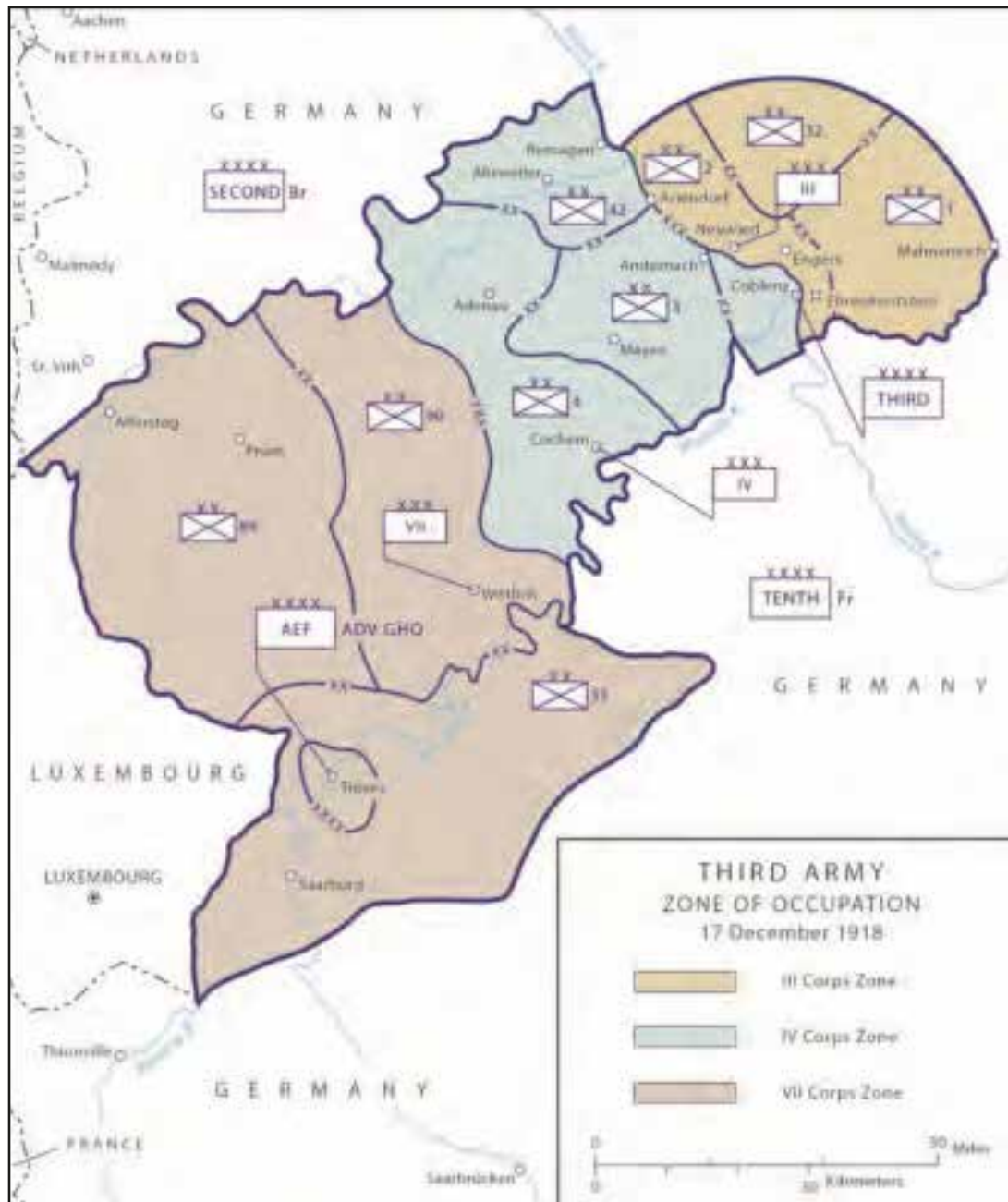
A final note about judge advocate work in France after the cessation of hostilities. The French, whose territory had suffered the brunt of the fighting between 1914 and 1918, were most interested in identifying and prosecuting Germans who had committed violations of the law of armed conflict. In a letter to Lieutenant General Liggett, whose First U.S. Army was moving into areas of France that had been previously occupied by the Germans, the

French authorities asked for assistance in investigating war crimes. The French suspected that the retreating German enemy had engaged in “willful and unnecessary destruction, by fire or delayed-action mines, of houses [and] factories.” There was evidence that the Germans, while abandoning French territory as required under the cease fire of November 11, also had committed “wholesale plundering” and engaged in the “wanton destruction of orchards” and similar unnecessary and therefore criminal agricultural damage.

Liggett directed that every commanding general in his seventeen subordinate divisions should designate judge advocates to make “preliminary investigations.” These Army lawyers were tasked with preparing “a written report setting forth the cause, nature and extent of the damage; the time and place; and . . . a rough sketch of the location and the names and addresses of the owners and witnesses.”²³ Ultimately, the French prosecuted some 1200 Germans for war crimes, and it seems certain that some of the preliminary investigations done by American judge advocates provided evidence for these proceedings.²⁴

Germany

One month before the Armistice, Major General Crowder met in Washington, D.C., with Columbia University’s John Bassett Moore, a highly respected authority in international law.²⁵ Realizing that the Germans would surrender sooner rather than later, and that an occupation of Germany by the AEF would follow, Crowder wanted advice on how best to establish a military government on German soil. Moore told Crowder that the on-going political





Major B. R. Williams, Judge Advocate, 3d Division, Army of Occupation, Andernach on Rhine, Germany, January 1, 1919.

turmoil in Germany meant that the Army should exercise criminal jurisdiction over the German population. He also told Crowder that the Army should model its military government in Germany after that used in the southern states during Reconstruction, although Moore “cautioned that the army ought to refrain from censoring or suppressing newspapers and political activity to the extent possible.”²⁶

Crowder’s rendezvous with Moore notwithstanding, the Army began its occupation of the Rhineland without a doctrine for using the military as a governing force. William Winthrop’s *Military Law and Precedents*, however, was well known to every judge advocate of the era, and it had extensive information on how military governments had operated in Upper California during the Mexican American War and in Tennessee, North Carolina and Louisiana during the Civil War.²⁷ Consequently, while the Army as an institution may have lacked a doctrine on running a military government in an occupied territory, Army lawyers were not without legal guidance on how to construct and operate such a government.

On December 10, 1918, Pershing issued AEF General Orders No. 225, which established a foundation for the American government in Germany. It created and defined the Office of Civil Affairs, established Inferior and Superior Provost Courts, and gave army, corps and division commanders in the Rhineland the right to convene military commissions for prosecuting German civilians for offenses committed against the military government. While Pershing had appointed Brigadier General H. A. Smith as the Officer in Charge of Civil Affairs (OCCA), which made Smith the top civil authority in the Rhineland at the

beginning of the occupation, Smith decided that Judge Advocate Colonel Irvin L. Hunt should be the OCCA for the Third Army. This meant that an Army lawyer was “the fountain-head of civil authority” for the American zone and that “most tasks intrinsic to military government filtered down to Hunt.” He in turn passed these down to the OCCAs of the Third Army’s tactical units, as these units were in charge of smaller subdivisions of the zone.²⁸

Hunt served as the top OCCA in Germany from November 1918 to April 1920. He had an unusual career path for a judge advocate, if for no other reason than he was not a lawyer. Born in California in 1877, Irvin Leland Hunt graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1899. He then served as an Infantry officer in California, Montana, Puerto Rico and the Philippines (where he commanded a company of Philippine scouts during the Insurrection) before being assigned to West Point for four years, where he taught history and law.

Although Hunt never attended law school, he transferred to the JAG Department in 1916, where he was tasked with “making a study of military government for use in connection with the threatened intervention of the United States in Mexico.” While a “Punitive Expedition” under General Pershing did enter Mexico in March 1916, there was no occupation or military government in Mexican territory. But Hunt’s study certainly helped him when he assumed duties as the OCCA for Third Army just two years later, as reflected in his citation for the Distinguished Service Medal, which lauds his “excellent judgment” and skills in solving “intricate problems affecting the civilian population.”²⁹

With AEF General Orders No. 225 in place, it was now time for the Advance AEF General Headquarters located in the Rhineland to issue its own General Orders. On December 13, 1918, it promulgated General Orders No. 1, which created the five military government departments “that were solely concerned with civil administration” in the Rhineland: public works and utilities, fiscal affairs, sanitation and public health, schools and charitable institutions, and the legal department.³⁰ For Army lawyers, however, General Orders No. 1 was a key document because it also established the legal foundation for day-to-day Third Army operations in the Rhineland.

Drafted by Judge Advocate Lieutenant Colonel Kyle Rucker, who relied heavily on Winthrop’s *Military Law and Precedents*, General Orders No. 1 informed the nearly 100,000 German citizens in the American zone that their local courts and other public functions would continue, and that there would be no restrictions on the jurisdiction of these German courts over German civilians. But these courts would be under the overall control of U.S. military authorities. Additionally, General Orders No. 1 announced that American military tribunals would have sole jurisdiction over any controversies or disputes *between American soldiers and German citizens*. Finally, where a German was alleged to have violated any Army regulation imposed by the Third U.S. Army, military courts would have exclusive jurisdiction over German citizens.³¹

American soldiers first marched into Germany on December 1, 1918, with Major General Joseph T. Dickman in command. He was followed by Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett. But both commanders

had been in Germany for less than seven months before Major General Henry T. Allen took command of “American Forces in Germany,” as the Third U.S. Army was redesignated in July 1919. Allen remained in Germany from July 1919 until the end of the American occupation in January 1923.

During most of General Allen’s tenure, he had five judge advocates working for him, with the most senior being Lieutenant Colonel Rucker, who had previously drafted General Orders No. 1 for Pershing’s signature. Born in Colorado Springs in 1875, Rucker earned an LL.B. at the University of Denver at the age of twenty-one. During the Spanish-American War, he served in the 1st Colorado Infantry before accepting a commission as a Regular Army cavalry lieutenant in 1901. Then-Captain Rucker accepted a commission as a major in the JAGD before the outbreak of hostilities in September 1916. Less than a year later, he was wearing silver oak leaves on his collar.³²

Although General Orders No. 1 demonstrated that the Army intended to have full control over German citizens in the Rhineland, the Americans understood that soldiers stationed there would need to maintain the highest standards of conduct and discipline if the military government were to be a success. Commanders were especially worried that Third Army soldiers might have the “erroneous view” that the occupation gave them “a privilege of unrestrained search and seizure of personal effects of private individuals.” They were right to be worried, as looting was a significant problem in the first thirty days following the arrival of American troops in the Rhineland.³³

By late 1919, most of the Doughboys who had seen combat in France had re-



Major Roy Dorsey, Judge Advocate, 30th Division, Watou, Belgium, July 31, 1918.



Major W. L. Granbery, Assistant Judge Advocate, 30th Division, Watou, Belgium, July 31, 1918.

turned to the United States for demobilization. As a result, soldiers in the occupation force not only lacked experience but actually were less disciplined. General Allen complained in early 1920 that he “had more trouble keeping down AWOLs, courts-martial and venereal disease than in a force many times larger.”³⁴

Allen was convinced that the Americans had to have good relations with the German civilians in the area, and that meant protecting the populace from soldier misconduct. To help achieve Major General Allen’s goal of good U.S.-German relations, Lieutenant Colonel Rucker drafted orders for Allen’s signature that prohibited members of the command from having “sexual intercourse with females under sixteen years of age,” even if the female consented. Additionally, as many criminal offenses occurred while a soldier was under the influence of alcohol, Rucker drafted another order that prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors. Only beer and wine could be sold by Germans in the zone, and only during a three-hour period in the afternoon and two-hours in the evening.

Some local commanders wanted all alcohol sales and consumption to be forbidden, and this perspective is understandable when one remembers that the Eighteenth Amendment had been ratified in January 1919, with legal alcohol consumption scheduled to end in the United States the following year. But Colonel Hunt at the Third Army thought it “inconceivable” that he or any subordinate OCCA could “stamp out the traffic in wine or beer.”³⁵

By January 1920, Third Army and AFG had convened 118 courts-martial against Americans for crimes against German citizens, including trials for murder, larceny, rape and assault. By the time that

the U.S. occupation of Germany ended in early 1923, more than 400 courts-martial had been convened to punish American-on-German misconduct. But despite these many trials, the sentences imposed by officer panels sometimes left much to be desired. In October 1921, for example, a panel found Private Abelardo Diaz guilty of striking a German woman on the head with a wine bottle and ripping off her dress in a café, but only sentenced him to forfeit two-thirds of his pay for three months. In another trial, Private Adelard Gadbois struck a fifteen year old girl. After punching her, he tore off her dress and cut her hair—all with the intent to rape her. He was sentenced to one year imprisonment, but no discharge.³⁶

But not all trials of U.S. soldiers for serious offenses involved German nationals, as illustrated by the general court-martial of five soldiers for the murder of an ex-British Army captain. The undisputed testimony at trial was that between 9:30 and 10:00 in the evening on June 21, 1920, Private O’Dell, Sergeant Youngblood, Corporal Van Gilder, Private First Class Bryan and Private Richardson, entered a hotel café in Rhens, Germany. When the owner refused to sell them wine because it was after hours, the men became “rough and destructive.”

Next to the café was a residence occupied by three Englishmen, all ex-officers in the British Army. The owner of the café went to the Englishmen, and asked them for help in dealing with the Americans. As a result, one of the Englishmen, George Lancefield, came out of the residence and talked to the soldiers, telling them that there was a sick lady in his house and asking the men to be quiet and leave. Lancefield was then struck in the mouth by one

of the soldiers. The two other Englishmen then came outside and all the men began fighting with each other. At some point, the three Englishmen were able to withdraw into the house and lock the door.

The soldiers left for a short while but then returned, broke in the doors of the home, and renewed the fight. During the melee, one of the soldiers threw a clay pitcher at Lancefield. He was struck on the left side of the forehead. Taken to the American hospital in Koblenz, Lancefield died two weeks later from a compound fracture of his skull and a resulting infection to his brain.

The five soldiers were charged with the premeditated murder of Lancefield, on the legal theory that they were “acting jointly and in pursuance of a common design.” They also were charged with assault and with a “night time” breaking and entering with the intent to commit a felony. All five were found guilty. They were sentenced to forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged, and to be confined at hard labor for life.

A Board of Review sitting in Washington, D.C., and consisting of judge advocate Colonels B. A. Reed, Sherman Moreland, and Mark E. Guerin, determined that the record was “legally sufficient to support the findings and sentence.”³⁷ After General Allen took action in the case, the men were sent to Fort Leavenworth to serve their sentences.

A year later, however, after persistent lobbying by a prominent Nebraska lawyer who had been hired by the family of one of the convicted men, the Acting Judge Advocate General recommended to President Harding that all the soldiers be pardoned. Harding agreed and pardoned the men on

the same day that he commuted the ten-year jail sentence of American labor organizer and Socialist Party presidential candidate Eugene Debs to time served.³⁸ Not all in the JAG Department were happy with this result and, more than ten years later, judge advocates examining the evidence in the court-martial record questioned the appropriateness of the Acting Judge Advocate General recommending a pardon.³⁹

Probably the most high profile episode to occur during the occupation of the Rhineland—at least in terms of media and public interest—was the involvement of U.S. troops in the attempted kidnapping of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll. The youngest of five children in a wealthy family of Philadelphia brewers, Bergdoll had registered for the draft in 1917 but, when ordered to report for his induction physical examination, he had failed to appear. Charged with desertion, Bergdoll ultimately turned himself into the Army and was court-martialed. While serving a five year sentence of imprisonment, Bergdoll escaped and fled to Eberbach, Germany, where he had relatives who sheltered him.

In January 1921, six men attempted to kidnap Bergdoll and forcibly return him to the United States. The kidnapping failed but, when one of the men turned out to be an Army sergeant named Frank Zimmer, and he told the German police that the plan was to take Bergdoll to the Rhineland and turn him over to U.S. occupation authorities, the result was a public relations nightmare. Major General Allen “sent an immediate apology to Berlin, in which he vigorously deplored the attack.”⁴⁰ Lieutenant Colonel Rucker eventually did obtain Zimmer’s release from the Germans, and the freedom of another American who was part of the kidnapping plot, but the

Bergdoll case was an embarrassment, especially as Bergdoll remained a free man in Germany for nearly another ten years.

As for criminal trials involving German nationals in the Rhineland, General Pershing had established three types of tribunals in December 1918. The inferior provost court, akin to a summary court, had the authority to punish a German defendant with three months in jail and a 1,000 mark fine. The superior provost court, which was similar to a special court, could impose a six month prison sentence and a 5,000 mark fine. The military commission was the third type of tribunal. It had unlimited sentencing authority except that it was not empowered to impose the death penalty on a German citizen, regardless of the seriousness of the crime.

Between January 1919 and January 1920, the AFG conducted more than 9,600 trials of German civilians. Of these proceedings, some 2,300 Germans were tried for failing to obey Army orders (e.g. prohibitions on the sale of alcoholic beverages.) Another 350 Germans were prosecuted for assaulting U.S. soldiers, and 780 for stealing U.S. military property. Three hundred Germans were tried for possession of “deadly” firearms such as machine guns and grenade throwers. Ninety-one German females also were prosecuted for “practicing prostitution while diseased.”⁴¹

The experiences of Major Matthew H. Allen illustrate how these military tribunals were a key component of judge advocate legal work. Allen was the “Superior Provost Court for the Kreis of Mayen,” with duty in Andernach, Germany. This made him a one-person supervisor for forty-four inferior Provost Courts. Allen also had “general supervision of the ad-

ministration of War Laws” in the territory around Mayen.

Born in Kenansville, North Carolina, in 1884, Allen graduated from the University of North Carolina’s law school in 1906 and was admitted to the bar that same year. Over the next ten years, Allen practiced law in Goldsboro and New Bern, North Carolina. Then, after America entered the war on the Allied side, Allen joined the Officers’ Reserve Corps in May 1917. After serving briefly as a captain in the 113th Field Artillery Regiment, Allen was commissioned as a major in the JAG Reserve Corps and was assigned as the Assistant Judge Advocate, 31st Division, located at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. He had arrived in France in November 1918 and, although combat was at an end, Allen had a great deal of legal work when he joined U.S. troops in the occupation of the Rhineland.

In a March 1919 report, Major Allen detailed the “nature and extent” of his work. According to this report, he supervised 320 trials. Two hundred eighty six persons were convicted and 100 imprisoned. Additionally, 25,600 marks were collected in fines. The offenses of the 286 convicted defendants varied:

Selling wines and liquor	40
Preaching propaganda	2
Circulating false rumors	4
Possession of firearms	12
Possession of American goods	12
Failure to carry identification cards	96
Larceny of American goods	14
Disobedience of military orders	15

Selling food to Americans	9
Prostitutes and venereal disease	42
Miscellaneous, minor offenses	40

While the last U.S. troops did not leave the Rhineland until January 1923, the last Army lawyer in the occupation returned to American soil in 1922.

In addition to his criminal law duties, Allen also was tasked with investigating “all claims for property damage or personal injury submitted by civilian enemies.” This claims responsibility meant that Allen examined the claims filed by Germans against the United States for damage to their property or injury to themselves caused or committed by U.S. troops. Just as today, the Army paid these claims after a thorough investigation.⁴²

Endnotes

¹ RICHARD A. FAULKNER, *PERSHING'S CRUSADERS* 620 (2017).

² BRIAN F. NEUMANN & SHANE D. MAKOWICKI, *OCCUPATION AND DEMOBILIZATION 1918-1923*, at 73 (2019).

³ For more on the American occupation of Germany, *see* HENRY T. ALLEN, *THE RHINELAND OCCUPATION* (1927).

⁴ JOSHUA A. KASTENBERG, *TO RAISE AND DISCIPLINE AN ARMY* 233 (2017).

⁵ On June 1, 1918, Gallogly "volunteered to carry, and did carry an important message from the Division Commander to the Commanding Officer, 7th Machine Gun Battalion, then in Chateau-Thierry, it being required that an officer deliver the message and no courier officer being available at the time. The route over which Major Gallogly travelled with the message was under constant enemy shell and machine gun fire. His [motorcycle] side car was struck by enemy shell fire and after proceeding as far as practicable in the side car he continued the journey on foot delivering the message at 18hr.47. By this act for which he volunteered Major Gallogly displayed exceptional valor and a devotion to duty which set a splendid and inspiring example." HQ, Third Division, Gen. Orders No. 4, June 23, 1920. This divisional citation resulted in the award of the Silver Star decoration to Gallogly on October 29, 1932.

⁶ *Id.* at 230.

⁷ *Id.* at 231.

⁸ *Id.* at 232.

⁹ Memorandum from Lieutenant Colonel William Taylor, Judge Advocate, to Commanding General Headquarters, First Army, subj: Trial of Capt. Rosser A. Malone, Jr., Q.M.C. by G.C.M., at Bar-sur-Aube, Aube, France (Jan. 20-23, 1919) [hereinafter Malone Memorandum].

¹⁰ *Id.* at 2.

¹¹ *Id.* at 5.

¹² *Id.* at 9.

¹³ *Id.* at 8.

¹⁴ Questionnaire for the Judge Advocates Record of the War, William Taylor, NARA, Washington, D.C., Record Group 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Entry 45, Box 1.

¹⁵ Malone Memorandum, *supra* note 9, at 10.

¹⁶ *Index to Inmate Case File*, NAT'L ARCHIVES, <https://www.archives.gov/atlanta/finding-aids/atlanta-penitentiary/inmates-m-n.html> (last visited Sept. 15, 2020).

¹⁷ KASTENBERG, *supra* note 4, at 236-37; *General March Tells of Cruelty in Army Prisons*, N.Y. TIMES, July 24, 1919, at 1; HEARINGS BEFORE A SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 3 (FOREIGN EXPENDITURES) OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 66TH CONGRESS (1920).

¹⁸ Gerald F. Hagar, *Judge Advocate General's Department in the American Expeditionary Forces*, 8 CALIF. L. REV. 314 (1920).

¹⁹ Treaty of Peace With Germany, Art.232, June 28, 1919.

²⁰ *Deutsche Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft Oil Tankers*, 2. R.I.A.A. 777 (1926).

²¹ WAYNE SANDHOLTZ, PROHIBITING PLUNDER: HOW NORMS CHANGE 116 (2007).

²² *Id.*

²³ Memorandum from Adjutant General, First Army, AEF, France, to Commanding Generals, et al., subj: Breaches of international law by the enemy in reconquered French territory (Nov. 10, 1918).

²⁴ For more on German war crimes committed in France and Belgium in World War I, see JOHN HORNE & ALAN KRAMER, *GERMAN ATROCITIES 1914: A HISTORY OF DENIAL* (2001).

²⁵ John Bassett Moore (1860-1947) was one of the greatest American international lawyers of the twentieth century. A graduate of the University of Virginia's law school, Moore was a professor of law at Columbia University and a judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice from 1921 to 1938. Christine E. White, *John Bassett Moore*, INT'L JUDICIAL MONITOR, Summer 2009, http://www.judicialmonitor.org/archive_summer2009/leadingfigures.html.

²⁶ KASTENBERG, *supra* note 4, at 199.

²⁷ WILLIAM WINTHROP, *MILITARY LAW AND PRECEDENTS* 798-817 (2d ed. 1920).

²⁸ NEUMANN & MAKOWICKI, *supra* note 2, at 48-49.

²⁹ *Irvin Leland Hunt, Class of 1899*, in WEST POINT ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES 208-209 (Jun. 1934). After returning to the United States in 1920, Hunt transferred to the Quartermaster Corps. He remained in that branch and served in a variety of assignments, including commandant of the Quartermaster Corps School in Philadelphia (1925-1929). Colonel Hunt died on active duty following an operation at Walter Reed General Hospital in 1933. His death was "sudden and unexpected." *Id.*

³⁰ NEUMANN & MAKOWICKI, *supra* note 2, at 49-50.

³¹ While it might seem counterintuitive, the term "General Orders" traditionally always has been plural and never singular in Army parlance, regardless whether it was General Orders No. 1 or General Orders No. 10. Consequently, Francis Lieber's code was issued by the War Department during the Civil War as General Orders No. 100 and not General Order No. 100.

The practice continues to this day: General Orders is always plural. See, "General Orders No. 1," promulgated by the Department of the Army on January 17, 1951. https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR_pubs/DR_a/pdf/web/go5101.pdf and "General Orders No. 2020-1," https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR_pubs/DR_a/pdf/web/ARN21322_AGO2020_01_FINAL.pdf

³² Questionnaire for the Judge Advocates Record of the War, Kyle Rucker, NARA, Washington, D.C., Record Group 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Entry 45, Box 1.

³³ KASTENBERG, *supra* note 4, at 201.

³⁴ *Id.* at 216.

³⁵ NEUMANN & MAKOWICKI, *supra* note 2, at 53.

³⁶ KASTENBERG, *supra* note 4, at 218.

³⁷ Board of Review, *United States v. O'Dell, Youngblood, Van Gilder, Bryan, and Richardson*, CM 141166, July 30-31, 1920, at 3.

³⁸ KASTENBERG, *supra* note 4, at 416. Eugene Debs was convicted under the Sedition Act of 1918 (for denouncing U.S. participation in World War I) and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. Kastenbergl incorrectly identifies Major General Enoch Crowder as having recommended the pardons when it was Colonel Edward Kreger, who was serving as "Acting" Judge Advocate General at the time.

³⁹ Memorandum from Colonel Philip J. McCook to Major General Cramer, subj: Record of trial and subsequent proceedings relating to Private O'Dell, Sergeant Youngblood, Corporal Van Gilder, Private First Class Bryan, and Private Richardson (July 31, 1943).

⁴⁰ ROBERTA E. DELL, *THE UNITED STATES AGAINST BERGDOLL* 134 (1977).

⁴¹ KASTENBERG, *supra* note 4, at 220.

⁴² Questionnaire for the Judge Advocates Record of the War, Matthew H. Allen, NARA, Washington, D.C., Record Group 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Entry 45, Box 1.

Chapter 6

Biographical Sketches of Judge Advocates in World War I

In 1919, all officers and some enlisted members of the Judge Advocate General's Department completed a biographical questionnaire. The information provided was to be the basis for a "Memorial Volume" that was to be privately printed at \$5.00 a copy and would record the details of all men who had served in the Department in World War I. This "Memorial Volume," however, was never published, but the questionnaires survive in entry 45, Records of the Judge Advocate General's Department, Record Group 153, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. Consequently, these questionnaires not only identify *each judge advocate who served in the Army in World War I*, but in many instances provide additional details about them and what they did both before and during the war.

Apparently the "Memorial Volume" also was to include a photograph of every member of the JAGD and it seems certain that photographs were submitted along with the biographical questionnaires. Unfortunately, no photographs are to be found in entry 45.

Finally, another source of general interest is the *Soldier-Lawyer Directory*, compiled and published by R.W. Shackelford, G.B. Zewadski, and J.W. Cone, Tampa, Florida, in February 1920. The authors attempted to locate (and list) every attorney in the United States and Canada who served in World War I, regardless of branch. Consequently, while many judge advocates are listed, the *Directory* also includes lawyers who served in other branches like the Coast Artillery Corps and Infantry. It also contains the names of lawyers who served in Canada's Canadian Expeditionary Force and Great Britain's Royal Artillery and Royal Flying Corps. Unfortunately, the *Directory* is organized by state and city/town and, as there is no comprehensive index, it is not an easy source to use.

* * *

ADAMS, A. Pratt.

Major; Born at Savannah, Georgia on February 6, 1880; A.B., University of Georgia, 1899; LL.B., University of Georgia, 1901; Junior Member, Adams & Adams Law Firm, Savannah, Georgia, as of 1901; Member, Georgia Legislature, 1907-1908; President, Savannah Bar Association; First Lieutenant, Savannah Volunteer Guard, 1903-1908; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps on August 27, 1918; ordered to duty at Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.

ADAMS, Alva.

Major; Born at Del Norte, Colorado on October 29, 1875; Educated at Philips-Andover Academy, 1892-1893; Ph.B., Yale University, 1896; LL.B., Columbia University, 1899; Admitted to the Colorado Bar, 1899; Deputy District Attorney, Pueblo Colorado, 1900; County Attorney, Pueblo County, 1907-1914; Regent, Colorado State University, 1911; Commissioned as Major and Judge Advocate on October 29, 1918 and ordered to active duty at the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.

After serving in the JAGD from 1918 to 1919, Alva Blanchard Adams returned to Colorado and resumed his law practice. In 1923, he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the U.S. Senate resulting from the death of Senator Samuel D. Nicholson. This meant that Adams was the first Colorado senator to have been born in Colorado. Adams subsequently ran for re-election in 1924, but lost. In 1932, however, he ran again for the U.S. Senate and was elected. Adams was reelected in 1938. He was

a member of the Democratic Party. Alva Adams died in office from a myocardial infarction on December 1, 1941, just days before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

The Alva B. Adams Tunnel under the Rocky Mountain National Park is named in his honor. The tunnel is a key part of the largest transmountain water diversion in Colorado—the Colorado-Big Thompson Project (C-BT). The tunnel, which is 13.1 miles in length and has a diameter of 10 feet, runs in a straight line under the Continental Divide from west to east.

Senator Adams's father, Alva Adams, was Governor of Colorado from 1887-1889, 1897-1899, and 1905. His uncle, William H. Adams, served as Governor of Colorado from 1927-1933. His grandfather, John Adams, had served in Wisconsin's state assembly and senate.¹

ADAMS, George E.

Major; Born at Quincy, Massachusetts on July 8, 1877; A.B., Harvard University, 1899; One year at Harvard Law School, 1900; General practice of law in Boston since 1901; Assistant District Attorney, Southeastern District of Massachusetts, 1909-November 1917; Non-Commissioned Officer, Infantry, in Spanish War, June-November 1898; Five years with Massachusetts National Guard (Infantry and Coastal Artillery); 1st Lieutenant, Air Service, November 1917-July 1918; Commissioned as Captain and Judge Advocate on July 10, 1918; Major, Judge Advocate, April 30, 1919; Judge Advocate, Intermediate Section, S.O.S., A.E.F., May 1918-May, 1919; Judge Advocate, 2nd Division, Germany, May, 1919.

ADAMS, Howard Webster.

Major; Born at Indianapolis, Indiana on November 22, 1883; A.B., Indiana University, 1906; LL.B., Yale University, 1910; Also attended University of Berlin, University of Paris, and University of Madrid; General practice of law at Indianapolis with special attention to corporation and real estate law; member of faculty of the Indiana Law School; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps on August 31, 1917; Served for a year on the staff of the Provost Marshal General as Chief of Aliens Division; later detailed to the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

After leaving active duty in 1919, Howard Adams served as a member of the American Diplomatic mission to Germany, and as a commercial attaché to the American Embassy at Paris and as United States trade Commissioner to the Netherlands and commercial attaché to the American Legation at The Hague.

Howard Adams was a gifted linguist and claimed to speak thirteen languages, including Dutch, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Japanese and two Chinese dialects.

Adams had a great sense of humor. He also had a large nose. He was quoted as saying, "God knows all and I'm all nose." Another famous quote of his was, "Do right and fear no man, don't write and fear no woman." He was in the process of writing a book of jokes but his notes (which were in a suitcase) were lost when he lost that suitcase.

Adams was working for Electric Bond and Share Company in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, when he died there on February

14, 1970. He was 86 years old. His burial place is Cemitério São João Batista (John the Baptist Cemetery) Botafogo, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.²

ADAMS, Jed C.

Major; Born at Kaufman, Texas on January 4, 1876; Educated at Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas and Bingham School, Ashville, North Carolina; Admitted to Bar of Texas, November 18, 1895; Admitted to Supreme Court of the United States, 1910, Prosecuting Attorney, Kaufman County, Texas, 1898-1902; Prosecuting Attorney, Dallas, Texas, 1902-1909; Commissioned as Major and Judge Advocate on September 16, 1918; Ordered to active duty, Headquarters, Eastern Department, Governor's Island, New York.

Before moving to Dallas in 1909, Jed Cobb Adams distinguished himself as County Attorney in Kaufman County from 1898-1902, and as a delegate from Texas to the 1904 Democratic National Convention in St. Louis, Missouri. He later served as the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Texas from 1919-1920, and as the Democratic National Committeeman from Texas in 1924, 1928, and 1932.

After leaving active duty as a major in 1919, Adams remained in the Reserve Corps and was subsequently promoted to lieutenant colonel. He died on January 29, 1935.³

ADAMS, Junius G.

Major; Born at Statesville, North Carolina on February 2, 1884; Educated at Asheville Public Schools, Gray's School, and

University of North Carolina; Legal education obtained at University of North Carolina and in the office of Judge Joseph S. Adams, Asheville, North Carolina; Began practice in Asheville, North Carolina, August 1906; Judge, City Criminal Court of Asheville, four years; Commissioned as Major and Judge Advocate on September 6, 1918 and ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Legal advisor to Director, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic, General Staff, December 23, 1918; Executive Secretary and Counsel, U.S. Liquidation Commission, Paris, France and Special Commissioner, Liquidation Commission, Third Army, Koblenz, Germany.

Junius Greene Adams was the son of Joseph Shephard Adams and Sallie Greene Adams. The elder Adams was a successful attorney as was his brother, John S. Adams and, after Junius graduated from law school in 1906, all three men practiced law in the Asheville firm of Adams and Adams.

Adams played a major role in the growth and development of the economic, social and cultural life of Asheville and Buncombe County, and was closely identified with the family of George W. Vanderbilt, the owners and developers of the Biltmore Estate. He also was nationally known as a cattleman and was the president of the American Jersey and Cattle Club from 1943 to 1946. As a result of his interest in dairying, Adams was awarded an honorary Doctor of Agriculture by North Carolina State University in 1952.

Junius Adams married Helen Barber of Galena, Illinois, in 1907. They had three sons, two of whom (Junius G., Jr. and Joel B.) were North Carolina attorneys. Junius G. Adams, Sr. died of a heart attack on January 4, 1962, aged 77.⁴

ADAMS, Robert A.

Captain; Born at Columbia City, Indiana on August 29, 1891; A.B., Washington and Jefferson College, 1913; A.M., Washington and Jefferson College, 1916; Legal education obtained at Harvard Law School; General practice of law at Indianapolis, Indiana; Sergeant Major, Judge Advocate General's Department, 84th Division, September, 1917-April, 1918; Commissioned as Captain and Judge Advocate on April 25, 1918; Served as Judge Advocate with the 31st Headquarters Brigade (A.E.F.), June, 1918; Served as Judge Advocate with the Office of the Acting Judge Advocate General (A.E.F.), December, 1918.

ALBERT, Charles S.

Major; Born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania on July 10, 1872; LL.B., 1892 and LL.M., 1893, Columbian University (now George Washington); LL.B., University of Michigan, 1894; General practice of law at Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1894-1911; Attorney for Great Northern Railway Company for Eastern Washington and Idaho, Spokane, Washington, 1911-1918; Commissioned at Major and Judge Advocate on March 19, 1918; Ordered to active duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., May, 1918; assigned to War Plans Division, General Staff, October, 1918; assigned to Office of the Acting Judge Advocate General, A.E.F., France on January 21, 1919.

ALCORN, Albert D.

Major; Born at Hamlin, West Virginia; LL.B., Cincinnati Law School; General practice of law at Gallipolis and Cincin-

nati, Ohio; City Solicitor of Gallipolis for two years; Private in the Spanish-American War; Commissioned at Major and Judge Advocate on June 15, 1918; Assistant Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Logan, Texas, July 1918; Assistant Division Judge Advocate, 7th Division, Camp Merritt, July, 1918; Arrived in France with 7th Division on August 11, 1918; Division Judge Advocate as of November 17, 1918.

ALLEN, Matthew H.

Major; Born at Kenensville, North Carolina on November 29, 1884; General education obtained at Horners Military School, Oxford, North Carolina and Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina; LL.B. obtained from the University of North Carolina in 1906; Admitted to Bar of North Carolina in 1906; Referee in Bankruptcy at Eastern District of North Carolina in 1906; Member of House of Representatives of North Carolina from 1915-1917; Member of North Carolina Senate from 1917-1919; First Lieutenant, Naval Corps, North Carolina Naval Militia, 1909-1910; Entered Officers' Reserve Corps, Fort Oglethorpe, May 15, 1917; Captain, 113th Field Artillery, July, 1917-November, 1917; Commissioned Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, November 27, 1917; Assistant Division Judge Advocate, 31st Division, Camp Wheeler, Georgia, December, 1917-November, 1918; 3rd Division JAG Department, November 16, 1918; Appointed Superior Provost Court for the Kreis of Mayen, Andernach, Germany, January 21, 1919.

ALSTON, Philip H.

Major; Born in Barbour County, Alabama; A.B., University of Alabama, 1900 (Alabama Corps of Cadets at University of Alabama for three years and Captain of Company B the fourth year); LL.B., University of Alabama, 1902; In practice of law at Atlanta, Georgia, since 1903 with Robert C. & Philip H. Alston Law Firm; Commissioned as Major and Judge Advocate on October 11, 1918 and stationed at Headquarters, Southeastern Department, Charleston, South Carolina; Transferred to 20th Division, December, 1918; Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., February 1919, assigned to Department of Military Justice.

AMBERSON, Verne C.

Captain; Born at Ogden, Michigan on June 5, 1883; Studied at University of Michigan, 1902-1904; LL.B., University of Michigan, 1907; General practice of law at Detroit, Michigan; Served as State Senator for two years; Served as City Attorney, Blissfield, Michigan for four years; Reserve Officer's Training Corps, May-August, 1917; Commissioned as Captain, Infantry, on August 15, 1917; Commissioned as Captain, Judge Advocate, on August 15, 1917. Discharged from service on December 16, 1918.

ANDERSON, Harry B.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Van Buren County, Michigan on November 5, 1879; Ph.D., University of Chicago; A.M., Christian Brothers' College, Tennessee; LL.B., Columbia University, 1904; Admitted to the Bar, Memphis, Tennessee, 1902; President, Tennessee Bar Association, 1910-

1911; President, Memphis Chamber of Commerce, 1912-1913; Fort Oglethorpe Training Camp, May-August 1917; Commissioned, Captain on August 15, 1917; Assistant Ordnance Officer, Bordeaux, France from October 28, 1917-January 15, 1918; Commissioned as Major and Judge Advocate on February 23, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, September, 1918; Served with 26th Division, A.E.F and S.O.S., A.E.F.

ANDERSON, Robert B.

Major; Born at Troy, Ohio on July 22, 1868; Educated in schools of Piqua and Wapakoneta, Ohio; Admitted to Bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio, 1889; General practice of law at Wapakoneta, Ohio; County Recorder of Auglaize County, Ohio for six years; City Solicitor of Wapakoneta for eight years; Commissioned as Major and Judge Advocate on September 13, 1918; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, September 1918.

ANGELL, Frank S.

Major; Born at Brooklyn, New York on August 3, 1870; B.S., College of the City of New York, 1890; A.M., Columbia University, 1891; LL.B. (cum laude), New York Law School, 1892; Assistant Corporation Counsel, City of Brooklyn, 1894-1897; Assistant District Attorney, Kings County, New York, 1899-1900; Served during Spanish War in Troop C, New York Volunteer Cavalry, including the Puerto Rican campaign; Commissioned as Major and Judge Advocate on August 27,

1918, assigned to Headquarters, Southern Department; Honorably discharged, December 1918.

ANSELL, Samuel T.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Coinjock, North Carolina on January 1, 1875; Cadet, Military Academy, June, 1895; 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, February, 1899; 1st Lieutenant, August 1900; LL.B., University of North Carolina, 1904; Captain, August, 1906; Major, Judge Advocate, February, 1913; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, May, 1917; Brigadier General and Acting Judge Advocate General, August, 1917-March, 1919; Resigned from the Army on July 19, 1919; Member of the Law Firm of Ansell and Bailey, Esquires in Washington, D.C.

For more on Samuel Ansell, see Chapter 2, *supra*, discussion of Ansell-Crowder controversy. *See also*, THE ARMY LAWYER: A HISTORY OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS, 1775-1975 (1976); https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Tilden_Ansell

ASHTON, Frederick W.

Major; Born at Bryan, Ohio on February 22, 1871; B.S., Michigan Agricultural College, 1891; LL.B., University of Michigan, 1894; General practice of law, Grand Island, Nebraska; Ohio National Guard, 1891-1893; State Attorney, Grand Island, Nebraska, 1897-1899; Captain, State Senator, Nebraska, 1907-1909; Lieutenant Colonel, 7th Nebraska Infantry, 1917-1918; Major, Judge Advocate, October 1918 with duty at the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.

ASHWORTH, George R.

1st Lieutenant; Born at Waterfoot, England on May 6, 1887; Attended Bowdoin College, Maine, 1906-1907; LL.B., University of Maine, 1915; Editor-in-Chief, Maine Law Review, 1915; In practice of law at Rumford, Maine; Sergeant, November, November 4, 1918; Battalion Sergeant Major, November 20, 1918, Regimental Sergeant Major, February 1, 1919; Commissioned First Lieutenant and Judge Advocate, March 13, 1919.

BAILEY, Edward S.

Colonel; Born in Washington County, Virginia on April 6, 1866; Educated in private schools of Tennessee and by private tutors; LL.B., National University Law School, 1897; LL.M., National University Law School, 1898; Engaged in practice of law in District of Columbia since 1897; Member, National Rifles (an independent military organization), Washington, D.C., 1895-1900, part of which time served with the National Guard of the District of Columbia; Commissioned as Major and Judge Advocate on July 23, 1917 and ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on February 13, 1918; Promoted to Colonel on July 19, 1918.

BARNWELL, Nathaniel B.

Major; Born in Effingham County, Georgia on June 12, 1877; A.B., University of Virginia, 1898; A.M., University of Virginia, 1898; Studied law in the office of Messrs, Brawley, & Barnwell, Charleston, South Carolina and at the University of Göttingen & Heidelberg, Germany; In prac-

tice of law at Charleston, South Carolina with Firm of Whaley, Barnwell, & Grimball; Assistant Division Counsel, Southern Railroad Company, since 1913; Commissioned at Major and Judge Advocate on August 16, 1917 and ordered to active duty on August 27, 1917; Assistant Department Judge Advocate, Southeastern Department, Charleston, South Carolina, September, 1917; Department Judge Advocate, November, 1917; Judge Advocate, 7th Division, July 13, 1918; Arrived in France on August 11, 1918; With 7th Division in its active operations from September 29-November 11, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, Third Army, Ligny en Barrois, France, November 17, 1918.

As his parents were both deceased, Nathaniel Berners Barnwell was raised by his grandmother, Eliza Barnwell, his aunt Leila, and later his great-aunt, Emily Barnwell until her death in 1894. Then he and his sisters became wards of his cousin, Joseph W. Barnwell, and went to live with him in Charleston, S.C.

After graduating from the University of Virginia in 1898, Barnwell studied law and was admitted to the South Carolina bar in April 1899. Prior to engaging in the practice of law, however, he went to Europe for further study. He enrolled in the University of Göttingen, Germany where he studied history, political economy, and Roman Law. He also studied Roman Law and philosophy at the University of Heidelberg, Germany. Nathaniel Barnwell was in private practice until 1913 when he joined the firm of Whaley, Barnwell, & Grimball. He spent one term (1913-14) in the South Carolina legislature where he served on the Judiciary Committee.

He enlisted in the Army in April 1917, shortly after the U.S. declared war on the

Central Powers. After completing Officers Training School, Barnwell was commissioned a major in the Judge Advocate General's Department. He subsequently served as Assistant Judge Advocate of the Southeastern Department in Charleston, S.C. and also had short tours of duty at Camp McArthur, Texas and Camp Merrit, New Jersey. Major Barnwell was assigned to the 7th Division in July 1918. He accompanied the division to France in August and, after the cessation of hostilities in November, Barnwell was transferred to Third Army Headquarters at Koblenz, Germany as the Assistant Judge Advocate General. Promoted to lieutenant colonel in May 1919, he returned to the United States in August and was mustered out in February 1920.

He returned to his law firm which eventually became Barnwell & Whaley and also took a great interest in the affairs of the community. He was vice president of the Charleston Library Society, a curator and vice president of the South Carolina Historical Society, a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and from 1933 to 1950 Chancellor of the Diocese of South Carolina.

Barnwell married his cousin, Mary Williamson Elliott, on May 28, 1914. She died in Charleston on July 4, 1936. As for Nathaniel Barnwell, he died in Charleston on November 14, 1950 and is buried in St. Helena's churchyard, Beaufort.⁵

See photograph page 82.

BARTLETT, Joseph W.

Major; Born at Boston, Massachusetts on June 30, 1876; A.B., Dartmouth College, 1898; LL.B., Harvard University, 1901;

Law Firm of Bartlett, Jennings, & Smith at Boston, Massachusetts; Fifteen years with Massachusetts National Guard; Two years as Instructor with Harvard R.O.T.C.; On staff of Governor of Massachusetts; Vice President, Alumni, Dartmouth College; Judge Advocate (Massachusetts); Commissioned as Major and Judge Advocate on September 6, 1918; Assigned to A.E.F., October 10, 1918 with 7th Division.

BASS, Francis M.

Major; Born at Goodlettsville, Tennessee on August 20, 1875; Educated in public schools of Davidson County, Tennessee; LL.B. Vanderbilt University, 1896; In general practice of law at Nashville, Tennessee since 1897; District Attorney General, 10th Circuit (Nashville, Tennessee) and Prosecuting Attorney for Tennessee, 1902-1908; Commissioned as Major and Judge Advocate on September 21, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, 14th Division until it demobilized; Assistant Judge Advocate, January 22, 1919.

BASSETT, Arthur.

Major; Born at Paris, Missouri on October 22, 1878; A.B., Missouri State University, 1900; Assistant Attorney, Department of Justice, Philippine Islands, 1903-1906; District Attorney, U.S. Court of China, 1906-1910; Lawyer, Mexico City, Mexico, 1910-1913; Counsel, British-American Tobacco Company in China, 1913-1917; Commissioned Major and Judge Advocate; China Expedition, September 25, 1917-March 1, 1919; Honorably discharged on March 1, 1919.

BAUER, Frederick G.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Jamaica Plain, Boston, Massachusetts on January 23, 1881; A.B. (summa cum laude), Harvard University, 1900; LL.B. (cum laude), Harvard University, 1903; General practice of law in state and federal courts of Massachusetts, since 1903; Law Firm of Fowler, Bauer, & Kenny, Boston, Massachusetts; 1st Squadron Cavalry, Massachusetts National Guard, 1904-1907; 2nd Lieutenant, 8th Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, 1910-1913; Captain, 1913-1916; Commissioned as Major and Judge Advocate on June 3, 1916; Ordered to active duty at Headquarters, Northeastern Department on July 18, 1917; Division Judge Advocate, 6th Division, March 27, 1918; Attached to General Headquarters, A.E.F., France, reporting on October 14, 1918 in charge of General Law Section; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, October 23, 1918.

BAUGH, James H.

Captain; Born at Brownwood, Texas on March 11, 1884; A.B., Baylor University, 1906; A.B., Brown University, 1907; LL.B., Texas University, 1911; General practice of law at Ballinger, Texas; Three months as Federal Reserve Student; Twelve months as First Lieutenant, Infantry, O.R.C.; one and a half months as Captain, Infantry; Commissioned as Captain and Judge Advocate on October 5, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, 18th Division, Camp Travis, Texas.

BAYLESS, Herman A.

Major; Born at Augusta, Kentucky on September 28, 1882; A.B., University of

Cincinnati, 1903; LL.B., Cincinnati Law School, 1905; Law Firm of Waite, Schindel, & Bayless at Cincinnati, Ohio; Military training, Camp Plattsburg, New York, 1916; Commissioned as Major and Judge Advocate on August 31, 1918; Judge Advocate, Newport News, from August 31, 1918-May 16, 1919.

BAYNE, Hugh A.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at New Orleans, Louisiana on February 15, 1870; A.B., Yale University, 1892; LL.B., Tulane University, 1894; In practice of law in New Orleans, 1894-1898, and in New York City, 1898-1917; Commissioned as Major and Judge Advocate on May 17, 1917; Member of General Pershing's staff and sailed with him, May 28, 1917; Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on September 21, 1918; Judge Advocate, S.O.S., four months; Counsel, War Prisoners Mission, August-October, 1918; Judge Advocate, 80th Division (participated in Argonne-Meuse Offensive, November, 1918 as liaison officer with attacking units of the division); Judge Advocate, 9th Corps December 1918-March 1919; Discharged on April 1, 1919; Member, Franco - American Liquidation Commission Paris, France.

Hugh Aiken Bayne was the son of Thomas Levingston Bayne, an attorney who fought in the Civil War. His grandfather was John Gayle, who served in the U.S. Congress and also was the Governor of Alabama.

For more on Bayne, see Chapter 5, *supra* regarding Bayne's work on the Reparation Commission. See also <http://en.wiki->

pedia.org/wiki/Hugh_Aiken_Bayne. Hugh Bayne died on December 24, 1954 in New Haven, Connecticut.

BEACH, George C.

Major; Born at Watkins, New York on November 10, 1877; B.L., Hobart College, New York City, 1893; LL.B., Cornell University, 1901; Practiced law at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1901-1902, at New York City, 1903-1917; Associate Counsel, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D.C., December, 1917-October, 1918; Commissioned as Major and Judge Advocate on October 22, 1918.

BEAKLEY, George N.

See Chapter 7.

BEALS, Walter B.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at St. Paul, Minnesota on July 21, 1876; LL.B., University of Washington, 1901; In practice of law at Seattle, Washington; 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant, and Captain of Infantry with Washington National Guard, 1909-1914; Commissioned Major and Judge Advocate, Washington National Guard, 1915-1917; Drafted into federal service on August 21, 1917 and ordered to report to Commanding General, 81st Division as Division Judge Advocate; Reported August 31, 1917 at Camp Jackson, South Carolina; Judge Advocate, 41st Division, September 17, 1917; Judge Advocate, 81st Division, October 5, 1917; Sailed with Division for France, July 31, 1918 and arrived in France, August 15,

1918; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, February 26, 1919, A.E.F., France.

Walter Beals was the son of James Burrill and Katherine (McMillan) Beals and was a descendant of Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island Colony. Beals attended public schools in St. Paul, graduating from high school in 1895. He began to study law under the supervision of a local attorney but ill health prompted his move to Bellingham, Washington where he began working in a saw mill.

His health had recovered sufficiently for him to enter the first class at the University of Washington's law school in 1899. He graduated two years later with an LL.B. and practiced law in Seattle before World War I.

While in France with the AEF, Beals participated in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive and was subsequently decorated with the French Legion of Honor. Fluent in French, he remained in Europe after the cessation of hostilities and served as a liaison officer to the French government.

After returning to Washington, Beals served as Seattle Corporate Counsel (1923-26) and a King County Superior Court judge (1926-1928). He also served on the Washington Supreme Court from 1928 to 1946 and 1947 to 1951. He was Chief Justice of that court from 1933 to 1935 and 1945-1946. Beals also was a judge in the so-called "Medical Case" convened under Control Council Law No. 10 at Nuremberg, Germany in 1946. He was the first judge to be invited to serve on a war crimes tribunal by the War Department. Walter Beals died at Olympia, Washington, on September 18, 1960.⁶

BECKWITH, John W.

Captain; Born at Chicago, Illinois on April 17, 1867; A.B., Yale University, 1889; Chicago-Kent School of Law, 1891-1893; Practice of law in Chicago since 1893; Corporation Counsel, Chicago, 9 months; Judge of Municipal Court, Chicago, 7 months; Commissioned as Captain and Judge Advocate on October 26, 1918 with duty at Camp Devens, Massachusetts.

BECKWITH, Luther G.

Major; Born at Bay City Michigan on October 5, 1874; LL.B., University of Michigan, 1896; In general practice of law at Bay City, Michigan since 1898; Enlisted man, 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant, and Captain with Michigan National Guard, 1900-1912; Officers' Training Camp, 1917; Captain of Infantry, 32nd Division, July, 1917-October, 1918; Commissioned as Major and Judge Advocate on October 9, 1918 and assigned to the 32nd Division, A.E.F., France.⁷

BEDAL, William S.

Major; Born at Santa Rosa, Coahuila, Mexico on September 8, 1880; A.B., Harvard College, 1903; LL.B., Harvard University, 1905; Member of Law Firm of Eliot, Chaplin, Blayney, & Bedal, St. Louis, Missouri; Member, Company I, 1st Regiment Infantry, Missouri Home Guards, July, 1917-August 27, 1918; Commissioned as Major and Judge Advocate on September 7, 1918 and assigned as Assistant Department Judge Advocate, Headquarters, Southern Department; Acting Department Judge Advocate, Headquarters, Southern Department; Act-

ing Department Judge Advocate, Southern Department, January 22, 1918.

BEER, Arthur W.

1st Lieutenant; Born at Salisbury, England on June 16, 1874; Educated in public and private schools in England and New Zealand, and at business college in United States; Will receive LL.B. from National University, Washington, D.C., in June, 1919; Secretary to Major General E.H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, for seven years and until commissioned as 1st Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, on October 2, 1918; Office of the Judge Advocate General in the office of Military Justice.

BENEDICT, Elliot S.

Captain; Born at Tarrytown, New York on March 22, 1874; A.B., Harvard University, 1899; LL.B., Columbia University, 1900; Assistant Corporation Counsel, Law Department, City of New York, 1907 to date; Private, Company K, 7th Regiment, New York National Guard, 1896-1901; Corporal, Civilian Training Camp, Plattsburg, New York, August, 1915 and 1916; 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, November 1917-August 23, 1918; Commissioned as Captain and Judge Advocate on August 23, 1918.

BENNETT, Chester A.

Major; Born at Greenup, Kentucky on November 9, 1884; LL.B. Georgetown University; Practiced law for two years in Greenup, Kentucky; Nominated County Prosecutor, 1909; 2 years, law clerk in the Office of the Judge Advocate General of

the Army; Commissioned, 1st Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, August 23, 1918; Captain, October 10, 1918; Major, April 23, 1919.

BENNETT, Samuel S.

Major; Born at Quitman, Georgia on November 5, 1873; Attended Mercer University, Macon, Georgia, 1889-1891; Read law in the office of W. W. Bennett, Esquire; Admitted to the Bar of Georgia, 1891; Practiced at Camilla, Georgia until 1910; Acting Prosecuting Officer, Mitchell County, Georgia, 1896-1900; Prosecuting Officer, Mitchell County, Georgia, 1900-1910; Division Counsel, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, 1907 to date; Member, Georgia Legislature, 1898-1900; President, Georgia Bar Association, 1914-1915; Commissioned as Major and Judge Advocate on September 9, 1918; Ordered to active duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.

BERNWHEIZEL, Cleon N.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Columbia, Pennsylvania on October 13, 1874; LL.B., Dickinson College of Law, 1898; Admitted to the Bar of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, 1901 (including all state and federal courts); Practiced in Lancaster County until entry into federal service in 1916; District Attorney, Pennsylvania, 1915; Two terms in House of Representatives of Pennsylvania; In Line and Staff, Pennsylvania National Guard, continuously since 1904; Commissioned as Major and Judge Advocate on June 23, 1915 (Pennsylvania National Guard); Major, Judge Advocate, 7th Division, Pennsylvania National Guard (in federal service), June 22, 1916-January

1, 1917; Major, Judge Advocate, 28th Division, U.S. Army, August 5, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, November 11, 1918; Division Judge Advocate, 28th Division, A.E.F., France.

BERRY, George A.

1st Lieutenant; Born at Charlestown, Massachusetts on November 7, 1888; LL.B., Northwestern University Law School, 1915; In practice of law at Chicago, Illinois; Lecturer, Northwestern University Law School on Illinois Corporation Law; Commissioned as 1st Lieutenant and Judge Advocate on October 30, 1918 and ordered to active duty at Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina.

BERRY, Keehn W.

1st Lieutenant; Born at Glen Allen, Missouri on December 12, 1894; A.B. University of Missouri, 1913; LL.B. (cum laude), University of Missouri, 1915; Practiced law at St. Louis, Missouri until entering military service on September 17, 1917; 354th Infantry, U.S. Army, September 17, 1917-May, 1918; 160th Depot Brigade, May-June 1918; transferred to Judge Advocate General's Department in June, 1918; Commissioned 1st Lieutenant and Judge Advocate on September 28, 1918; Since discharged from service has been associated with the National City Company, New York City.

BERRY, Walter L.

1st Lieutenant; Born at Franklin, Tennessee on December 19, 1888; A.B., Tulane

University; Legal education obtained at Vanderbilt University; City Attorney, Franklin, Tennessee, 1912-1914; Special agent and attorney, U.S. General Land Office (Department of Interior), 1917-1918; Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, November 2, 1918; Assigned to Camp McClellan, November 2, 1918; Assigned to Camp Pike, March 10, 1919-to date.

BETHEL, Walter A.

Major General; Born at Smyrna, Ohio on November 25, 1866; Cadet, U.S. Military Academy, 1885-1889; B.L., Atlanta Law School, 1892, M.L., George Washington University, 1894; Commissioned add. 2nd Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, June 12, 1889; 2nd Lieutenant, June 17, 1889; 1st Lieutenant, 3rd Artillery, September 1, 1896; Captain, Assistant Adjutant General, (Vols.), May 12, 1898; Honorably discharged, (Vols.), December 31, 1898; Captain, Artillery Corps (Regular Army), February 2, 1901; Major, Judge Advocate, July 15, 1903; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, July 1, 1916; Brigadier General, N.A., August 5, 1917; Judge Advocate, G.H.Q., A.E.F., France, continuously from May, 1917; Major General, Judge Advocate General, February 15, 1923-November 15, 1924.

Walter Augustus Bethel was Pershing's judge advocate during World War I. He served as the Judge Advocate General from 1923 to 1924 when his poor eyesight required him to retire from active service "on account of disability in line of duty." He died at the age of eighty-seven on January 11, 1954. For more on Bethel, see *THE ARMY LAWYER: A HISTORY OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS* 139-42 (1976); Robert J. Runyans, *General*

Pershing and his JAG, ARMY LAWYER (Nov.-Dec. 2018) 46-53.

See photograph page 38.

BILLUPS, Richard A.

Major; Born at Jefferson, Carroll County, Mississippi, April 24, 1878; LL.B., Cumberland University, Tennessee, 1899; Judge of Washita County, Oklahoma, 1900-1908; State Senator of Oklahoma, 1908-1912; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, October 18, 1918; Reported for duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., October 28, 1918, and assigned to the Division of Military Justice.

BITZING, Henry R.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Rockville, Indiana on August 2, 1879; A.B., Macalester College, Minnesota, 1901; LL.B., University of North Dakota, 1905; In general practice of law at Mandan, North Dakota; States Attorney, four years; Assistant Attorney General, North Dakota, two years; 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, North Dakota National Guard; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 21, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, April 3, 1919; Judge Advocate, 1st Division, A.E.F.

BLACK, Arthur G.

Major; Born at Kansas City, Missouri on February 14, 1880; A.B., University of Missouri, 1902; LL.B., St. Louis Law School, 1905; In practice of law at Kan-

sas City, Missouri; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, July 13, 1917; Judge Advocate, Railway Ast. Rsv., A.E.F.

BLACKBURN, Felix E.

Major; Born in Perry County, Alabama on August 24, 1867; A.B., University of Alabama, 1888; Law school at the University of Alabama, 1889; Admitted to the Bar at Birmingham, Alabama, 1891; Member, Legislature of Alabama, 1903-1907; Seven years of service in State Militia; Commissioned as Major and Judge Advocate on August 31, 1918 and ordered to duty at the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Virginia, October 2, 1918; Ordered to Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., January 2, 1919.

BLAIN, Gideon W.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Plymouth, Indiana; LL.B., University of Michigan; General practice of law, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1901-1917; Assistant City Attorney, Indianapolis, two years; Indiana National Guard, eleven years; Commissioned, Major, Indiana National Guard, December 2, 1912; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, July 17, 1917; Honorably discharged, May 12, 1919.

BLAIR, Giat.

Major; Born at Washington, D.C. on September 10, 1860; A.B., Princeton University, 1880; A.M., Princeton University, 1883; Graduated at George Washington Univer-

sity School of Law, 1882; In practice of law at St. Louis, Missouri, for some years; then at Washington, D.C.; Member of the Bars of all Courts of the District of Columbia and the Supreme Court of the United States; Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance, Staff of Governor Goldsborough of Maryland; Commissioned Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, November 16, 1917 and on duty in the Office of the Provost Marshal General; Assistant Judge Advocate, Northeastern Department, May 1, 1918.

BLANCHARD, Lucien W.

Major; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 21, 1917; Assistant and Division Judge Advocate, 85th Division; Camp Judge Advocate, 160th Depot Brigade, Camp Custer, Michigan; Died in the service, August 16, 1918.

BLOUNT, James H.

Major; Born at Clinton, Georgia on March 3, 1869; A.B., University of Georgia, 1887; Admitted to Georgia Bar, 1888; 2nd Lieutenant, 3d U.S. Volunteers, Infantry (Spanish War); 1st Lieutenant, 29th Infantry, U.S. Volunteers, July 1899; Judge of First Instance, Philippine Islands, July, 1901; Resigned in 1905 and resumed practice of law in Washington, D.C.; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, March 28, 1918; Assigned to duty at Headquarters, Southeastern Department, April 2, 1918.

BLU, Elmer E.

Major; Born at Midford, Illinois on November 6, 1882; B.S., Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, 1905; LL.B., University of Minnesota, 1907; General practice of law at Duluth, Minnesota, 1907-1917; Member of Law Firm of Crassweller, Crassweller, & Blu; Attorney for Subsidiary Companies of United States Steel Corporation at Duluth, Minnesota; Commissioned as Major and Judge Advocate on October 29, 1918 with duty as Assistant to Department Judge Advocate, Central Department, December 30, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, General Court-Martial, Governors Island, New York.

BLOUNT, James H.

Major; Born at Clinton, Georgia, March 3, 1869; A.B. University of Georgia, 1887; Admitted to the Georgia Bar, 1888; Second Lieutenant, 3d U.S. Vol. Inf. (Spanish War); First Lieutenant, 29th Inf., U.S. Vol., July, 1899; Judge of First Instance, Philippine Islands, July 1901; Resigned in 1905 and resumed practice of Law in Washington, D.C.; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, March 28, 1918; Assigned to duty at Headquarters of Southeastern Department, April 2, 1918.

BOGERT, George G.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Scotland, South Dakota on June 13, 1884; A.B. Cornell University, 1906; LL.B., Cornell University, 1908; Practiced law at Elmira, New York, 1908-1911; Professor of Law, Cornell University, 1911-1917; Author: *The Sale of Goods in New York*, 1912, *Elements of Law of Trusts*, 1914, Revised Edition,

Huffcutt's Business Law, 1916; Graduate, First Training Camp, August 1917; Commissioned Captain, F.A.R.C.; Adjutant, 308th Field Artillery, September-November, 1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, November 21, 1917; Assistant Judge Advocate, 78th Division, November, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, February 24, 1919.

After leaving active duty, Bogert returned to Cornell's law school, where he continued his interest in military law. See George G. Bogert, *Courts-Martial Criticisms and Proposed Reforms*, 5 CONRELL LAW QUARTERLY (Nov. 1919), 28-33.

BOUGHTON, Edward J.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Albany, New York on September 1, 1878; University of Colorado, 1896-1897; LL.B. (cum laude), University of Denver, 1899; Admitted to Bar of Colorado, 1899; County Attorney, four years; Captain, Major, and Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry, Colorado National Guard, 10 years; Campaigns, Cripple Creek Strike, 1903, and Coal Strike, 1913; Judge Advocate during military occupation, Coal Strike; Commissioned as Major and Judge Advocate on August 22, 1917 and called to active duty on September 11, 1917; Served with Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, D.C., September-November, 1917; Ordered overseas and to the Office of the Judge Advocate, A.E.F., at G.H.Q., December 21, 1917. Lieutenant Colonel, September 21, 1918.

BOUVIER, John V.

Major; Born at Torresdale, Pennsylvania on August 12, 1865; Educated at private schools in United States and Paris, France; A.B., Columbia School of Arts, 1886; A.M., School of Political Science, 1887; LL.B., Columbia University, 1888; Practice of law with Bouvier, Beale, & Geer, New York City, New York with specialty as trial counsel in negligence, probate, commercial, and admiralty litigation; Four years as President of Board of Education, Nutley, Essex County, New Jersey; Valedictorian of Class, Columbia University; Winner of senior essay known as Chanler Historical Prize; Presentation orator on occasion of 25th Anniversary of graduation from Columbia University; Honor man and member of Phi Beta Kappa Society; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, July 22, 1918; Ordered to active duty in Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Attended and completed course of instruction for Divisional Staff Officers, Army War College, Washington, D.C.; Secretary of Staff Class at War College; Received certificate, December 7, 1918.

BOWMAN, Summer S.

Major; Born at Millersburg, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania on February 9, 1867; B.S., Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, 1886; LL.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1891; Admitted to Bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1891, to the Supreme Court, State of New York, 1895, to the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, 1900; Practiced in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, Watertown, New York, and New York City since 1916; Specialized in insurance and surety law; Deputy State Superintendent

of Elections, New York City, 1905-1909; Commissioned as Major and Judge Advocate, July 20, 1918 and ordered to active duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., August 5, 1918; Assistant Division Judge Advocate, 17th Division, Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, October 4, 1918.

BRASHEARS, Edward S.

Captain; Born at Sanborn, Iowa, January 3, 1883; LL.B., National University Law School, Washington, D.C.; LL.M., same; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, October 11, 1918; Personnel Officer, War Risk Section, during its organization; Assigned to 11th Division, Camp Meade, Maryland, November, 1918; Honorably discharged, January 11, 1919.

BRIGHT, Robert, S.

Major; Born at Williamsburg, Virginia on May 24, 1872; Educated at William and Mary College; Studied at Law Office of Early & White, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Admitted to Pennsylvania Bar, 1894; General practice in Philadelphia from that date; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 9, 1918; Reported for duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., August 26, 1918 (assigned to the Disciplinary Division); Home address, 7023 Germantown Road, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Office address, 618 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

BRINDLEY, Augustus R.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Collinsville, Alabama on December 9, 1875; Educated at Gaylesville College, Gaylesville, Alabama; LL.B., University of Alabama, 1902; Present firm, Goodhue & Brindley, Gadsden, Alabama; City Attorney of Gadsden, Alabama for four years; Member of Legislature of Alabama, 1910-1918; 2nd Lieutenant, Alabama National Guard, 1902-1907; National Training Camp, Fort McPherson, Georgia, May 13-August 15, 1917; 2nd Lieutenant, 328th Infantry, 82nd Division, Camp Gordon, Georgia, September 29, 1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, November 14, 1917 and ordered to active duty at Camp Gordon, Georgia; to the Office of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D.C., November 23, 1917; to the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., February 12, 1918; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Jackson, South Carolina, July 9, 1918; Staff Class, War Plans Division, Army War College, October 1, 1918; to Office of the Judge Advocate General, December 1, 1918; Assigned to Office of the Acting Judge Advocate General, A.E.F., France, January 21, 1919.

BRINTON, Jasper Y.

Major; Born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on October 5, 1878; A.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1898, LL.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1901; A.M. (Honorary), Washington College, 1915; Member of Law Firm of Conlen, Brinton, and Ackers; Counsel for Department of Labor and Industry, Pennsylvania; Assistant United States Attorney, E.D. of Pennsylvania, 1904-1914; First Plattsburg Training

Camp, August, 1915; Second, same, September, 1916 (Troop I, 2d U.S. Cavalry); Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, September 11, 1917; Served in Office of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D.C., until March 28, 1918, when left for foreign service; Judge Advocate and R.R.&C. officer, Base Section No. 2, Bordeaux, France, A.E.F., April 1918.

Jasper Yeates Brinton (1878-1973) worked for many years at the U.S. Embassy in Egypt. He traced his lineage back to the Smith and Steinmetz families of eighteenth-century Philadelphia.⁸

BROPHY, Charles B.

Captain; Born at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada on December 15, 1876; Ottawa College, four years; Read law with Rogers, Locke, & Milburn, Buffalo, New York and admitted to the New York Bar, March, 1903; Admitted to United States Supreme Court, October, 23, 1913; Present law firm is Taylor, Jackson, Brophy, & Nash, New York; Special Assistant U.S. Attorney, Southern District of New York during period of War until October 25, 1918; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, October 25, 1918, and assigned to Camp Upton, New York (served there until honorably discharged, January 22, 1919).

BROUILLARD, William, M.

1st Lieutenant; Born at Chickasaw County, Iowa on December 25, 1884; Practiced law at Charles City, Iowa; one year with Iowa National Guard, inducted October 31, 1918; Sergeant, October 31, 1918; Battalion Sergeant Major, November 20, 1918;

Regimental Sergeant Major, February 1, 1919; 1st Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, March 12, 1919; Assigned P. of E., Hoboken, Maritime Affairs.

BROWER, Walter S.

Major; Born at Kewanee, Mississippi on November 17, 1888; LL.B., University of Alabama, 1911; Assistant County Solicitor, Jefferson County, Alabama, 1914; Member of the Law Firm of London, Yancey, & Brower; First Officers Training School, Fort McPherson, Georgia, May, 1917; Captain of Infantry, August 15, 1917; On duty with the 82nd Division, N.A., August 29, 1917-April 10, 1918; Left Camp Gordon, Georgia, April 10, 1918; Took part in St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives with 82nd Division; Severely injured in automobile accident while reconnoitering road in Argonne Forest, September 30, 1918; In hospital as a result of injury, September 30-November 11, 1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, November 6, 1918; Assigned to 29th Division, November 25, 1918; Judge Advocate, 29th Division.

BROWN, Arthur W.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Davenport, Iowa on November 9, 1873; LL.B., Cornell University, 1897; Occasional practice in New York City and Salt Lake City, 1893-1898; Private, Corporal, and Sergeant, Battery A, Utah Light Artillery, 1898-1899; 2nd Lieutenant, 4th Infantry, December 1, 1899; Transferred to 27th Infantry, February 11, 1902; 1st Lieutenant, July 13, 1901; Captain, 18th Infantry, March 11, 1911; Transferred to 27th Infantry, June

12, 1911; Unassigned, December 14, 1912; Acting Judge Advocate, 1913-1916; Major, Judge Advocate (Regular Army), October 2, 1916; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate (temporary), October 11, 1917.

Arthur Winston Brown served as acting judge advocate of the U.S. Expeditionary Forces at Vera Cruz, Mexico in 1914 and was the Judge Advocate, 3rd U.S. Army in France during World War I. He was appointed The Judge Advocate General on December 1, 1933 and served as the Army's top lawyer until his retirement on November 30, 1937. For more on Brown, see *THE ARMY LAWYER: A HISTORY OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS* 153-54 (1976).

See photographs pages 124 and 236.

BROWN, Frederick A.

Captain; Born at Decatur, Illinois, August 9, 1867; Educated at the University of Michigan; LL.B., University of Michigan, 1889; Practiced at Tacoma and Chicago, Illinois; Member for two years of Illinois State Board of Law Examiners; Attended Business Men's Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, 1915; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate (War Risk), October 28, 1918, and assigned to duty at Camp Custer, Michigan; Honorably discharged, January 8, 1919.

BROWN, Frederick M.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at New York City, November 21, 1868; General education at Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, New York, Harvard College, La Sorbonne, Paris, University of Berlin, Leland Stanford

Jr. University; A.B. Harvard University, 1889; Professional education at Ecole de Droit, Paris, University of Berlin, New York Law School; Present firm is Butler, Brown, Wyckoff, & Campbell, New York City; Counsel to firm of Butler, Wyckoff, & Campbell; Specialized for last twenty years in Maritime Law, Prize Law, and International Law; Delegate to numerous international conventions on Maritime Law; Vice-President of the last convention in Paris; Member of the Permanent International Committee on Maritime Law; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 14, 1918, and ordered to the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., and assigned to the Admiralty Division; Member of the General Board of Review (Civil), November 1, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, April 22, 1919.

BROWN, Raymond E.

Major; Born at Arnot, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1881; A.B., Cornell University, 1903; LL.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1905; Admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar, 1905; Solicitor for Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Member, Society of Mayflower Descendants; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 28, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate and later Judge Advocate, 20th Division.

BROWN, Thaddeus H.

Captain; Born at Cardington, Ohio on January 10, 1887; Ohio Wesleyan University, 1905-1909; Law School, Ohio State University, 1909-1912; Practiced at Columbus, Ohio; Journal and Minute Clerk, Ohio Leg-

islature, 1909-1911; Assistant Secretary, Fourth Ohio Constitutional Convention, January-June, 1912; Commissioned, Captain, Quartermaster Reserve Corps, June 15, 1917; Ordered to active duty, July 3, 1917; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, October 8, 1918.

After World War I, "Thad" Brown returned to Ohio, where he served as Secretary of State from 1923 to 1927. He subsequently served as a commissioner on the Federal Radio Commission and its successor Federal Communications Commission from 1932 to 1940. Brown died in Cleveland, Ohio on February 25, 1941 and is interred in Arlington National Cemetery.⁹

BUCHANAN, John G.

Captain; Born at Allegheny, Pennsylvania on July 24, 1888; A.B., Princeton University, 1909; LL.B., Harvard University, 1912; Member of the Gordon & Smith Law Firm, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania since 1916; Lecturer at the University of Pittsburgh on Conflict of Laws and Restraint of Trade; Commissioned as 1st Lieutenant, Sanitary Corps on February 25, 1918-October 11, 1918; Assigned to the Office of the Judge Advocate General on October 11, 1918.

BURGWIN, Augustus P.

Major; Born on December 1, 1868; A.B. and A.M., Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut; Legal education obtained under Hill, Burgwin, and D.T. Watson, Esquires, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Twelve years as Assistant General Counsel, Pennsylvania Railroad (Pennsylvania Lines West), Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve

Corps, June 18, 1918; To active duty in the Office of the Department Judge Advocate, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 1, 1918; Acting Department Judge Advocate, Southern Department, August 28, 1918; War Plans Division, General Staff, War College, October 5, 1918; Received certificate of satisfactory completion of course for Division Judge Advocate, November 6, 1918; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Greene, North Carolina, November 6, 1918; Address: 436 Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

BURKHAM, Robert.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Sioux City, Iowa on December 25, 1881; A.B., Princeton University, 1903; LL.B., St. Louis Law School, 1905; Associate City Counsel, St. Louis, Missouri, four years; General Counsel, St. Louis Board of Trade, four years; Plattsburg Training Camp, August-September, 1916; First Camp, Fort Riley, Kansas, May-August, 1917; Commissioned, 1st Lieutenant, Field Artillery, August 15, 1917; Arrived in France, September 25, 1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, November 14, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, September 23, 1918; Since November, 1917, in charge of Claims Work for the A.E.F.; Since April 22, 1918, Chief Claims Officer, A.E.F., France; Address: 5035 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Missouri.

BUSH, Walton H.

Major; Born at Terrell, Texas on September 15, 1878; Private, Company F, 9th Infantry, 1900-1902; Clerk in Judge Advocate's offices for approximately fourteen years;



Arthur W. Brown (shown here as a major general) served as The Judge Advocate General from 1933 to 1937.

Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, September 11, 1918; Major, Judge Advocate, February 9, 1919; With G.H.Q., A.E.F., France.

BUTLER, Bradford.

Major; Born at Middletown, New York on September 22, 1880; A.B., Amherst College (cum laude), 1901; A.B., Harvard University (cum laude), 1905; A.M. (Honorary), Amherst College, 1905; Admitted to the Bar of New York, 1905; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 27, 1918; Duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; To A.E.F., France; Arrived after the armistice and assigned to 42nd (Rainbow) Division, 3d Army; Participated in march through Germany and German occupation; Assistant Judge Advocate, Acting Judge Advocate, and Civil Affairs Officer, in charge of

Military Commissions in Provost Courts;
Address: Woolworth Building, New York
City.

CAFFEY, Jr., Hugh M.

1st Lieutenant, Born at Hayneville, Alabama on October 31, 1888; A.B., University of Alabama, 1908; A.M., same, 1909; LL.B., Harvard University, 1913; Law Firm of Ambrecht, McMillan & Caffey, Mobile, Alabama; Private, 27th Company, 356th Depot Brigade, April 25-July 8, 1918; Camp Jackson, South Carolina; Battalion Sergeant Major, Judge Advocate General's Department, July 8, 1918; Regimental Sergeant Major, September 17, 1918; Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, October 29, 1918; Judge Advocate, 44th Brigade, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Virginia; Address: Mobile, Alabama.

CALDWELL, Hugh M.

Major; Born at Knoxville, Tennessee on June 7, 1881; LL.B., 1903, LL.M., 1904, National University, Washington, D.C.; First Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, King County, Washington, 1910-1911; Corporation Counsel, City of Seattle, 1916; Resigned in 1918 to accept commission as Captain in Military Intelligence Division, U.S. Army; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, October 11, 1918; Detailed for duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate, Washington, D.C. and assigned to the Division of Military Justice; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington, January 3, 1919; Address: 2717 10th Avenue North, Seattle, Washington.

On March 2, 1920, voters elected Hugh M. Caldwell as mayor of the City of Seattle. The vote counts were as follows: Hugh M. Caldwell - 50,965; James Duncan - 33,727.¹⁰

CALL, Lewis W.

Colonel; Born at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, December 13, 1858; B.S., Kansas Agricultural College, 1883; LL.B., Columbian University (now George Washington), 1889; LL.M., same, 1889; D.C.L., same, 1900; Admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, 1889; Later to the Bar of the Court of Appeals, D.C.; Law Clerk, Chief Clerk and Solicitor, Judge Advocate General's Department, 1889-1914; Law Officer, Bureau of Insular Affairs, 1914-1917; Cadet Corps, Kansas State Agricultural College, 1881-1883; Enlisted man, Signal Corps (for Weather Service), July 31, 1884-May 21, 1888; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, November 8, 1916; Ordered to active duty, August 21, 1917; Recess Commission as Major, Judge Advocate, Regular Army, October 16, 1917; Permanent Commission, same, January 4, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, N.A., February 13, 1918; Colonel, N.A., July 19, 1918; Address: Garrett Park, Maryland.

CANSLER, Edwin T.

Captain; Born at Charlotte, North Carolina on May 16, 1890; Three years at Davidson College, North Carolina; LL.B., University of North Carolina; General practice of law at Charlotte, North Carolina; Vice-President, Charlotte Bar Association, 1916; First Officers' Training Camp, Oglethorpe

pe, Georgia; Graduated from Fort Sill Machine Gun School as Divisional Machine Gun Instructor; 2nd Lieutenant, U.S., R.C., August 15, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, N.A., January 1, 1918; Captain, Judge Advocate, September 21, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, 89th Division, A.E.F., France; Discharged, March 10, 1919; Address: Charlotte, North Carolina.

CARLIN, Charles K.

Captain; Born at Alexandria, Virginia on October 16, 1892; A.B., Randolph Macon College, 1912; LL.B. and LL.M., National University Law School, 1915; General practice of law at Alexandria, Virginia; 2nd Lieutenant, F.A.R.C.; 1st Lieutenant, N.A., August 14, 1917-June 17, 1918; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate; Acting Judge Advocate, 36th CAB.

CHAMBERLIN, Horace.

Major; Born at Vicksburg, Mississippi on January 15, 1881; LL.B., University of Arkansas, 1906; Practiced at Little Rock, Arkansas, since 1907; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 23, 1918, and assigned as Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Hancock, Georgia, reporting for duty on August 31, 1918; Address: 2124 Gaines Street, Little Rock, Arkansas.

CHAPMAN, Edwin H.

1st Lieutenant; Born at Minneapolis, Minnesota on January 15, 1895; LL.B., University of Minnesota, 1917; Officers' Training Camp, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, 1917; Discharged for physical disability;

Commissioned, 1st Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, October 25, 1918; Address: 3342 Holmes Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

CHILES, Henry C.

1st Lieutenant; Born at Lexington, Missouri on February 26, 1886; A.B., William Jewell College, 1907; A.M., same, 1914; LL.B., Harvard University, 1910; Admitted to Bar of Missouri, December, 1910; In practice of law at Lexington, Missouri; Elected Public Administrator of Lafayette County, Missouri, 1912, and re-elected in 1916; Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, October 30, 1918, and on duty at Camp McClellan, Alabama, as War Risk Judge Advocate; duty at Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., January 13, 1919; Honorably discharged, January 18, 1919; Address: 807 South Street, Lexington, Missouri.

CHILTON, Benjamin.

Major; Born at Tyler, Texas, December 5, 1881; University of Texas, 1899-1901; General practice at Dallas, Texas and Tyler, Texas, thirteen years; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 10, 1917; Division Judge Advocate, 32nd Division; Address: 4117 Swiss Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

CHIPERFIELD, Burnett M.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Dover, Illinois on June 24, 1870; Educated at Hamline University, St. Paul, Minnesota; In general practice of law for twenty years; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant, 2nd Squadron,

First Illinois Cavalry, 1899; Captain and Commissary, 1901; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, 4th Brigade, Illinois National Guard, 1906; Retired with rank of Colonel, June 1, 1916; transferred to National Guard Reserve, March 5, 1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, November 20, 1916; to active duty, May 2, 1917; to the Office of the Provost Marshal General, June 30, 1917; Judge Advocate, 33rd Division, Camp Logan, Texas, August 24, 1917; and accompanied the Division to France; Cited by the Commanding General, 33rd Division, for the Distinguished Service Medal for performing duty "of great responsibility beyond that required by his office" when with the 80th and 29th Divisions north of Verdun, September 26-October 15, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, October 25, 1918; Judge Advocate, 3rd Army Corps, December 10, 1918, and Superior Provost Corps for the 3rd Army Corps area; Address: Canton, Illinois.

See photograph page 57.

CHURCH, Clifford V.

Major; Born at Peabody, Kansas on August 29, 1875; LL.B., 1900, LL.M., 1901, National University Law School; Admitted to Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, 1904; Admitted to Courts of the District of Columbia, 1908; From that date in practice in Washington, D.C.; Served with 1st D.C. Volunteers in Spanish-American War, taking part in the siege, bombardment, and capture of Santiago de Cuba, and in the Army of Occupation, 1898; First Officers' Training Camp, Fort Myer, Virginia, 1917; Graduated and assigned to duty at Camp Lee, Virginia; Acting Assistant Division Judge

Advocate, 80th Division, Autumn of 1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, January 16, 1918, and assigned as Assistant Division Judge Advocate, 80th Division; Arrived in France with Headquarters, 80th Division, on May 30, 1918, Address: 301 Third Street, N.E., Washington, D.C.

CLARK, Alfred E.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Ontario, Canada on August 17, 1873; Educated at Northwestern College, Excelsior, Minnesota; Admitted to practice, Minnesota, 1896, Portland, Oregon, 1906; Civil Service Commissioner, Portland, Oregon, 1913-1915; Chairman, Commission to Revise Judicial System and Modes of Procedure, Portland, Oregon, 1913-1914; Author of treatises on treaty making power and other legal subjects; Progressive Party candidate for United States Senate, Oregon, 1912; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 6, 1917; Ordered to active duty, September 20, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, N.A., February 13, 1918; Address: 39 Whitehall Street, New York City.

CLARK, Joshua R., Jr.

Major; Born at Grantsville, Utah, September 1, 1871; B.S., University of Utah, 1898; LL.B., Columbia University, New York City, 1906; Assistant Solicitor, Department of State; Solicitor, Department of State; Chairman, American Preparatory Committee for Third Hague Conference; General Counsel of the United States, American British Claims Arbitration; Counsel for Cuban Government; Counsel for United States in Alsop Arbitration before his Britannic Majesty; Adjutant, Provost Marshal

General's Office; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, February 3, 1917; Assigned to active duty and detailed as Special Assistant to Attorney General, June 13, 1917; Ordered to report to Provost Marshal General, September 13, 1918; Honorably discharged, December 18, 1918; Address: 3100-16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

CLEPHANE, Walter C.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at West Haven, Connecticut on July 17, 1867; LL.B., 1889, LL.M., 1890; Columbian University (now George Washington), Washington, D.C.; Member of the Bar of the Courts of the District of Columbia and the Supreme Court of the United States; Author of "Clephane on Organization and Management of Business Corporations"; Member of Cosmos and University Clubs; Vice-President of the First National Bank and Director of the Trust and Savings Company, Washington, D.C., Washington, D.C.; Member of Grievance Committee of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, October 9, 1918; Duty at the Office of the Judge Advocate General in the Division of Military Justice, Washington, D.C.; Lieutenant Colonel, July 22, 1919; Address: Connecticut Avenue and Lenox Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

COCHRAN, Peyton.

Major; Born at Staunton, Virginia on April 30, 1880; A.B., Hampden Sidney College, Virginia, 1901; A.M., Princeton University, New Jersey, 1902; LL.B., University of Virginia, 1904; Present firm is Cochran & Robertson, Staunton, Virginia; Commis-

sioned, Major, Judge Advocate, July 5, 1918; Ordered to active duty in the Judge Advocate General's Department at Washington, D.C., July 15, 1918, assigned to Military Justice Division, retained in Service Section; transferred to Disciplinary Section, then to the Death and Dismissal Section; Ordered to duty with the Office of the Acting Judge Advocate General, A.E.F., France, January 21, 1919; Address: Staunton, Virginia.

COLES, Malcolm A.

Major; Born at Lilian, Northumberland County, Virginia, April 16, 1869; A.B., Richmond College, Richmond, Virginia, 1889; LL.B., LL.M., George Washington University; Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States in the Court of Claims for eight years, in antitrust work for two years; Member of Virginia Legislature, 1895-1897; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, July 30, 1917 and ordered to active duty in the Office of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D.C.; To the Office of the Judge Advocate General, February 10, 1918; To Staff Officer's School, War College, September 10, 1918; Judge Advocate, 95th Division, Camp Sherman, Ohio, October 1, 1918; Judge Advocate, Camp Humphreys, Virginia, January 2, 1919; To the Office of the Acting Judge Advocate General, A.E.F., France, January 21, 1919; Address: 1409 Delafield Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

COLFELT, Lewis W.

Major; Born at Jamestown, New York on August 6, 1874; Educated at the University of Pennsylvania, Collegiate Department;

LL.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1896; Admitted to the Bar at Philadelphia, 1896, and practiced profession in that city; Also admitted to California Bar, 1913; Commissioned, 1st Lieutenant, Field Artillery, November 27, 1917; Captain, Field Artillery, September 25, 1918; Major, Judge Advocate, February 25, 1919.

COLKET, G. Hamilton.

Captain; Born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on January 4, 1885; A.B., Yale University, 1907; LL.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1911; In practice of law at Philadelphia; During early part of War, was in Office of Alien Property Custodian at Washington, D.C.; Later, Manager of the Plant Protection Department, Office of Naval Intelligence, 4th Naval District; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, July 26, 1918, and ordered to Camp Pike, Arkansas, as Assistant Judge Advocate; Camp Judge Advocate, September, 1918; Honorably discharged, December 28, 1918; Address: 2010 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

CONCANNON, Matthias B.

1st Lieutenant; Born at Chicago, Illinois on September 9, 1888; LL.B., Chicago-Kent College of Law, 1909; Present firm – Renger, Wilhartz & Concannon, Chicago, Illinois; Private, U.S. Army, July 29, 1918; Commissioned, 1st Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, October 26, 1918; Address: 6826 Cornell Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

CONKLING, Roscoe S.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Paterson, New Jersey, February 15, 1884; A.B., Amherst College, 1908; Legal education obtained at Columbia University; In practice of the law at New York City from 1910; Deputy Attorney General of New York, 1917; Assisted in mobilization of New York National Guard Division mobilization, taking of State Census and Military Inventory, First Registration under Selective Service Law; Chairman, Bronx Valley Sewer Area Committee, 1915-1916; Supervised and directed draft activities, New York State, July-September, 1917; Recommended for commission, 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, O.R.C., March 19, 1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 21, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, July 19, 1918; Chief, Classification Division, Provost Marshal General's Office, April-December, 1918, when honorably discharged at own request; Address: Armour Villa Park, Bronxville, Westchester County, New York.

Roscoe Seely Conkling died in New York City on September 14, 1956. He was 72 years old and had been in poor health.¹¹

CONNOLLY, Joseph.

1st Lieutenant; Born at Boston, Massachusetts on April 20, 1888; A.B., Yale University; LL.B., Harvard University, 1915; Insurance expert, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, November 1917-1918; Superintendent of Compensation and Insurance Claims, B.W.R.I., 1918; Three months at Second Officers' Training Camp, Plattsburg, New York; Commissioned, 1st Lieutenant, November 5, 1918; War Risk

Insurance Division, Office of the Judge Advocate General; Honorably discharged, January 11, 1919.

CONNOR, William M., Jr.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Charleston, South Carolina, August 31, 1878; A.B., Wofford College, South Carolina, 1897; Law Department, University of Virginia, January 1899-June, 1900; Ineligible for degree of LL.B. due to mid-year matriculation; Assistant Attorney, Moro Province, Philippines, 1903-1908; Attorney and Member of Legislative Counsel, Moro Province, Philippines, 1908-1914; City Attorney, Manila, 1914; Judge, 18th Judicial District, Philippines, 1914-1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, December 6, 1917, and assigned to duty as Assistant to Department Judge Advocate, Philippine Department, February 15, 1918; To the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., November 26, 1918; Member, General Board of Review, and subsequently of Clemency Board; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, April 22, 1919; Address: c/o Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., or c/o David Duncan Wallaca, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

COOK, William H.

Captain; Born at Atlanta, Georgia on December 25, 1883; B.A., Vanderbilt University, 1906; Practiced law at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, until fall of 1911; at Birmingham, Alabama, from that date; Attorney for Allen Property Custodian, Washington, D.C., June 1, 1918; Captain, Army Service Corps, November 2, 1918; Reported

to Camp Upton, New York, for overseas service; Armistice intervened and ordered to Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois as Assistant Camp Judge Advocate; Address: Birmingham, Alabama.

COPP, Andrew J., Jr.

Major; Born at Millerton, New York on October 15, 1880; A.B., Leland Stanford Junior University, 1902; Summer Course in the Law School at University of Michigan, 1903; Admitted to the Bar of California, October 18, 1904; In practice at Los Angeles, California; Member, Municipal Charities Commission, Los Angeles, California, 1913-1915; Board of Education, 1915-1917; Member of the National Guard of California, May, 1904-July, 1918, entering as Private and during that period, commissioned therein as 1st Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Judge Advocate, N.G., O.R.C.; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps on July 30, 1918; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Sheridan, Alabama; Address: 314 South Union Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

CORRY, Homer C.

1st Lieutenant, Born at Springfield, Ohio on July 9, 1887; A.B., Antioch College, Ohio, 1910; LL.B., Ohio State University, 1915; Assistant Professor of Law, Ohio State University, 1916-1918; Instructor of Military Law and Courts-Martial, Aviation Adjutant's School, Ohio State University, February-June 1918; Enlisted by special induction, Private, July 5, 1918; Sergeant, Adjutant's Detachment, Camp Sherman, Ohio, September 7, 1918; Commissioned, 1st Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, Novem-

ber 2, 1918, and assigned to duty at Camp Logan, Texas, as Assistant Camp Judge; Address: 1414 Woodward Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.

After graduating from Antioch College in 1910, Homer Corry taught high school until 1914. During this time, he also studied law and received his LL.B. from Ohio State University in 1915. Corry then practiced law in Springfield while also teaching at Ohio State. After being honorably discharged from the Army in 1919, he returned to the civilian practice of law in Springfield, Ohio. He was a member of Phi Delta Phi and the Order of the Coif.

COSGRAVE, P. James.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania on June 28, 1871; LL.B. Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1891; LL.M., same, 1892; Police Judge, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1902-1907; County Judge, 1907-1912; District Judge, 1912-1918; Captain, First Nebraska U.S. Volunteers during Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, January 5, 1918; Assigned to the 5th Division, Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, as Division Judge Advocate, reporting for duty, January 10, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, October 22, 1918; Division Judge Advocate, 5th Division, A.E.F., France; Address: 1105 E Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Patrick James Cosgrave was a captain in the First Nebraska Regiment during the Spanish-American War and re-enlisted during the Philippine Insurrection. While serving as the Judge Advocate for the 5th Division, James Cosgrave was cited for gallantry in action.

After leaving active duty, Cosgrave returned to Lincoln, where he resumed the practice of law. He was a member of the American Legion, Spanish-American War Veterans, Military Order of World Wars, American Bar Association, and Nebraska Bar Association. James Cosgrave died in Lincoln on September 5, 1960.¹²

COWLEY, Stephen J.

Major; Born at Fort Lincoln, North Dakota on February 5, 1891; Studied in University of North Dakota Law School and the University of Wisconsin Law School; Admitted to the Bar, December, 1905; In general practice with offices at Great Falls, Montana; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, October 16, 1918; Ordered to active duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Address: Great Falls, Montana.

COYLE, Philip E.

Major; Born at Portland, Maine on December 26, 1878; A.B., Harvard University, 1901; LL.B., same, 1904; Admitted to Bar of Massachusetts, 1904, and in general practice in Boston, Massachusetts, with the firm of Coolidge & Hight; 1st Corps Cadets, M.V.M., 1900-1906; Training Battalion, same, 1915-1916; Federal Training Camp, Plattsburg, 1916; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, February 27, 1919; To duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., February 28, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, B. 84, S.O.S., A.E.F., France, June 25, 1918.

CRAVEN, Alfred M.

Major; Born at Mankato, Minnesota, October 11, 1865; A.B., Iowa State College, 1888; Studied Law in the office of Henry H. Craig, Kansas City; Admitted to the Bar in Kansas City, 1889; Practiced Law in Colfax Washington, 1890-1898; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, October 15, 1917 and assigned to the 92nd Division; Relieved on December 19, 1917.

CRESSON, Charles C.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at San Antonio, Texas on March 23, 1874; A.B., Princeton University, 1895; LL.B., New York Law School, 1897; Admitted to New York Bar, June, 1897; Texas Bar, October 1897; Assistant City Attorney, San Antonio, Texas, 1901-1903; Assistant United States Attorney, Western District of Texas, San Antonio Division, 1905-1914; Graduated Civilian Training Camp, San Antonio, Texas, as 2nd Lieutenant, 1916; Attended First Officers' Training Camp, Leon Springs, Texas, graduating at Captain of Infantry; To duty at Camp Travis, Texas, August 29, 1917, and assigned as Adjutant, Second Group, 165th Depot Brigade; November 17th recommended for promotion to Major of Infantry; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, December 6, 1917, and assigned as Assistant Division Judge Advocate, 90th Division; Judge Advocate, 13th Division, Camp Lewis, Washington, July 31, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, October 10, 1918; Address: 815 Grayson Street, San Antonio, Texas.

An accomplished tennis player, Charles Cresson competed in the men's singles and

doubles events at the 1904 Summer Olympics. Cresson died on February 27, 1949.¹³

CRIMMINS, Timothy C.

Major; Born at Aurora, Illinois on August 21, 1881; B.S., University of Chicago; LL.B., University of Notre Dame, 1902; Admitted to Illinois Bar, 1902, New York, 1903, Indiana, 1906; Practiced at Chicago, 1907-1908, New York, 1903-1906, Indiana, 1909-1917; 71st Regiment, New York National Guard, 1902-1907; Plattsburg Training Camp, August-October, 1917; Commissioned, Major, December 10, 1917; On duty with Headquarters, Emb. Center, Lemans, A.E.F., France.

CROOKER, John H.

Major; Born at Mobile, Alabama on July 15, 1884; Educated at Houston public schools; Studied law at nights during spare hours, 1906-1911; General practice at Houston, Texas, 1911-1918; District Attorney, August 28, 1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 28, 1918; Assistant Division Judge Advocate, 16th Division, Camp Kearney, California, September 1, 1918; Division Judge Advocate, January 1, 1919; To duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., February 11, 1919, with assignment in the Division of Military Justice; Address: 3711 Travis Street, Houston, Texas.

CROSSLEY, James J.

Major; Born at Patterson, Iowa on August 31, 1869; A.B., University of Iowa, 1891; A.M., same, 1897; LL.B., same,

1900; Practiced law in Iowa, eight years, as U.S. Attorney of Alaska for six and one half years, and in Portland, Oregon for two years; County Superintendent of Schools, Madison County, Iowa, four years; State Senator of Iowa, eight and one half years; Enlisted man, 1st Lieutenant, and Captain, Infantry, eight years; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, 42nd Division, October, 1918; Judge Advocate, 42nd Division (Rainbow), December 31, 1918, A.E.F., France; Address: Portland, Oregon.

In March 1919, Crossley was one of twenty-five World War I veterans who met in Paris, France to draft the charter that would create the American Legion. After leaving active duty, James Crossley returned to Portland, where he resumed his civilian legal practice.¹⁴

CROWDER, Enoch H.

Major General; Born at Edinburg, Missouri on April 11, 1859; Attended Grand River College; Cadet, U.S. Military Academy, 1877-81; 2nd Lieutenant, 8th Cavalry, Fort Brown, Texas; Professor of Military Science, University of Missouri, 1884; LL.B., 1886; 1st Lieutenant, 1886; Rejoined 8th Cavalry; Captain, Judge Advocate General's Department, 1891; Major, 1895; Judge Advocate, Philippines and Associate Justice Philippine Supreme Court, 1898-1901; Deputy Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., 1901-1904; Colonel, 1902; Military Observer, Russo-Japanese War, 1904-05; Chief Legal Advisor, Provisional Government of Cuba, 1906-09; Major General and the Judge Advocate General, 1911-1923; Provost Marshal General, 1917-19.

A remarkable man by any measure, Enoch Crowder served as the Army's top lawyer from 1911 to 1923, when he retired after forty years of service. His public service career continued, however, when President Warren G. Harding appointed Crowder as U.S. ambassador to Cuba. After he resigned his position as ambassador in 1927, Crowder opened a law office in Chicago. He died from liver cancer on May 7, 1932, in Washington, DC and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.¹⁵

See photograph front and back cover and page 17.

CUSHMAN, Avery F.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Amherst, Massachusetts on August 28, 1860; A.B., Amherst College, 1883; LL.B., Boston University, 1886; Practiced law continuously in New York City from September, 1885 until entry into military service; Specialized in Maritime Law since 1888; United States Commissioner, Southern District of New York, 1909-1913; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, April 1, 1917, and ordered to duty in Office of Judge Advocate General at Washington, D.C. working in the Admiralty Division; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, April 22, 1918; Address: 1669 Columbia Road, Washington, D.C.

DABNEY, George B.

Major; Born at Boston, Massachusetts on October 10, 1880; A.B., Harvard College, 1902; LL.B., Harvard University, 1905; In practice of law at Boston; First Corps Cadets, N.G., Private to Captain, 1904-1917; Captain, 101st Engineers detached

and Acting Judge Advocate, Base Section No. 1, January-November, 1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, November 7, 1918, and ordered to duty as Judge Advocate, Base Section No. 1.¹⁶

DANIEL, John S.

Major; Born at Montgomery County, Tennessee on June 6, 1888; Southwestern University, Tennessee, 1903-1908; M.A., same; B.L., Cumberland University, Tennessee; In general practice of law at Clarksville, Tennessee since 1909; Enlisted, Naval Aviation, June 18, 1918; Rating Chief Quartermaster; Discharged to accept appointment in Judge Advocate General's Department, in which commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 5, 1918; and ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Judge Advocate, Southern Department, August 28, 1918; Ordered overseas, September 20, 1918; Sailed from Hoboken, October 31, 1918; Arrived at Chaumont, December 2, 1918, and assigned duty at G.H.Q., A.E.F.; To temporary duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate, District of Paris, December 18, 1918; Ordered back to Chaumont, January 11, 1919; Address: Clarksville, Tennessee.

DAVIDOW, Leonard H.

First Lieutenant; Born at New York City on November 5, 1887; B.S., Columbia University, 1910; A.M., same, 1911; LL.B., same, 1912; In practice of law at New York City; Special Law Investigator, Department of Accounts, New York City; Second Officers' Training Camp, May-August, 1917; Second Lieutenant, 305th Infantry,

August, 1917; Assistant to Cantonment Judge Advocate, Camp Upton, April 1, 1918; First Lieutenant, Infantry, August, 1918; First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, August 24, 1918; Judge Advocate, 42nd C.A. Brigade, October 15, 1918-January 30, 1919; Address: 202 Riverside Drive, New York City.

DAVIS, Edwin Griffith.

Colonel; Born at Samaria, Idaho; Graduated, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1900; Retired, U.S. Army, February 28, 1910; Lawyer, 1910-1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, May 26, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, N.A., February, 1918; Colonel, N.A., July 19, 1918; Address: War College, Washington, D.C.

DAVIS, Henry.

Major; Born at Patterson, Missouri on January 31, 1886; B. Pd. Cape Girardeau, Missouri, Normal School; LL.B., 1906; LL.B., St. Louis University, 1910; City Attorney, City of Elvins, Missouri, four years; Prosecuting Attorney, County of St. Francois, Missouri, two years; Three months at Training Camp, and four and a half months as 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, January 16, 1918, and to duty as Assistant Judge Advocate, 89th Division; Judge Advocate, 89th Division, July 4, 1918; Address: Farmington, Missouri.

DAVIS, Lodwic C.

Major; Born at Pomeroy, Ohio on October 14, 1892; LL.B., Ohio State University,

1914; General practice of law at Pomeroy, Ohio; Law Firm of Ervin & Davis; Solicitor, Middleport, Ohio, three years; First Lieutenant, 7th Ohio Infantry, Ohio National Guard, December 14, 1916; Major, Judge Advocate, National Guard of Ohio, July 14, 1917; On active duty in Selective Draft Headquarters, Ohio; Commissioned, Major, National Army, December 6, 1917, and to duty as Assistant Division Judge Advocate, 83rd Division, Camp Sherman, Ohio; Assistant Judge Advocate, Eastern Department, June 7, 1918; Assistant Division Judge Advocate, 19th Division, Camp Dodge, Iowa, August 31, 1918; Address: 6th and Main Streets, Middleport, Ohio.

DAVIS, Thomas W.

Major; Born at Wilmington, North Carolina, May 27, 1876; Law student in the office of Junius Davis, Esquire; Admitted to practice in North Carolina, August, 1900; Present firm of Rountree & Davis; Division Counsel, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad; General Counsel, Tidewater Power Company; Secretary and Treasurer, North Carolina Bar Association, 1906 to date; Member, Company C, North Carolina State Guard, January, 1894-February, 1899; Sergeant Major, Second North Carolina Infantry, United States Volunteers, Spanish-American War, May-November, 1898; 9th Company, North Carolina State Militia, October, 1917-September, 1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 13, 1918; Assistant Department Judge Advocate, Southeastern Department, September 23, 1918 to date; Address: Wilmington, North Carolina.

DEAN, John S.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Seneca County, Ohio on November 11, 1861; Educated at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; Studied law in the office of Judge James Pillars, Tiffin, Ohio; Admitted to the Bar, Supreme Court of Ohio, May, 1883; General practice for last eighteen years at Topeka, Kansas; Prosecuting Attorney, Marion, Kansas, four years; United States District Attorney, District of Kansas, five years; President, Topeka Chamber of Commerce; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 5, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, National Army, February, 1918; Address: 1239 Western Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

DEFANDORE, Jason F.

Major; Born at Hyndsville, Schoharie County, New York on July 16, 1863; Educated at Albany Boys' Academy, Albany, New York, Casenovia Seminary, Casenovia, New York, Wesleyan University, Connecticut; LL.B., National University Law School, Washington, D.C., 1890; Contract clerk, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department, 1895-1898; Accountant and Assistant Law Clerk, Office of the Auditor for the War Department, Treasury Department, 1898-1912; Law Clerk, Office of the Judge Advocate General, War Department, 1912-1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 30, 1918, and ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Address: Garrett Park, Maryland.

DEFREES, Donald.

1st Lieutenant; Born at Chicago, Illinois, February 25, 1885; Ph. B., Yale University (Sheffield Scientific School); LL.B. (cum laude), Harvard University; In practice of law at Chicago since 1908; Commissioned, Major, 1st Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, November 7, 1918; Honorably discharged, January 2, 1919; Address: 105 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

DENIS, George J.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at New Orleans, Louisiana on June 20, 1859; A.B., Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia; LL.B., University of Louisiana; Admitted to Supreme Court of Louisiana, 1880, Supreme Court of California, 1885, and Supreme Court of the United States, 1889; Assistant District Attorney, Los Angeles, California, 1887; United States Attorney for Southern California, 1888-1889, 1893-1897; Commissioner to Revise Codes of California, 1899-1903; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, July 6, 1918; Reported for duty to the Commanding General, France, S.O.S., A.E.F., August 12, 1918; Section Judge Advocate, August 25, 1918; To duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., March, 1919; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, April 22, 1919; Address: Los Angeles, California.

DEWELL, James D., Jr.

Major; Born at New Haven, Connecticut on September 17, 1870; Ex-member of Yale S.S.S., 1892; LL.B., Yale University, 1893; Specialized in Admiralty Law; Connecticut National Guard, 1893-1895;

Connecticut State Guard Reserve, 1917-1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, October 16, 1918; Address: New Haven, Connecticut.

DeWITT, Clyde A.

Major; Born at Port Hope, Michigan on May 16, 1879; LL.B., University of Michigan, 1908; General practice of law at Manila, Philippine Islands, 1908-1914; Counsel in New York and London for Manila Railroad Company, 1917-1918; Lecturer, University of Philippines, 1910-1916; Member, Philippine Board of Public Utility Commissioners, 1914-1917; Private, 31st Michigan U.S. Volunteers, April 1898-May, 1899; Private, 71st New York National Guard, January, 1918-June, 1918; Captain, Military Intelligence Division, June 21-September 5, 1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 5, 1918; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Forrest, Georgia, September 17, 1918; Staff Judge Advocate, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, January 4, 1919 to date.

DILLS, Duane R.

First Lieutenant, Born at Duryea, Pennsylvania on August 27, 1885; A.B., Columbia University, 1914; LL.B., same, 1916; Editor, Columbia Law Review, 1914-1916; Admitted to practice, New York Bar, 1916; Associated with Murray, Prentice, & Howland, New York City; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, October 26, 1918, and assigned to the War Risk Insurance Division; To Camp Forrest, Georgia; Discharged, January 24, 1919.

DINSMORE, John P.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Sulphur Springs, Texas, May 1, 1883; LL.B., University of Texas, 1908; Practice law principally at Greenville, Texas, until entry into the Service; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 22, 1918, and ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., assigned to the Division of Military Justice as Chief of Statistical Section, January 1919; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, April 22, 1919; Address: Greenville, Texas.

DOCKWEILER, Thomas A.J.

First Lieutenant; Born at Los Angeles, California, March 25, 1892; A.B., University of Notre Dame, 1912; J.D., University of

California, 1915; Associated with the Law Firm of Dockweiler & Mott, Los Angeles; Officers' Training Camp, Monterey, California, July-August, 1916; Presidio Training Camp, Presidio, California, August-November, 1917; First Lieutenant, S.O.R.C., Aviation Section, November 27, 1917; To duty at Kelly Field, Texas, December 14, 1917; Acting Camp Judge Advocate, Waco, Texas, February 19-May 25, 1918; Assistant Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina, May 30, 1918; Camp Judge Advocate, June 4, 1918; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, September 6, 1918 with rank from November 27, 1917; Assistant Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Hancock, Georgia, October 21, 1918; Honorably discharged, December 28, 1918; Address: 27 St. James Park, Los Angeles, California; Office Address: Suite 1035, I. N. Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, California.



Prior to being commissioned in the JAGD, Captain George B. Dabney served as an Acting Judge Advocate, Base Section No. 1, Services of Supply.

DODDS, Frank Loring.

Colonel; U.S. Army, Retired; Born at Centerville, Butler County, Pennsylvania on December 8, 1854; United States Military Academy, 1871-1875; Second Lieutenant, 9th Infantry, June 13, 1879; First Lieutenant, June 15, 1887; Captain, April 26, 1898; Transferred to 26th Infantry, June 4, 1901; Admitted to the Bar of the State of New York, 1889; Major and Judge Advocate, 1901; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, 1910; Colonel, Judge Advocate, 1917; Acting Judge Advocate, Department of Texas and Gulf, 1896-1869; Of Second Division, 8th Army Corps, 1899-1900; China Relief Expedition, 1900-1901; Department of the Missouri, 1901-1902; Of the Visayas and Luzon, 1902-1905; Of Columbia, 1905-1906; Of Dakota, 1906-1910; Of Philippines, 1910-1912; Eastern

Department, 1913-1915; In Judge Advocate General's Office, 1915; Eastern Department from and of 1915-October 1918; Professor of Law at West Point, October 7-December 8, 1918, and since December 18, 1918; Address: West Point, New York.

DORSEY, Roy.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Atlanta, Georgia on November 10, 1885; University of Georgia, 1902-1905; U.S. Military Academy, 1905-1906; Political Science, Columbia University, New York, 1906-1907; LL.B., Columbia University, 1910; General practice of law at Atlanta, Georgia, 1910-1917; Firm name: Dorsey, Shelton, & Dorsey; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, September 20, 1917; Assigned to duty as Division Judge Advocate, 30th Division, Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, October 22, 1918; Address: Atlanta, Georgia.

See photograph page 97.

DOUGLAS, Charles S.

First Lieutenant; Born at Winnsboro, South Carolina on December 16, 1887; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, September 25, 1918; Honorably discharged, January 20, 1919.

DOWELL, Cassius M.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Landes, Illinois on February 11, 1880; Indiana State Normal School, 1898-1899; George Washington University Law School, 1915-1919; Enlisted, 7th U.S. Infantry, April 5, 1902; 2nd Lieutenant, 11th Infantry, October

5, 1904; 1st Lieutenant, March 11, 1911; Major, Judge Advocate, Regular Army, May 15, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, N.A., August 5, 1917; Organized Judge Advocate's Office, 26th Division, at Boston, Massachusetts, September, 1917; Came with 26th Division to France, arriving October 5, 1917; General Staff College, Laugers, France, 1918; Corps Judge Advocate, 7th Army Corps, since January 10, 1919; Served in Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, D.C., five months; Judge Advocate, 26th Division, three and a half months; Chief of Staff, 26th Division, three and a half months; With and Commanding 102d U.S. Infantry at the front, one month; Assistant G-3, 6th Army Corps, two months; Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, 26th Division, two months; Commander, 103d U.S. Infantry in action and after armistice, one month; G-3 and Acting Chief of Staff, 26th Division, one month; Cited in Division orders for gallantry in action, 1918.

See photograph page 143.

DOWLING, Noel T.

Major; Born at Ozark, Alabama on August 14, 1885; A.B., Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, 1909; A.M., Columbia University, New York City, 1911; LL.B., Columbia University, 1912; Served as Legal Assistant to United States Commission on Industrial Relations, 1914-1915; Associate Counsel, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, 1917-1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, October 17, 1918; Address: 1312 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D.C.

The constitutional problems of federalism were the chief interest of Noel Thomas

Dowling, Columbia University's principal instructor of constitutional law for three decades (1926–1956). Dowling's widely used book, *Cases on Constitutional Law*, was first published in 1937, at the height of controversy over Roosevelt's New Deal. Its major theme reflected his lifelong concern: "the regulatory power of government, national and state."

Dowling advised on the drafting of a number of federal and state statutes. *Prudential Insurance Co. v. Benjamin* (1946), which upheld the McCarran Act of 1945 that granted congressional permission for continued state regulation of insurance, was a special vindication for Dowling's emphasis on the broad scope of the congressional "consent" power. Similarly, Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone's "balancing" opinion in *Southern Pacific Co. v. Arizona* (1945) vindicated Dowling's advocacy of a significant judicial role in curbing state intrusions on free trade in the absence of congressional action.¹⁷

DUNN, George M.

Colonel; Born at Madison, Indiana on March 20, 1856; Educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts; LL.B., Columbian (now George Washington) University, Washington, D.C., 1880; General practice of law at Washington, D.C., 1880, Denver, Colorado, 1881-1898; Major, 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry, May 9-September 15, 1898; Major, Judge Advocate, Vol., April 27, 1899; Major, Judge Advocate, U.S. Army, February 2, 1901; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, November 22, 1903; Colonel, Judge Advocate, February 20, 1913.

DYKMAN, Jackson A.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Brooklyn, New York on July 11, 1887; A.B., Yale University, 1909; LL.B., Harvard University, 1912; Present Firm of Cullen & Dykman; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, November 3, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, October 10, 1918; Address: 117 Mantague St., Brooklyn, New York.

EADES, Eric.

First Lieutenant; Born in Attalla County, Miss., November 11, 1891; Student, Law Office of Judge Chas. F. Clint, Dallas, Texas, 1909 – 1914; Admitted to the Bar of Texas, 1914, and associated with Judge Clint, Dallas, Texas, and continued until removed to Washington, in September 1917, to engage in war work; appointed Associate Counsel, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, April 1, 1918 and held that office until commissioned 1st Lt. Judge Advocate General's Department, Oct. 31, 1918. Address: Dallas, Texas.

EASBY-SMITH, James S.

Colonel; Born at Tuscaloosa, Ala., May 17, 1870; A.B., Georgetown University, 1891; A.M., same, 1892; LL.B., same, 1893; LL.M., same, 1894; Admitted to the Bar, 1894; Practicing in all the courts of the District of Columbia and Supreme Court at the United States; Law examiner, Dept. of Justice; Special Asst. to Attorney General; President, Bar Association, District of Columbia, 1917; Lecturer, Law School Georgetown University, 1904-; Assisted in the preparation of the Selective Service Regulations; Commissioned, Major, Judge

Advocate, September 20, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, February 13, 1918; Colonel, Judge Advocate, July 19, 1918; Served in the P. M. G. O. and J. A. G. O.¹⁸

EASTON, Kerner.

Major, Born at New York City, April 1, 1885; A.B., Columbia University, 1902; LL.B., Columbia University, 1909; Advisory Counsel, City of New York, and Secretary of Committee on Fort Development, 1915-1916; Captain, Q.M.R.C., November 10, 1917; On duty as assistant to General Superintendent, U. S. Army Transport Service, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, October 21, 1918; To Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida, as Camp Judge Advocate, October 24, 1918-January 15, 1919; Honorably discharged January 15, 1919; Address, 400 Park Avenue, New York City.

EDWARDS, James C., Jr.

Captain; Born at Russellville, Ky., May 31, 1887; A.B., Yale University, 1909; LL.B., Harvard University, 1912; In practice of the Law at Nashville, Tenn.; 2nd Training Camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Aug. 27 – Nov. 27, 1917; Commissioned, Captain, May 31, 1918; Judge Advocate, 33rd Ca. B., A. E. F.

ELMORE, John A.

Major; Born at Montgomery, Alabama., March 19, 1869; LL.B., University of Alabama, 1890; In practice of Law at

Montgomery, entry into service; United States Commissioner, Middle District of Alabama, 1901-1916; Private to First Lieutenant, 2nd Alabama Infantry; Commissioned, Captain of Infantry when the National Guard was federalized for Mexican service; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, August 3, 1917; To duty in the office of the Provost Marshal General, October 3, 1917; Transferred to duty with the American Expeditionary Forces, November 3, 1917. Address: Montgomery, Alabama.

ELY, Nathan Dana.

Major; Born at Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, December 18, 1865; LL.B., Iowa State University, 1895; Firm name, Ely & Bush; In practice of Law at Davenport, Iowa, since 1895; Member of Iowa N. G., one year; Of Navy during Spanish war; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, June 18, 1918; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Sheridan, Alabama; Assistant Division Judge Advocate, 9th Division, July 24, 1918; Division Judge Advocate, 9th Division, February 12, 1919; Address: Davenport, Iowa.

FAIRBANKS, Joseph.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at St. Johnsbury, Vermont; January 12, 1881; A. B., Yale University, 1903; A.B., Harvard University, 1906; Massachusetts Militia, 1904-1906; Officers' Training Camp, Madison Barracks, May to 4 August, 1917; Commissioned, Second Lieutenant, Q.M.C., August 15, 1917; Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, September 6, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advo-

cate, National Army, July 19, 1918. Address, St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

FAUST, John.

Major; Graduate of the Detroit College of Law, 1908; Recommended by General Pershing for appointment as Major, Judge Advocate (National Army) August 11 1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 13, 1918; Wounded in action and returned to the United States and stationed at Headquarters, New Jersey.

FEGAN, Hugh Joseph

Captain; Born at Washington, D. C., May 7, 1881; A. B. 1901, A. M. 1902, LL.B. 1907, Ph. D. 1916, Georgetown University; Law Clerk, Department of Agriculture, 1905-1907; Assistant Solicitor, Department of Agriculture and Acting Solicitor in the absence of Solicitor, 1908-1911; Executive Secretary and Professor of Law, Georgetown University, 1912-1918; Lecturer on Law of Insurance, Georgetown Law School, 1915-1918; Commissioned Captain Judge Advocate, October 7, 1918; On duty as Assistant Executive Officer, Judge Advocate General's Department, Washington, D. C.; Address: 1628 Swann Street, N. W., Washington, D.C.

FELIX, Douglas D.

Captain; Born at Hartford, Ky., Mar. 18, 1891; A.B., University of Kentucky, 1913; LL.B., Yale University (cum laude), 1915; Associate Editor, Yale Law Journal; Admitted to the Bar at Louisville, Ky., 1914; Assistant Clerk, Committee on D.C. House

of Representatives, May - October, 1917; Attorney for Federal Trades Commission; 1st Lt. Inf., N. A.; Capt., N. A. in office of the Provost Marshal General, Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, January 28, 1918; Assigned to 32nd Co. B., A. E. F.; to 6th Division, A. E. F.

FESSENDEN, Charles Milton.

Major; Born at Chicago, Illinois, August 28, 1883; A. B., Yale University, 1907; Attended Yale Law School and Harvard Law School. Practiced in Stamford, Connecticut since 1910; Member of Law Firm of Fessenden & Kenealy; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, March 1, 1918; Sent to France in May, 1918; Honorably discharged on account of physical disability, July 1, 1918; Address: 53 South Street, Stamford, Connecticut.

FIDDLER, Farle T.

Captain; Born at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1887; Litt.B. (M.C.L.), Princeton University, 1909; LL.B., Harvard University, 1913; Assistant Attorney General of Puerto Rico, 1916-1918; Entered Second Porto Rico Officers' Training Camp, February 1, 1918; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, Infantry, May 27, 1918; Assigned to 374th Infantry, Company L, Camp Las Casas, Porto Rico; Commissioned Captain, Judge Advocate, September 10, 1918; Assigned as Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Las Cases, Porto Rico; Ordered to report to the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D. C., January 10, 1919, Address: San Juan, Porto Rico.

FIELD, Elias.

Major; Born at Phillips, Maine, October 29, 1882; A. B., Harvard University, 1903; LL.B., same, 1906; Admitted to Massachusetts Bar, 1905; Law Firm of Brown, Field & Murray, Boston; First Corps Cadets, Mass. N. G. continuously from March 11, 1905 – August 5, 1917; Drafted into Federal service, August 5, 1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 6, 1918; On duty since that date as Assistant Judge Advocate and Acting Judge Advocate and R. R. & C. officer, Headquarters, Base Section No. 2, S. O. S., A. E. F., France; Address: 16 University Road, Brookline, Massachusetts.

FINLEY, Thomas B.

Major, Born at Kingston, Tennessee, June 1, 1870; LL.B., University of Tennessee, 1894; In general practice before all courts of Tennessee; Member of General Assembly of Tennessee, two terms; Mayor of Cookeville, Tennessee, two years; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, September 13, 1917; Ordered to active duty in the office of the Provost Marshal General, October 13, 1917; Assistant Department Judge Advocate, Southern Department, six months, Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Bowie, Texas, two months; Division Judge Advocate, 8th Division, Camp Fremont, California, and sailed with the Division to France, October 30, 1918; Base Judge Advocate, Base Section No. 5, S.O.S., Headquarters, Brest, France; Address: Cookeville, Tennessee.

FLEMING, Charles Seton.

Captain; Born at Jacksonville, Florida, August 24, 1875; University of Florida, two years; Virginia Military Institute, two years; In practice in Jacksonville, Fla., since December, 1900; Law Firm: Fleming & Fleming; Pvt. and Reg. Sgt. Maj., 1st Fla. Vol. Inf., U.S.V., Spanish-American War; 1st Lt. and Capt., 5 years, 1st Inf. Fla. N.G., Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, August 30, 1918; Asst. Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Lee, Va., September 29, 1918; Judge Advocate, 38th Artillery Brig., C.A.C., September 30, 1918; and sailed from Newport News, Va., October 4, 1918; At Judge Advocate School, A.E.F., France, October 25-November 25, 1918. Address: Jacksonville, Florida.

FLOOD, John H.

Major; Born at Lynchburg, Virginia, February 27, 1863; Hampden-Sidney College, Va., 1878 - 1881; LL.B., University of Virginia, 1883; In practice of the Law at Lexington, Ky., 1883; Private, Corporal and Sergeant, Co. B, 4th U.S. Inf., Sept. 1886 to Sept. 1888; Private, Corporal and Sergeant, U.S. Marine Corps, Sept. 1889 – Sept. 1894; Honorably discharged from both branches; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, March 12, 1918; Served with the 6th Division, leaving United States on July 7, 1918 and returning on April 20, 1919; Served at the front in France in the Vosges sector and in the Argonne; discharged May 21, 1919. Address: 430 W Third St., Lexington, Ky.



Interior of 26th Division G-3 Office. Colonel C. M. Dowell, JAGD (left) confers with Colonel Sweetser, Verdun, France, October 12, 1918.

FOLLETT, Edward Bailey.

Major; Born at Marietta, Ohio, July 10, 1878; A. B., Marietta College, 1900; Harvard Law School, 1900- 1901; Western Reserve Law School, 1902-1903; Admitted to the Bar of Ohio, 1903; Member of the Law Firm of Follett & Follett, Marietta, Ohio; Prosecuting Attorney, 1907-1910; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 1911-1916; Re-elected, 1917-1922; Resigned, August 1918, to accept commission; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, July 29, 1918; Reported for duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., August 26, 1918; to Camp Lee, Virginia, as Camp Judge Advocate, October 1, 1918; Address: Marietta, Ohio.

FOLSOM, Fred G.

Major; Born at Old Town, Maine, November 9, 1873; A.B., Dartmouth College, 1895; LL.B., University of Colorado, 1899; Admitted to the Bar of Colorado, 1899, and in general practice from that time; Professor of Law, University of Colorado Law School; Enlisted, June, 1917, 1st Lieut. and Adjutant, 1st Colorado Cav.; transferred to Co. F, 157th Inf.; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, November 19, 1917; Judge Advocate, 40th Division, January 25, 1919. Address: 960 15th St., Boulder, Colorado.

In addition to his skills as a lawyer, Fred Gorham Folsom was a superb athlete. He played football at Dartmouth College (1892-94), and served as the head football coach at the University of Colorado-Boulder (1895-1899, 1901-1902, 1908-1915)

and at Dartmouth College (1903–1906), compiling a career college football record of 106–28–6. Folsom was also the head baseball coach at Colorado in 1898 and 1899, tallying a mark of 6–6.

Folsom practiced law in Denver and Boulder and also taught at the University of Colorado's law school from 1905 to 1943. The football stadium at the University of Colorado, originally named Colorado Stadium, was renamed as Folsom Field in his honor in 1944. Folsom died on November 11, 1944.¹⁹

FOSS, Martin Howard.

Major; Born at Chicago, Illinois, February 18, 1877; Educated at University of Michigan; LL.B., and LL.M., Illinois College of Law, Chicago, Illinois, 1900; Admitted to Illinois Bar, 1900; To the Supreme Court of the United States, 1904; General practice at Chicago, Illinois; Second Lieutenant, Illinois Field Artillery, 1916; First Lieutenant and Battalion Quartermaster-Commissary, June 26, 1916; Mustered into Federal service, June 29, 1916, and served on the Mexican Border with the First Illinois Field Artillery; Mustered out of Federal service, October 31, 1916; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 23, 1918; and assigned to Headquarters, Eastern Department, Governors Island, New York, as Assistant Department Judge Advocate; Address, 4815 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

FOWLER, Benjamin Jarell.

Major; Born at Milledgeville, Georgia, September 14, 1874; Educated at Milledgeville Military and Agricultural College

and at the University of Georgia, 1898; In practice of the Law at Macon, Georgia, since 1899; Member, Georgia House of Representatives, 1907-1908, 1913-1918; Resigned to enter the Army; elected to the Georgia State Senate, 22nd Judicial District without opposition for 1919-1920; Commissioned Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, July 6, 1918; Ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., July 13, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, Camp Logan, Texas, 15th Division, October 2, 1918; Honorably discharged, January 2, 1919; Address: 304 Georgia Casualty Building, Macon, Georgia.

FOX, James Carter.

Born at Portland, Maine, April 1, 1864; In practice of the Law at Portland, Maine, 1895-1917; Member, Company A, 1st Training Regiment, Plattsburg, August, 1915; Company B, 9th Training Regiment, Plattsburg, August, 1916; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August, 1917; Judge Advocate, 1st Separate Brigade, A. F., Judge Advocate, 30th Separate Brigade, A. E. F.; Judge Advocate, Railway Artillery Reserve, A.E.F., France; Honorably discharged, October 11, 1918; Address: 191 Middle Street, Portland, Maine.

FRAILEY, Charles L.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Sandwich, Massachusetts, July 30, 1870; A.B., 1891, LL.B., 1893, LL.M., 1894, Columbian (now George Washington) University, Washington, D.C., Admitted to the Courts of District of Columbia, 1894; Supreme Court of the United States, 1898; Commis-

sioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, February 8, 1918; Ordered to active duty, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., March 6-April 27, 1918; to the 4th Division as Assistant Judge Advocate and sailed for Europe, May 3, 1918; to temporary duty, Office of the Acting Judge Advocate General, Headquarters, A.E.F., France, June 24 – July 15, 1918; Returned to the United States, October 4, 1918, as physically unfit for duty and patient in Walter Reed Hospital, October 10, 1918; to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., November 25, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, [data missing] 22, 1919; Address: 2015 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.

FRANKFURTER, Felix.

Major; Born at Vienna, Austria, November 15, 1882; A.B., 1902, City College of New York, LL.B., 1906, Harvard, Admitted to New York bar; Commissioned Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, Jan. 6, 1917; Assigned to duty in the office of the Secretary of War.

Frankfurter was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court from January 20, 1939 to August 28, 1962. An advocate of judicial restraint, Frankfurter wrote the Court's majority opinions in *Minersville School District v. Gobitis*, 310 U.S. 586 (1940) (public schools may compel students to salute U.S. flag and recite the Pledge of Allegiance), *Gomillion v. Lightfoot*, 364 U.S. 339 (1960) (electoral district with boundaries that disenfranchised African-American voters is unconstitutional) and *Beauharnais v. Illinois*, 343 U.S. 250 (1952) (upholding Illinois law making it illegal to publish or exhibit any writing or illustra-

tion portraying "depravity, criminality, or unchastity or lack of virtue of a class of citizens of any race, color, creed or religion.") He wrote dissenting opinions in several important cases, including *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186 (1962), *West Virginia State Board of Education v. Barnette*, 319 U.S. 624 (1943), and *Glasser v. United States*, 315 U.S. 60 (1942), and *Trop v. Dulles*, 356 U.S. 86 (1958).

Felix Frankfurter died in Washington, D.C. on February 22, 1965. He was 82 years old. For more on Frankfurter, see Jerome A. Cohen, *Mr. Justice Frankfurter*, 50 CALIF. L. REV. 591 (1962); H. N. HIRSCH, *THE ENIGMA OF FELIX FRANKFURTER* (1981); BRUCE A. MURPHY, *THE BRANDEIS/FRANKFURTER CONNECTION* (1982).

See photograph page 19.

FRASER, Leon.

Major; Born at Boston, Mass., Nov. 27, 1889; A.B., A.M., Litt. B., Ph.D., Columbia University; Admitted to the New York Bar, October, 1913. Instructor, Public Law, Columbia University, Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, March 9, 1918; Assigned to A.E.F., France, April 6, 1918.

FRAZER, James R.

Major; Born at Warsaw, Indiana, January 4, 1879; Educated at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana; LL.B., Indiana Law School, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1901; Present, Firm of Frazer, Frazer, & Headley, Warsaw, Indiana; Commissioned, Major,

Judge Advocate, October 18, 1918. Address: Loan & Trust Building, Warsaw, Indiana.

FREEMAN, Robert R.

Major; Born at Philadelphia, Pa., May 14, 1876; University of Pennsylvania; LL.B., Iowa College of Law; In practice at Milwaukee, Wis.; Specialty, corporation and insurance law; Vice-Pres., Milwaukee County Bar Association; Legal Advisory Board, Committee for Draft, Milwaukee; Wisconsin N. G., 6 years; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, June 25, 1918; With Eastern Dept., Judge Advocate General's Dept.; Discharged March 1, 1919.

GALEN, Albert J.

Major; Born in Jefferson County, Montana, January 16, 1878; LL.B., University of Notre Dame, Indiana, 1896; LL.B., University of Michigan, 1897; Admitted to Bar of the Supreme Court of Montana, 1897; to the Supreme Court of the United States, 1907; Law Firm, Galen, Mettler and Toomey, Helena, Montana; Attorney General, State of Montana, 1905-1913; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, January 5, 1918 and assigned duty with 8th Division, Camp Freemont, Calif.; On temporary duty, Office of the Judge Advocate, Western Department, February 7, 1918; Relieved from duty with 8th Division, August 31, 1918 and directed to proceed to Vladivostok, Siberia; Sailed from San Francisco on U.S.A.T. Thomas, August 14, 1918; Judge

Advocate, A.E.F. Siberia, September 3, 1918. Address: Helena, Montana.

See photograph page 66.

GALLOGLY, James A.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born near Zanesville, Ohio, July 6, 1881; LL.B., Atlanta Law School, 1913; U.S. Military Academy, 1903-1907; 2nd Lieutenant, C. A. C., June 14, 1907; 1st Lieutenant, C. A. C., July 27, 1907; Captain, C.A.C., July 1, 1916; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, Regular Army, May 15, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, July 19, 1918; Artillery duty, September 21, 1907; Recruiting Service, July 13, 1912-January 3, 1916, when Judge Advocate, 1st Separate Brigade, March 12 – June 20, 1911; Hawaiian Department, March 23, 1916- November 20, 1917; Third Division and First Corps since A.E.F., France, November 20, 1917; Silver Star Citation for gallantry at Chateau Thierry, June 1, 1918, an action for which he received formal thanks by distinguished committee of the British Parliament. Address: Greystone, Peachtree Road, Atlanta, Georgia.

See photograph page 151.

GANGLOFF, George E.

Major; Born at Laindingville, Pa., November 24, 1880; M.E. State Normal School, Kutztown, Pa.; Studied law in offices of Matten & Fausset, Pottsville, Pa., 1903-1905; Admitted to Pennsylvania Bar, 1906; Private, Corporal and Sergeant, Co. F, 4th Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard, May 16, 1903-December 30, 1905; Sergeant, same organization, June-Septem-

ber, 1906; First Lieutenant, September 5, 1906-February 8, 1910 (resigned); Second Lieutenant, March 21, 1916; Entered Mexican Border service, July 8, 1916; First Lieutenant, Co. C, Penna. Engineers, August 16, 1916; Captain, April 16, 1917, and as such entered present war June 25, 1917; Assistant Judge Advocate, Camp Wadsworth, S.C., April 7, 1918; Captain, Judge Advocate, September 9, 1918, with rank from August 15, 1917; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Wadsworth, S.C., July 27, 1918; Acting Judge Advocate, 96th Division, October, 1918; Major, Judge Advocate, October 10, 1918. Address: Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania.

GEARY, William P.

Major; Born at Leominster, Mass., September 12, 1875; Educated at Cushing Academy, Mass.; LL.B., Boston University, 1897; Admitted to the Bar of Massachusetts, 1897, of Arizona, 1902; District Attorney of Navajo County, Ariz., 1905-1912; Corporation Commissioner, Ariz., 1912-1917; Assistant Attorney General of Arizona, 1917-1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 31, 1918. Address: Phoenix, Arizona.

GILBERT, William O.

Colonel; Born at Trent, Michigan, August 6, 1866; A.B., Amherst College, 1890; LL.B., National University, 1892; Attorney, Office of the Attorney General, Washington, D.C., June, 1892 - October 1893; General practice at Omaha, Nebraska, 1893-1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, July 23, 1917; Ordered to active duty August

23, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, National Army, February 13, 1918; Colonel, Judge Advocate, U.S.A., November 7, 1918. Address: 2000 Douglas Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

GILLARD, Ross N.

Captain; Born at Charlotte, N.C., May 16, 1890; Davidson College, 1906-1909; LL.B., University of North Carolina, 1912; General practice of the Law at Charlotte, N.C.; First Officers' Training Camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; 2nd Lieutenant, Inf., August 14, 1918; Graduate, Machine Gun School, Fort Sill, Okla, March 6, 1918; Machine Gun Company, 321st Inf., September 5, 1917; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, October 1, 1918; and Assistant to Judge Advocate, 81st Division; Transferred as Assistant to the Division Judge Advocate, 89th Division, December 1, 1918. Address: 218 Law Building, Charlotte, N.C.

GODFREY, Otis Hickman.

First Lieutenant; Born at St. Paul, Minn., April 17, 1893; A.B., Carleton College, Minn., 1915; LL.B., University of Minnesota, 1917; In practice of the Law at St. Paul, Minn.; Firm: Godfrey & Godfrey; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, October 30, 1918, and to duty as War Risk Judge Advocate, Camp Sevier, S.C. Address: 1039 Lincoln Ave., St. Paul, Minn.²⁰

GOFF, Guy D.

Colonel; Born at Clarksburg, W. Va., Sept. 13, 1868; A.B., A. M., Kenyon College; LL.B., LL.D., Harvard University; Practiced law in Boston, Mass., 3 years, and in Milwaukee, Wis., 22 years; Special Asst. District Attorney of Wisconsin and U.S. Attorney for Wisconsin during 1917 and until commissioned Major, Judge Advocate General's Department, Washington D.C., August 13, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, February 13, 1918; Colonel, July 19, 1918; Chief of the General Administrative Division and later Chairman of the General Board of Review, to A.E.F., France, January 21, 1919.

After leaving active duty, Guy Despard Goff was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson to serve as general counsel of the U.S. Shipping Board in 1920. Returning to Clarksburg in 1923, Goff was elected as a Republican to the U.S. Senate and served from 1925 to 1931. He did not run for a second term. While in the Senate, Goff was chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments.

Goff lived in Washington, D.C. but died at his winter home in Thomasville, Georgia on January 7, 1933. He was 66 years old. Goff is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Goff's father, Nathan Goff, also served as a U.S. Senator from West Virginia. His daughter, Louise Goff Reece, later served as a U.S. Representative from Tennessee.²¹

GOODIER, Lewis E. Sr.

Colonel; Born at Utica, New York, March 23, 1857; A. B., Yale University, 1877; LL.B., Hamilton College,, New York 1878;

Admitted to Bar, Supreme Court of the State of New York, 1878; Practiced in Utica, New York until the Spanish War began; Member of the Militia of the State of New York, 1878-1898; Volunteered during the Spanish war and Philippine Insurrections; New York National Guard, March-August, 1899; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, U.S. Army, June 18, 1901; Lieutenant Colonel, U.S.A., February 20, 1913; Colonel, U.S.A., May 15, 1917. Address: 2901 Broderick Street, San Francisco, California.

Prior to his World War I service, then Lt. Colonel Lewis Edward Goodier, Sr. had been convicted by a general court-martial for "conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline." The charge arose out of a dispute involving Goodier's Army pilot son and another pilot's alleged fraudulent collection of aviation pay. Goodier was sentenced to be reprimanded.²²

GORDON, Peyton.

Major; Born at Washington, D.C., April 30, 1870; LL.B., 1890, LL.M., 1891, Columbian University, Washington, D.C.; Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, 1900-1904; Pardon Attorney, Department of Justice, 1904-1907; Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, 1907-1913; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 5, 1918, and assigned to the Law Division, Office of the Provost Marshal General, to the Office of the Acting Judge Advocate General, A.E.F. France, January 21, 1919. Address: Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

After leaving active duty, Peyton Gordon served as the U.S. Attorney for the

District of Columbia from 1921 to 1928. In February 1928, President Calvin Coolidge nominated Gordon to fill a seat on the U.S. District Court for District of Columbia. After being confirmed by the Senate, Gordon served on the court until he took senior status in 1941. Judge Gordon died in Washington, D.C. on September 17, 1946.²³

GORFINKLE, Bernard L.

Captain; Born at Boston, Mass., October 29, 1889; LL.B., Boston University Law School, 1911; General practice of Law at Boston; Member of Mass. State and Federal Courts; Member, Troop D, 1st Mass. Cav. N. G., 1913-1917; (Mexican Border Service, 1916); Plattsburg Training Camp, May, 1917; 2nd Lieutenant, Cavalry, U.S.R. August 15, 1917; Assigned to 101st Ammunition Train, 26th Division, and sailed for France, October 3, 1917; Detailed to the Office of the Judge Advocate, 26th Division, A.E.F., France, November 1917; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, May 22, 1918. Address: 9 Wolcott Street, Dorchester, Mass.

After the Armistice, then Captain Gorfinkle was assigned to the American Peace Commission as secretary and military aide to Bernard M. Baruch. He was present at the signing of the Versailles Treaty in 1919 as a military aide to President W. Wilson and was later decorated by the Belgian and French governments.

In 1919, Gorfinkle was promoted to colonel in the Reserve Corps of the Army. After the U.S. entry into World War II, upon recommendation of President Roosevelt and approval of the U.S. Senate, he was appointed as Field Supervisor of the War Manpower Commissions for New En-

gland. In 1962, he was promoted to brigadier general.

Bernard Gorfinkle was heavily involved in Jewish life and organizations and a prominent member of the Jewish community in the United States. He died in 1973.²⁴

GRAHAM, William A.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Chicago, Illinois, January 23, 1875; Educated at Beloit College and Stanford University; LL.B., University of Iowa, 1897; General practice of Law at Cedar Falls, Iowa, 1897-1902; at Des Moines, Iowa, 1902-1916; First Lieutenant, 55th Inf., Iowa N.G., 1912-1913; Captain, 3rd Inf., Iowa N.G., 1913-1917; In Mexican Border service, July 1916 – February 1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, July 19, 1917; ordered to duty in Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., August 7, 1917; Division Judge Advocate, 88th Division, Camp Lodge, August 22, 1917; Sailed with the 88th Division for overseas August 16, 1918; Arrived at Havre, France, September 14, 1918; Stationed at Semur, Cote D'Or, September 8-15, 1918; Hericourt, Haute Saone, September 16-October 7, 1918; Alsace Front, October 7-November 1, 1918; Toul Sector, 2nd Army, November 9, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, February 25, 1919. Address: 1806 Arlington Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

GRAHAM, William J.

Captain; Born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1886; Educated at University of Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh Law School;

Solicitor for the Borough of West View, 1916-1917; Commissioned Captain Judge Advocate, November 8, 1918; Address: 522 Knoll Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

GRANBERY, William L., Jr.

Major; Born at Nashville, Tenn., July 19, 1889; A.B., Princeton University, 1911; LL.B., Vanderbilt University, 1914; In general practice of Law at Nashville and associated with his father, W.L. Granbery, Sr., Esq.; Specialized on corporation law; 2d Lt., Inf., Org. Militia, Tenn., June 21, 1915; 1st Lt., same, Dec. 14, 1915; Captain, Inf. Tenn. N.G., July 22, 1916; Captain F.A., U.S.N.G., Sept. 13, 1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, Nov. 19, 1917; Assistant Judge Advocate, 30th Division, Nov. 19, 1917; R.R. & C., Officer, British Area, A.E.F., Aug. 20, 1918 – Mar. 28, 1919; Later, Claims Dept., Hdqrs., R.R. & C. Service, Tours, France. Address: 1712 West End Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

GREENBAUM, Edward S.

Major; Born at New York City, April 13, 1890; A. B., Williams College, Mass., 1910; LL.B., Columbia University, 1913; Member of Law Firm of Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst, 2 Hector Street, New York City; Enlisted in 307th and 305th Inf., 1917; Private, Sergeant Major and Captain, March-October 1918 and on duty with the Judge Advocate, 77th Division, October 1917 – March 118; Captain, Judge Advocate, August 5, 1918, with rank from January 17, 1918; Major, Judge Advocate, August 28, 1918; Judge Advocate, Camp Upton, March-October 1918; Assistant

Judge Advocate, 4th Division, A.E.F. France, December, 1918. Address: 2 Rec-tor Street, New York City.

Edward Greenbaum started practicing law in 1913. Two years later, he joined his older brother, Lawrence S. Greenbaum and two other attorneys to form the law firm of Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst. (Lawrence Greenbaum died in 1951.)

After World War I, Greenbaum returned to his law firm and resumed his civilian practice. In 1940, however, Greenbaum obtained a commission as an Army lieutenant colonel and returned to active duty. He subsequently served as executive officer to Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his work. The citation for this award states that Greenbaum had solved administration problems and enabled private expansion of munitions production without which national security "might have been gravely endangered." Greenbaum finished the war as a brigadier general.

In the 1960s, Greenbaum represented Svetlana Alliluyeva, the daughter of Soviet dictator Josef Stalin. He was instrumental in obtaining a publisher for her book, which was published to great acclaim as *Twenty Letters to a Friend*.

In 1967, Mr. Greenbaum published his autobiography, *A Lawyer's Job: In Court—In the Army—In the Office*. A reviewer for *The New York Times* said the book was the story of "an ethical individual with what today seems a rare devotion to his profession, his city's and his religion's charities and to the United States Army."

Greenbaum died on June 12, 1970. He was 80 years old and was living in Princeton, N.J.²⁵

GREENE, James A.

Major; Born at Unadilla, Mich., Feb. 15, 1878; LL.B., University of Michigan, 1900; Admitted to Bar of Michigan, 1901; Prosecuting Attorney, Livingston County, Mich., 1905-1909; Asst. Attorney General of Michigan, March 1913 to Jan. 1, 1916; 1st Reserve Officers' Training Camp, Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 14 to Aug. 15, 1917; 1st Lt. of Inf., Aug. 15, 1917 – Nov. 19, 1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, November 22, 1917; Judge Advocate, 85th Division, A.E.F., on return to U.S., assigned to Camp Bowie.

GREENE, Warren E.

Major; Born at Providence, Rhode Island, July 10, 1874; B. S., Brown University, 1898; LL.B., Georgetown University, 1902; Admitted to the Bar of Minnesota, 1903; General practice at Duluth, Minnesota, 1903-1908; Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, Duluth, Minnesota, 1908-1918; First Assistant County Attorney, St. Louis County, Minnesota, 1908-1912; County Attorney, 1913-1918; Re-elected in 1918 for term of four years; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocated, September 28, 1918; Assigned to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., in the Division of Military Justice; Assistant Counsel to War Department Board of Appraisers at New York City, November 27, 1918. Address: 2345 Woodland Avenue, Duluth, Minnesota.



Lieutenant Colonel James A. Gallogly served in the 3d Division and I Corps; he was awarded a Silver Star Citation for gallantry in action.

GROVE, Adlai S.

Captain; Born at Warsaw, Sumter County, Alabama, December 3, 1892; LL.B., University of Alabama, 1913; General practice at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 1913-1917; Judge, Municipal Court, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, for eighteen months; Officers' Training Camp, Fort McPherson, Georgia, May 11 – August 15, 1917; Second Lieutenant, F.A., R.C., August 15, 1918; First Lieutenant, N.A., December 31, 1918; Active service, Camp Gordon, Georgia, September 1, 1917-April 1, 1918; Trial Judge Advocate, April 1 to May 15, 1918; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, September 16, 1918 and Assistant Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Gordon, Georgia; Captain, Judge Advocate, October 10, 1918; and Camp Judge Advocate, Camp

Gordon, Georgia. Address: 32 Springdale Road, Atlanta, Georgia.

GUERIN, Mark E.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Chicago, Illinois, February 22, 1878; Educated at Sainte-Croix College, University of Paris (Sorbonne), Paris, France; Degree of Bachelier des Lettres, University of Paris, France, 1898; Legal education obtained in law offices and at Chicago-Kent College of Law (Law Department of Lake Forest University); General practice of law at Chicago, Illinois; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 9, 1918; Reported for duty, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C. August 25, 1918, and assigned to the Disciplinary Barracks Section, Division of Military Justice, working principally on Conscientious Objectors' cases, before reviewing opinions written in CO cases October 1918 to January 1919; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, April 22, 1919. Address: 4933 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

GULLION, Allen W.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at New Castle, Kentucky, December 14, 1880; A.B., Centre College, 1901; Graduate of West Point Military Academy, 1905; LL.B., University of Kentucky, 1914; Second Lieutenant, 2d U.S. Inf., June 13, 1905; First Lieutenant, March 11, 1911; Transferred to 20th U.S. Inf., November 16, 1911; Major Judge Advocate, Regular Army, May 15, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, August 5, 1917; Colonel, 2nd Kentucky Inf. (in service of U.S.) on Mexican border; Served as Judge Advocate,

Advance Section and 3d Corps, and as member of General Staff in great War, in France, March-December, 1918. Address: Washington, D.C.

Allen Gullion served as The Judge Advocate General from 1937 to 1941. After leaving this position, he was appointed as Provost Marshal General and served in that important assignment until retiring in 1944.²⁶

See photograph page 158.

HALL, Homer.

Major; Born at Trenton, Missouri, August 24, 1871; Ph.B., DePauw University, Indiana, 1893; DePauw University Law School, 1892-1893; Student of Law in the office of George Hall, Esq., 1893-189; Assistant U.S. Attorney, St. Louis, Missouri, 1910-1915; Member of Missouri Legislature, 1899; Member and Secretary, Missouri Statute Revision Commission, 1909-1910; In general practice at St. Louis, Missouri, since March 1915; LL.D. (Honorary), Missouri Wesleyan College, Missouri, 1913; Member of Missouri Home Guards, 1917-1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, October 19, 1918; and ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Address: Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis, Missouri.

HALL, James Parker.

Major; Born at Frewsburg, New York, November 30, 1871; A.B., Cornell University, 1894; LL.B., Harvard University, 1897; Practiced law at Buffalo, N.Y., 1897-1900; Associate Professor of Law,

Stanford University, 1900-1902; Professor of Law, University of Chicago, 1902; Dean of Law School since 1904; Commissioned, Major Judge Advocate, October 25, 1918. Address: 1308 E. 58th St., Chicago, Ill.

James Parker Hall was the Dean of the University of Chicago Law School at the time of his death on March 13, 1928. He was 57 years old.²⁷

HALL, Marshall Carter.

Major; Born at Fredericksburg, Virginia, June 4, 1883; A.B., Fredericksburg College, 1900; M.A., University of Virginia, 1903; LL.B., University of Virginia, 1906; Legal Department, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York, 1906-1907; Assistant to General Counsel, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, Petersburg, Virginia, 1907-1912; Attorney for Associated Railways of Southeast, Washington, D.C., 1912-1915; Present firm, Moore, Keith, McCandlish & Hall, Fairfax, Virginia; Assistant Division Counsel for the Southern Railroad, Counsel for Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, Washington Southern Railroad, and Washington & Virginia Railroad; Member of Fairfax Colonial Rifles, Home Guard Company, October 1917 – August 1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, October 17, 1918; Ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Address: Fairfax, Virginia.

HAMER, Thomas R.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Vermont, Illinois, May 4, 1864; Admitted to practice by the Illinois Supreme Court, 1891; Removed to St. Anthony, Idaho, 1893, and in practice

at that place; County Attorney, Fremont County, Idaho, 1894-1895; Member, Idaho Legislature, 1896-1897; Receiver of Public Monies, U.S. Land Office, Blackfoot, Idaho, 1907; Member of Congress from Idaho (one term), 1908; Captain, Co. E, 1st Idaho Vol. Inf., April 1898; embarked with Regiment for Philippine Islands June 1898; wounded Battle Caloochan, February 11, 1899; Judge, 1st Provost Court organized in the Philippines; Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Idaho Vols., March 4, 1899; Lieutenant Colonel, 37th Inf., and Military Governor and Commander, District of Cebu; Upon reorganization, Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, assigned thereto as Military Justice; Honorably discharged, June 1901; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, January 3, 1917; to duty, Office of Judge Advocate, Western Department, July 31, 1917; to the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., March 26, 1918; Judge Advocate, Camp Gordon, May 22, 1918; Judge Advocate, Camp Sheridan, Ala., July 2, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, October 18, 1918; Judge Advocate, Camp Gordon, January 31, 1919. Address: St. Anthony, Idaho.

After his JAGD service, Thomas Ray Hamer moved to Portland, Oregon, where he practiced law until 1943, when he retired and moved to Los Angeles, California. Hamer died in Phoenix, Arizona on December 22, 1950. He was 86 years old. Hamer, Idaho is named after him.²⁸

HAMLIN, Harry F.

Major; Born, Canton, Illinois, September 9, 1884; University of Michigan, 1904. Yale University, Bachelor of Laws, 1906. DePaul University, Master of Laws, 1912;

Capt. Engineers, A.E.F.; Appointed, Major, Judge Advocate General's Department, November 8, 1918; Awarded citation for gallantry in action.

HANNAY, Robert H., Jr.

First Lieutenant; Born at Hempstead, Texas, July 14, 1889; LL.B., University of Texas, 1912; General practice of Law at San Antonio, Texas; Private, Co. D, Separate Battalion Tex. N.G., 1909-1912; 1st Lieut., 141st Inf., June 4, 1917; Trial Judge Advocate, 71st Inf. Brigade, Camp Bowie, Texas, December, 1917; Assistant Judge Advocate, Camp Bowie, July 1918; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, September 26, 1918; Attached to the office of the Department Judge Advocate, Eastern Department, Governors Island, New York. Address: San Antonio, Texas.

HARMELING, Henry.

Captain; Born at Marion, South Dakota, November 3, 1886; Educated at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; Admitted to Bar, State of Washington, 1912; Practiced in Seattle, 1912-1913; Bakersfield, California, 1913-1917; Firm, Siemon & Harmeling; District Attorney, Kern County, California, 1914-1917; Second Lieutenant, 166th Depot Brigade, September 1917 – April 1918; First Lieutenant, Infantry, June 18, 1918; on special duty, Camp Judge Advocate's office, Camp Lewis, Washington; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, September 25, 1918 and to duty as Assistant Judge Advocate, Camp Lewis; Acting Judge Ad-

vocate, Camp Lewis, November 1, 1918; Address: 1825 Orange Street, Bakersfield, California.

HARRIS, William Delaware.

First Lieutenant; Born at Dayton, Ohio, February 27, 1890; A.B., Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 1912; Studied law while attached to the Municipal Court of Dayton; Associated with the law firm of McMahon & McMahon, Dayton, Ohio; Served four months as enlisted man in the National Army; Entered office of Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Taylor, July 1, 1918; Later warranted Regimental Sergeant Major; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, September 26, 1918. Address: 15 Cannon St., Dayton, Ohio.

HARRISS, Charles M.

Major; Born at Camden, Anderson County, Kentucky, May 23, 1873; Educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky; LL.B., University of Virginia, 1906; Began practice of Law, July 1, 1896 at Versailles, Woodford County, Kentucky; General Counsel, Louisville & Atlantic Railroad Company; Local Attorney for Chesapeake & Ohio, Southern Railway Company, and Kentucky Traction and Terminal Company; State Senator of Kentucky, 1918; President, pro tem, of the State Senate (Kentucky), March 10, 1918; and upon Govern Stanley's qualifying as United States Senator from Kentucky, will automatically become the Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 15, 1918; Ordered

to duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Address: Versailles, Kentucky.

HARVEY, A.M.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born in Kentucky, November 24, 1867; Admitted to the Bar in 1893; extensive general practice in courts of Kansas and adjoining states and in all Federal courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States; Lieutenant Governor of Kansas, 1897-1899; Assistant United States District Attorney for Kansas, November 1912 – August 1913; Major, 22nd Kansas Volunteer Infantry in the War with Spain; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, February 1918; Ordered to active duty, March 11, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, October 10, 1918. Address: 1405 Polk St., Topeka, Kansas.

HARVEY, George Rogers.

Major; Born at Athens, Ala., June 26, 1868; University of Texas; LL.B., Kansas City School of Law; County Attorney, El Paso County, Tex., 1896-1896; Asst. Attorney and Asst. Attorney General General, Philippine Islands, 1902-1908; Solicitor General, 1908-1914; Judge, Court of First Instance, Manila, P.I., 1914-1919; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, Oct. 22, 1918; Assistant to the Department Judge Advocate and Department Judge Advocate, Philippine Dept, Manila P.I.. Address: Manila, P.I.

HATCH, Frank L.

Major; Born at Springfield, Illinois, September 6, 1869; Ph.B., Yale University, 1892; LL.B., Harvard University, 1895; Assistant United States District Attorney, Springfield, Illinois, 1897-1904; State's Attorney, Sangamon County, Illinois, 1904-1908; Corporation Counsel, Springfield, Illinois, 1911-1917; Military experience in the Western Military Academy, Illinois National Guard, Connecticut National Guard, Illinois Reserve Militia, Camp Steever Training Corps, 1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 31, 1918; Ordered to duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., and assigned to the General Administration Division, and later to the Division of Military Justice. Address: Springfield, Illinois.

HATCHITT, Joseph B.

Major; Born at Luling, Texas, April 12, 1877; LL.B., University of Texas, 1904; In practice of the Law at Lockhart, Texas; County Attorney, 7 years; 1st Texas Vol. Inf., April 30, 1898 – April 18, 1899; 1st Officers' Training Camp, May – August 1917; Commissioned, Infantry, Aug. 1917 – Jan. 2, 1918; G-2 Section, 90th Divi., Nov. 23, 1917 – July 2, 1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 5, 1918; to 90th Division, A.E.F., France.

HAYES, James Henry.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Haddonfield, N.J., April 12, 1883; Admitted to New Jersey Bar as Attorney, 1904, as counsellor, 1907; Supreme Court Commissioner and Special Master in Chancery; District Court Clerk, one year; City Recorder, three years;

Re-elected for another term of 3 years, but resigned to accept appointment as Assistant City Solicitor; Resigned after 2 years to resume private practice; Enlisted, Co. L, 3rd Reg., N.J. N.G.; Major, Inspector General, 1909; Served as Brigade Inspector, 2d Brig., and in Inspector General's Dept., N.J., until entered service; Commissioned, Major, J.A., September 18, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, J.A., September 21, 1918; with 2nd Division, A.E.F., France.

HAYES, William A.

Major; Born at Eden, Wis., June 2, 1866; LL.B., University of Wisconsin, 1897; Asst. District Attorney, Milwaukee County, Wis., 3 years; General Attorney in Wisconsin, Soo Lines, 10 years. Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, October 29, 1918.

HAYMOND, Frank Cruise.

Captain; Born at Fairmont, West Virginia, April 13, 1887; A.B., Harvard College, 1910; Harvard Law School, 1910-1912; Admitted to the Bar of West Virginia, December 1912; Supreme Court of Appeals, West Virginia, 1914; United States Circuit Court of Appeals, 4th Circuit, 1915; Member of House of Delegates, W. Va. Legislature, 1916-1918; Regimental Sergeant Major, March 14, 1918; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, November 4, 1918; With Headquarters Army Artillery, First Army, A.E.F., France, since April 25, 1918. Address: Fairmont, West Virginia.

HAWLEY, Truman Ripley.

Major; Born at Boston, Mass., October 17, 1876; A.B., Harvard College, 1900; LL.B., same, 1905; In general practice of the Law at Boston, from 1905; Member, Malden City Council, 1909-1910; Massachusetts Legislature (House), 1911-1912; Malden School Board, 1913-1918; Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, 1917-1918; Lieutenant of Infantry, Mass. State Militia, 1898; Captain, Adjutant, 12th Regiment, Inf., Mass. State Guard, 1917-1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 9, 1918; and ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Chief of the War Laws and Library Division. Address: 26 Glen Street, Malden, Mass.

HECKSCHER, Stevens.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Strafford, Pa., June 22, 1875; A.B., Harvard University, 1896; LL.B., same, 1898; LL.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1899; Editor, Harvard Law Review; Admitted to Bar of Pennsylvania, 1899; Firm, Duane, Morris & Heckscher; Officers' Training Camp, Plattsburg, N.Y., July 1916; Chairman, Home Service Section, Red Cross, South East, Pa., from beginning of war; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, July 26, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, April 22, 1919.²⁹

HEIBLING, A.G.

First Lieutenant; Born at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1889; LL.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1914; Admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1914; In active practice at New Brighton, Pennsylvania; Private,

323rd Field Artillery, Camp Sherman, Ohio, September 8, 1917; Regimental Sergeant Major, October 6, 1917; Second Lieutenant, Q.M.C., July 23, 1918; First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, October 3, 1918; Ordered to duty as Judge Advocate, 37th Army Artillery Brigade, and embarked for France, October 21, 1918; Ordered to United States, January 11, 1919; Detached and assigned to duty at Base Headquarters, Base Section No. 1. Address: New Brighton, Pennsylvania.

HENDLER, Charles T.

Major, born at Pottsville, PA, December 25, 1860; LL.B., 1896; LL.M., 1897, Georgetown University; In Government service until 1901; since then practicing law in Washington, D.C.; Member of the Bar of all courts of the District of Columbia, and also of the Supreme Court of the United States; at the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1917, organized the National Capital Volunteer Guard, a Home Defense organization, and was elected Captain and commanded the organization until August 5, 1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, August 5, 1918; Detailed to the Office of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D.C. Address: The Ontario, Washington, D.C.

HENDRICKS, Scott.

Lieutenant Colonel, Graduated from University of California, 1904; Studied law at Leland Stanford Junior University and at Harvard University; In practice at San Francisco, Cal.; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, Nov. 14, 1917, and ordered to report to

duty in the Office of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D.C.; later to duty in the Office of the Commanding General, Western Department; Judge Advocate, Camp Taylor, Ky., June 21, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, October 15, 1918; Instruction for Divisional Staff Officers, War College, Washington, D.C.; Judge Advocate, 97th Division, November 30, 1918; to duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., December 4, 1918; Honorably discharged, December 17, 1918.

HICKOX, Charles R.

Major; Born at Bay Ridge, N.Y., Jan. 11, 1873; A.B., Yale University, 1893; LL.B., Harvard University, 1896; Member of the Bar of Massachusetts, New York, U.S. District and Circuit Court of Appeals, New York and U.S. Supreme Court; Law firm: Kirlin, Woolsey & Hickox; 2d Lt. 2d U.S. Inf., July – Aug. 1898; Troop A, U.S. Vol. Cav., May-June 1898; Squadron A, N.Y. Cav., 1897-1903; Plattsburg Training Camp, Aug. – Nov. 1917; Captain, Sig. R.C.A.S. and A.S.M.A., Nov. 1917 – Aug. 1918. Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 17, 1918, and assigned to A.E.F. France; Reported to Judge Advocate General's Office from France, May 20, 1919. Discharged May 20, 1919. Address: 557 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HILL, Arthur Dehon.

Major; Born at Paris, France, June 25, 1869; LL.B., Harvard, 1894; General practice of Law at Boston, Massachusetts; District Attorney for Suffolk County (Boston), Mass., eight months; Commissioned,



Major General Allen W. Guillion was The Judge Advocate General from 1937 to 1941. He then served as Provost Marshal General from 1941 to 1944.

Major, Judge Advocate, December 1917; With A.E.F., France, at Tours and Paris since December 1917. Address: 53 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

HILL, John Phillip.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Annapolis, Maryland, May 2, 1879; A.B., John Hopkins University, 1900; LL.B., Harvard University, 1903; In practice of law at Boston, Mass., 1903-4; at Baltimore since that date; U.S. Attorney for District of Maryland, 1910-1915; Private, Battery A., Mass. V.M., 1904; 2nd Lt., 1st Lt., Captain and Commissary, 4th Infantry, Md. N.G.; Major, Judge Advocate General, Md. N.G., 1910 – August 5, 1917; Judge Advocate, 15th Division (attached to 14th Cavalry), Mexican Border service, August 26 – December 15, 1916; Ordered to active duty in Office of the Judge Advocate General, U.S.A., August 3, 1917; Assigned to staff, 29th Div., August 25, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, October 22, 1918; Judge Advocate, 8th Army Corps, November 26, 1918; Assistant G-3, General Staff, 8th Corps, March 10, 1919; In defense of Center Sector, Haute Alsace, July 25-September 23, 1918; In Argonne-Meuse Offensive, October 5-30, 1918; Liaison Officer, 29th Division to 17th French Corps, October 5-30, 1918; Decorated French Croix de Guerre with Silver Star, April 5, 1919. Address: 3 W. Franklin St., Baltimore, Maryland, and 717 – 14th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

John Boynton Philip Clayton Hill served three terms as a Republican in the House of Representatives. He represented the 3rd Congressional District of Maryland from 1921 to 1927. Hill was unsuccessful in a bid for the U.S. Senate in 1926 and

also failed to be elected to Congress in 1928 and 1936.

Hill moved from Maryland to New York City in 1937 but returned to Annapolis in 1940. He died in Washington, D.C. on May 23, 1941 and is interred in Arlington National Cemetery.³⁰

See photograph page 166.

HILL, Lester Seneca., Jr.

Captain; Born at Providence, R.I., May 5, 1882; A.B. Harvard University, 1904; LL.B., same, 1906; Practice of the Law at Providence, R.I. since October 1906; N.G., R.I., 1909-1917; Captain, Q.M.C., N.G., Aug. 5, 1917; Commissioned, Judge Advocate, August 5, 1918, and assigned to Camp Joseph E. Johnston.

HITT, Isaac Reynolds.

Major; Born at Chicago, Ill., September 7, 1864; B.S., Northwestern University, 1888; M.S., 1894; LL.B., Kent College of Law at Chicago, 1894; General practice at Chicago, 1894-1898; at Washington, D.C., 1905 to date; Law clerk, Internal Revenue Bureau, 1898-1902; Chief, Miscellaneous Division, 1902-1906; United States Commissioner, 1912 to date, member of the bar of all courts within District of Columbia and State of Virginia; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, August 3, 1918; ordered to duty with Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., August 6, 1918; Honorably discharged, November 14, 1918; Resumed general practice in Washington, D.C. Address: Washington, D.C.

HODGE, Henry Baring.

Major; Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1878; LL.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1901; Admitted to Bar of Pennsylvania; Law firm, Reilly, Hodge & Hare; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 10, 1918; G.H.Q., A.E.F.

HOEHLING, A.A., Jr.

Major; Born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1868; Educated at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y., and Lehigh University; LL.B. and LL.M, Columbian Law School (now George Washington), 1890; In the practice of Law at Washington, D.C., since 1891, including general office practice and in trial and appellate courts of the District of Columbia, Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, and the Departments, particularly the Department of the Interior; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 12, 1918, and ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., as Assistant Executive Officer; later, Personnel Officer; Honorably discharged, April 10, 1919. Address: 1416 F Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

On June 6, 1921, President Warren G. Harding nominated Hoehling to a seat on the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. He was confirmed one week later and served until resigning his commission on December 31, 1927. Hoehling returned to private practice in Washington, D.C. He died on February 17, 1941 and is interred in Arlington National Cemetery.

HOLLOWAY, Webster W.

Captain; Born in Reno County, Kansas, March 18, 1889; LL.B., University of Kansas, 1914; First Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Wyandotte County, Kansas, January – June 1917; Assistant United States District Attorney for District of Kansas, June 1917 – April 1918; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, National Army, April 2, 1918; Captain, Judge Advocate, October 23, 1918; to duty in Office of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D.C. Address: Kansas City, Kansas.

HOLSTEEN, Frederick Sophus.

Major; Born at Burlington, Iowa, July 5, 1873; Ph.B., University of Iowa, 1898; LL.B., Yale University, 1902; in general practice at Burlington, Iowa, 1902-July 1917; Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of Iowa, February 1911 – September 1914; Private, Sergeant, Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry, Iowa National guard, 1899-1914; Organized Iowa Ammunition Train, July 1917; Drafted into Federal service, August 5, 1917; Commanded 109th Amm. Tr., 34th Div., October 1917 – January 1918; Field Artillery, 34th Division, unassigned, January – April 23, 1918; Brigade and Field Officers' School, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and School of Fire for F.A., Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Attached to 59th F.A Brigade, 34th Division, April 23, 1918 – May 21, 1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 31, 1918; Division Judge Advocate, 77th Division, Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. Address: 1103 North 5th Street, Burlington, Iowa.

HOOVER, Hubert D.

Captain; Born at Bedford, Iowa, October 15, 1897; LL.B., University of California, 1909; J.D., same, 1911; Admitted to the Bar of California, 1911; In practice at Los Angeles, California, as member of Law Firm of Manning, Thompson & Hoover; First Lieutenant, 364th Inf., August 15-October 15, 1917; Acting Assistant Judge Advocate, 91st Division, October 15, 1917-June 30, 1918; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, N.A., June 30, 1918; Acting Judge Advocate, 91st Division, August 1, 1918-December 1, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, 91st Division, December 1, 1918 to date. Address: 1953 Summit Ave, Hermosa Beach, California.

Hubert Don Hoover served as The Assistant Judge Advocate General from 1946 to 1948. He died at Walter Reed Army Hospital in April 1971 and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. He was 83 years old at the time of his death.³¹

See photograph page 167.

HORNBLOWER, George Sanford.

Major; Born at Brooklyn, New York, June 19, 1884; A.B., Princeton University, 1904; LL.B., Columbia University, New York City, 1907; Admitted to the Bar of New York, 1907; Member of Firm of Hornblower, Miller, Garrison & Potter; Compiler of "Counter-Espionage Laws" for Military Intelligence Branch, United States Army, 1918; Member of original Organization Committees of Plattsburg Business & Professional Men's Training Camp, 1915; Private, Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., 1915-1916; In United States service June-July 1915; Private, First Training Regiment, Plattsburg,

New York, August-September 1915; Corporal, Syosset, N.Y., Home Guard, 1917; Captain, Q.M.R.C. and N.A. in Military Intelligence Section, Branch and Division, O.C.S., January 30-September 7, 1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 7, 1918, with rank from August 31, 1918, and ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., in the Division of Constitutional and International Law. Address: 24 Broad Street, New York City.

HOULIHAN, Henry C.

Captain; Born at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1886; Educated at Niagara University; LL.B., Syracuse University, Deputy Commissioner of Compensation, Bureau of War Risk Insurance; In practice of Law at Susquehanna, Penn.; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, October 1918. Address: 407 Pine Street, Susquehanna, Penn.

HOWELL, James A.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Kelton, Utah, September 3, 1876; A.B., Harvard University, 1897; LL.B., same; In practice of the law at Ogden, Utah; Municipal Judge, 1901-1905; District Judge, 1905-1916; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, August 16, 1917; Division Judge Advocate, 40th Division; Lieutenant Colonel, March 18, 1919; Division Judge Advocate, 32nd Division; In the office of the Judge Advocate, G.H.Q., A.E.F., France. Address: 2561 Orchard Avenue, Ogden, Utah.

HOWELL, Ralph P.

Major; Born in Johnson County, Iowa, December 12, 1870; University of Iowa, 1890-1892; LL.B., same, 1893; Judge, District Court of Iowa, twelve years; Major, Judge Advocate, Iowa N.G., 1895-1898; Captain, C.S.U.S.V., May 17 – September 12, 1898; Captain, Inf., Iowa N.G., 1900-1904; Major, Inf., Iowa N.G., 1904-1909; Colonel, Inf., Iowa N.G., 1909-1915; Major, Cav., same, 1915-1917; In Federal service, June 20-1916-March 1, 1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge General's Reserve Corps, December 15, 1917, and to active duty, February 7, 1918, as Judge Advocate, Cav. Division, El Paso, Texas; Judge Advocate, Camp Doniphan, Okla., May 24, 1918; Army General Staff College, A.E.F., France, October, 1918; to duty in the Office of the Acting Judge Advocate General, A.E.F., Chaumont, France, November 9, 1918. Address: Iowa City, Iowa.

HOWELL, Willey.

Colonel; Born at Austin, Ark. Sept. 24, 1874; B.S., University of Arkansas, 1897; Pvt., Corp., 16th Inf., June 26, 1897; 2d Lt., Inf., U.S.A., July 9, 1898; 1st Lt., Mar. 2, 1899, Captain, Nov. 24, 1903; Major, Judge Advocate (Regular Army), May 15, 1917; Lt. Col., Judge Advocate, N.A., Aug 5, 1917. Judge Advocate, 30th Div., Sept. 1917; Judge Advocate, L of C A.E.F, Oct. – Dec., 1917. Present station, Dist. Of Paris, A.E.F., France; Temp. Commission, Colonel of Infantry, September 16, 1918.

HOWZE, Marion W.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Marion, Alabama, February 7, 1880; Graduate of U.S.

Military Academy, 1903; Second Lieutenant, Artillery Corps, 1903-1907; First Lieutenant, Field Artillery, 1907-1913; Captain, Field Artillery, 1913-1917; Major, Judge Advocate, May 25, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, N.A., 1917-1918; Assistant Chief of Staff, 77th Division, Campaigns of the First Army, General Staff, A.E.F. Address, Headquarters, District of Paris.

See photograph page 45.

HUIDEKOPER, Reginald Shippen.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Meadville, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1876; A.B., Harvard, 1898; Legal education obtained at Trinity College, Oxford, England, 1898-1900 and Columbia University, Washington, D.C, 1900-1901; In practice of the Law at Washington, D.C., since November 1901; Assistant United States District Attorney, District of Columbia, July 1909; Resigned, November 1, 1914; Present Firm: Wilson, Huidekoper, and Lesh, Wilkins Building, Washington, D.C.; Plattsburg Training Camp, 1916; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, November 14, 1917, and to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; September 20, 1918, ordered overseas to duty in the Office of the Acting Judge Advocate General, A.E.F, Cheaumont, France; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, October 25, 1918. Address: 1707 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D.C.

HULL, John Adley.

Colonel; Born at Bloomfield, Iowa, August 7, 1874; Ph.B., University of Iowa,

1895, and first honor graduate, Military Department of same; LL.B., same, 1896; Practiced Law in Des Moines, Iowa, from graduation until commencement of the Spanish-American War; Joined the Iowa N.G., 1899; Captain, Company A, 3rd Iowa N.G. at outbreak of war with Spain; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate (Vols.), 1898; Honorably discharge, April 17, 1899; Major, Judge Advocate (Vols.), April 17, 1899; Vacated, April 4, 1901; Major, Judge Advocate, Regular Army, February 2, 1901; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, April 16, 1903; Colonel, Judge Advocate, February 15, 1911; On duty with the A.E.F., France since the outbreak of the war. Address: c/o War Department, Washington, D.C.

In 1899, when 26 year old John Adley Hull was appointed as a Regular Army major in the JAGD, his contemporaries began calling him the "Boy Major." It was not meant as a compliment but Hull proved to be an exceptional judge advocate. He ultimately served as TJAG from 1924 to 1928, when he retired from active duty at the age of 54. In 1932, President Herbert C. Hoover appointed Hull as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. He served on that court until resigning in 1936. John Hull died in Washington, D.C. on April 17, 1944.³²

See photograph page 169.

HULL, Roger Benton.

Major; Born at Greenfield, Mass., Feb. 18, 1885; A.B., Yale University, 1907; LL.B., Harvard University, 1911; Asst. Attorney General, Porto Rico, 1912-1913; Special Asst. U.S Attorney General, 1914-1916; Captain, Ordnance O.R.C. Legal Adviso-

ry Board, Feb. – Mar., 1918; On duty in N.Y. Port, Alien Bureau, New York City, March – Sept., 1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 5, 1918; Assigned to Camp Greene; to A.E.F., France, October 21, 1918; Discharged, March 26, 1919.

HUMES, Lowry.

Major; Born at Meadville, Pa., July 25, 1878; Admitted to the Bar of Pennsylvania in Dec., 1900; U.S. Attorney, Western District of Pa., Sept. 16, 1913 – Aug. 31, 1918; Member of Pennsylvania Legislature; Almost 15 years in Pa. N.G.; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 11, 1918; Assigned to Judge Advocate General's Office and War College, Washington, D.C.; Honorably discharged, February 10, 1919.

HUNT, G. Drummond.

Major; Born at Louisville, Kentucky, December 30, 1881; A.B., University of Texas, 1903; LL.B., same, 1905; General civil practice of the Law at Dallas, Texas, 1905-1917; City Attorney, Dallas, May-June 1917; Commissioned Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, June 25, 1918, and ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Devens, Mass., September 4, 1918; to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., January 13, 1919. Address: University Club, Dallas, Texas.

HUNT, Irvin L.

Major; Born in California, July 11, 1877; Cadet, Military Academy, June 15, 1895 (USMA #3891, Class of 1899); 2nd Lt., Inf., Feb. 15, 1899; 1st Lt., June 18, 1900; Captain, July 7, 1906; Major, Bureau of Insular Affairs, Mar. 13, 1913; Capt., Inf., Sept. 12, 1916; Major, Judge Advocate (Reg. Army) Sept. 16, 1916; Lt. Col., Judge Advocate (N.A.), Aug. 5, 1917; Colonel, Inf., U.S.A., Nov. 8, 1918; Judge Advocate, 80th Div., 2d Army Corps, A.E.F.; Later Judge Advocate, Civil Affairs, 3rd Army, A.E.F.

HUNTINGTON, Fred G.

Major; Born at Platteville, Grant County, Wisconsin, April 30, 1877; One year at University of Minnesota; Admitted to Bar, Supreme Court of South Dakota, 1907; In practice at Aberdeen since 1907; States Attorney, Brown County, South Dakota, 1915-1919; Second Lieutenant, 1st South Dakota Vol. Inf., 1898-1899; Served in Philippine Islands, one year; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Department, June 20, 1918; ordered to active duty, September 10, 1918, as Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Travis, Texas. Address: Aberdeen, South Dakota.

HURLEY, Patrick J.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born in Indian Territory, January 8, 1883; A.B., Indian University, 1905; LL.B. National University, Washington, D.C.; Admitted to the Bar of Oklahoma, 1908; Admitted to Supreme Court of the United States, 1912; National Attorney for Choctaw Nation of Indians, 1912-1917; Second Lieutenant, Cav., and

Capt. I.T. Vol. Inf., 1902-1906; Capt. Inf. Okla. N.G., 1914; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 14, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, October, 1918; Judge Advocate, Army Artillery, First Army, A.E.F., march, 1918; Judge Advocate, VI Army Corps, December 1918-; Served also as Acting Adjutant General and Acting Inspector General, Army Artillery, A.E.F.; and R.R.&C. Officer, VI Army Corps, A.E.F., France. Address: Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Patrick Jay Hurley was a remarkable soldier and public servant. In his youth, he worked as a coal miner and cowboy in Oklahoma. He saved money, graduated from college and then obtained his law degree from National University School of Law (today's George Washington University). Hurley then had a successful civilian law practice in Oklahoma as the national attorney for the Choctaw Nation.

After his service as a judge advocate in France in World War I, Hurley was active in Republican politics and served as Secretary of War from 1929 to 1933. During World War II, then Major General Hurley carried out various assignments as a personal representative of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Patrick Hurley died in New Mexico on July 30, 1963.³³

See photographs pages 46 and 171.

JANVIER, George.

First Lieutenant; Born at New Orleans, Louisiana, May 25, 1887; Tulane University, New Orleans, 1902-1906; LL.B., same, 1908; In practice of the Law at New Orleans; Firm: Dufour and Janvier; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, October 25, 1918, and stationed at

Camp Cody, New Mexico; Transferred to Washington, D.C., December 3, 1918; Honorably discharged, January 8, 1919. Address: 1725 Joseph St., New Orleans, Louisiana.

JEFFERSON, Carl S.

Captain; Born at Madison, Wisconsin, August 31, 1876; LL.B., University of Wisconsin, 1896; General practice of the law at Chicago, Illinois; Assistant General Solicitor, C.M. & St. P. Ry. Co., Chicago, Illinois; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, October 25, 1918, and assigned to Camp Taylor in connection with W.R.I.; Transferred to Southern Department.

JERVEY, Huger W.

Major; A.B. and A.M., University of the South; LL.B., Columbia University; In practice of the law in New York City; First Lieutenant, 304th Field Artillery; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate (N.A.), December 5, 1917; Assistant Judge Advocate, 41st Division, December 12, 1917; General Staff Corps, December 20, 1918; Honorably discharged; February 7, 1919.

JOHNSON, Fred B.

Major; Born at Kokoma, Indiana, May 17, 1880; A.B., Indiana University, 1902; LL.B., Indiana University, 1910; Began practice, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1910; Left practice to go to Mexican border in military service, June, 1916; Superintendent of Schools, Carlisle, Indiana, 1902-1904; Newspaper Man, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1903-1907; Founder School of Journal-

ism, Indiana University, 1907; Private First Class, Corporal, Sergeant, Indiana National Guard, Inf.; Second Lieutenant, Supply Company, First Indiana Inf.; First Lieutenant, Camp Llano Grande, 13th Provisional Division, Mexican Border; Mustered out of Federal service March, 1917; Captain, First Indiana Inf., April 5, 1917; Called into Federal service, August 5, 1917; Captain 151st Inf., 38th Division, Camp Shelby, Mississippi; Acting Division Judge Advocate; To duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., March 1918; Honorably discharged January 6, 1919; Resumed practice of law in Indianapolis, Indiana, February, 1919; Address: 1216 Fletcher Trust Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

JOHNSON, Hugh S.

Major; Born in Kansas, August 5, 1881; Cadet Military Academy, August 30, 1899; Second Lieutenant, Cavalry, June 11, 1903; First Lieutenant, March 11, 1911; Captain, July 1, 1916; Major, Judge Advocate (Regular Army), May 15, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate (N.A.), August 5, 1917; Colonel (N.A.), January 8, 1918; Brigadier General (N.A.), April 15, 1918; Resigned his commission as Brigadier General (U.S. Army) and Major, Judge Advocate (Regular Army), February 25, 1919; Now on duty in the Judge Advocate General's Department as Brigadier General.

Hugh Samuel Johnson is probably best known as the administrator of the National Recovery Act (NRA), the New Deal program that created codes for the regulation of business in America's recovery from the Great Depression. As NRA head, Johnson gave popularity to such phrases as "crack-



Lieutenant Colonel John P. Hill, Judge Advocate, 8th Army Corps, Montigny-sur-Aube, Cote d'Or, France, January 11, 1919.

down,” “bunk,” “chisler,” and “dead cats.” This bluntness and straight-talk earned him the moniker “Iron Pants.” Johnson died on April 15, 1942 and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.³⁴

See photograph page 20.

JOHNSON, John Altheus.

Major; Born at Bordeaux, South Carolina, August 1, 1858; A.B., Erskine College, S.C., 1879; LL.B., Georgetown University, 1882; LL.M., same, 1887; Chief of Division, Office of Comptroller of United States Treasury, 1885-1889; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, July 24, 1918, ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate



Hubert D. Hoover served as the Assistant Judge Advocate General from 1946 to 1948.

General, Washington, D.C., and assigned to Division of Accounts, Claims, Contracts and Fiscal Affairs. Address: Seat Pleasant, Maryland.

JOHNSON, Robert L.

Captain; Born at Tuskegee, Alabama, January 20, 1873; A.B., University of Virginia; Special Counsel for Georgia, 4 years; Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, 8 years, Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, October 31, 1918; W.R.I. Judge Advocate, Camp Dix, New Jersey; Discharged, January 14, 1919.

JOHNSTON, Alexander.

Major; Born at Wichita, Kansas, December 1, 1891; LL.B., Kansas University, 1912; In practice of the Law at Okmulgee, Oklahoma; United States Probate Attorney, Okmulgee, February, 1914-August, 1917; Commissioned Captain of Infantry and assigned to the Office of the Provost Marshal General, October 3, 1917; Major, Judge Advocate, N.A., February 13, 1918; Sailed for overseas duty, April 7, 1918; Address: 3919 Livingston Street, Washington, D.C.

JONES, Walter Catesby.

Major; Born at Rapidan, Virginia, July 8, 1872; A.M., University of Virginia, 1891; Admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Louisiana, 1907; by the Supreme Court of the United States, 1917; in practice at New Orleans, Louisiana; Professor of Law of Succession, Loyola College, New Orleans, since 1917; commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 5, 1918, and

ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; ordered abroad, October 28, 1918; on duty in the office of the acting Judge Advocate General, General Headquarters, A.E.F., France. Address: 517 Hennen Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.

KEEDY, Edwin Roulette.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Boonesboro, Maryland, January 19, 1880; A.B., Franklin and Marshall College, 1899; LL.B., Harvard University, 1906; Member of Law Faculty of Indiana University, 1906-1909; Professor of Law Northwestern University, 1909-1915; Professor of Law, University of Pennsylvania, 1915-; Specialized in Criminal Law and Procedure since 1906; Investigated administration of criminal law in England (1910) and Scotland (1912) under auspices of then President Taft; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, March 16, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, October 29, 1918; Member, Board of Review, Division of Military Justice, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.. Address: University Club, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

During World War I, Keedy was a member of the newly created Board of Review that examined courts-martial for factual and legal sufficiency. During the World War II, he served as Chairman of the Selective Service Board of Appeals. An internationally known scholar in the fields of criminal law and criminal procedure, he coauthored the *Code of Criminal Procedure* for the American Law Institute (1924-29). He served as president of both the American Institute of Criminal Law (1924) and the International Law Association (1929). Keedy retired from the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania's law faculty in 1945 and died in Philadelphia, at the age of 78, on November 25, 1958.³⁵

KEEHN, Roy Dee.

Major; Born at Ligonier, Indiana; Ph. B., University of Chicago, 1902; J.D., same, 1904; Admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of Illinois, 1906, and in general practice of the Law at Chicago since that date; To the Supreme Court of the United States, 1912; General Counsel and Attorney and General Manager, Chicago Herald and Examiner, Chicago Evening American; Specialized in Law of Libel; Assistant Corporation Counsel, Chicago, 1907-1908; Volunteered services to U.S. government and searched for and delivered to War Department confidential files of Count Von Bernstorff and Captain Boyed; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, October 25, 1918; On duty, Hq. Eastern Department, Governors Island, N.Y. until honorably discharged, January 22, 1919. Address: 1434-36 Otis Building, Chicago, Illinois.

KEENAN, Joseph B.

First Lieutenant; Born at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, January 11, 1888; A.B. and A.M., Brown University; LL.B., Harvard University; Practiced Law in Cleveland, Ohio; Law firm: Morgan & Keenan; Troop A, Ohio N.G., 2 years; 135th Field Artillery, 8 months; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, October 11, 1918; A.E.F., France; Returned to United States April 25, 1919; Honorably discharged, May 8, 1919.

Joseph Berry Keenan later served as the lead American prosecutor on the In-

ternational Prosecution Staff, International Military Tribunal for the Far East. Keenan's background made him an ideal choice for this important role, as he had been an assistant to the U.S. Attorney General and director of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice in the 1930s.³⁶

Joe Keenan died in Asheville, North Carolina on December 8, 1954.

See photograph page 176.

KEITH, Boudinot.

Major; Born in Montgomery County, Pa., Nov. 4 1859; Lehigh University, 1 year; Admitted to New York Bar, 1883; Firm name, Keith & Abbot; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, July 5, 1918. Hdqrs, S.O.S., A.E.F., France; Discharged Jan 22, 1919. Address: New York City.

KELLOGG, Walter.

Major, Born at Ogdensburg, New York, April 23, 1877; A.B., Columbia College, New York City, 1899; New York Law School, 1899-1901; Practiced at Ogdensburg since admission to the Bar in 1901; Regent, University of the State of New York since 1913; LL.D., St. Lawrence University, 1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Department, June 17, 1918; Reported for duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., July 5, 1918; Detailed as Chairman, Board of Inquiry for Conscientious Objectors, September 7, 1918. Address: Ogdensburg, New York.

Walter Guest Kellogg attended Ogdensburg Free Academy before entering

Union College in 1895. He studied there for a year before transferring to Columbia University, from which he graduated in 1899. After completing his law studies and being admitted to the New York bar in 1901, Kellogg practiced law in Ogdensburg until joining the JAGD in 1918.

As Chairman of the Board of Inquiry on Conscientious Objectors, Major Kellogg studied the issue by traveling to twenty Army camps and speaking with over 800 conscientious objectors. While still on active duty, he published *The Conscientious Objector*.³⁷ The book became a standard work on the topic.

Kellogg lived in New York briefly after the war where he was a special counsel for the General Electric, but then returned to Ogdensburg to resume the practice of law.



John A. Hull served as The Judge Advocate General from 1924 to 1928.

KENNEY, Richard Rolland.

Major; Born at Laurel, Delaware, September 9, 1856; Educated at Select Schools and private tutors; Studied law in the office of the late Chancellor of Delaware, Hon. William Saulsbury; State Librarian, four years; Adjutant General of Delaware, four years; United States Senator, four years (elected to unexpired term); Line Officer, N.G. of Delaware, seven years; Commissioner, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, July 12, 1917, and ordered to active duty, September 18, 1917; in the office of the Provost Marshall General; Judge Advocate, 38th Division, January 1, 1918; Member, Board of Contracts and Adjustment at Paris, France, November 30, 1918. Address: Dover, Delaware.

Richard Rolland Kenney returned to Delaware after his JAGD service and died in Dover on August 14, 1931.

KESSELMAN, Jerome J.

First Lieutenant; Born at New York City, January 31, 1889; Educated at Saint Lawrence University; LL.B., Brooklyn Law School, 1909; General practice in Brooklyn, New York; Five months' service at Port Embarkation prior to acceptance of commission; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, October 18, 1918; Assigned to duty as Assistant Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Lee, Virginia.

KIMBALL, Gordon N.

Major; Born in Indiana, June 23, 1873; 2d Lt., 1st Utah Cav., May 12, 1898; 2d Lt., 35th U.S. Inf., July 5, 1899; 1st Lt., Feb. 21, 1899; 2d Lt., Cav. (Reg. Army), Feb. 2,

1901; 1st Lt., April 23, 1901; Captain, Nov. 14, 1901; Graduate Army School of the Line, 1914; Major. Judge Advocate (Reg. Army), May 15, 1917; Lt. Colonel, Judge Advocate (N.A.), Aug. 5, 1917. Judge Advocate, 86th Division, A.E.F.

KINCAID, J. Leslie.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Syracuse, New York, November 28, 1884; N.Y.N.G., Private, Cav. 1904; LL.B., Syracuse University, 1906; Admitted to the Bar of New York State, 1907; In practice of law at Syracuse, N.Y; Member of Assembly, N.Y., 1915-1916; Served in Cavalry in all grades to Major; Lieutenant Colonel, I.G.D., 1916; Major, Judge Advocate, 6th Division, June-December, 1916 (Mexican border service); Major, Judge Advocate, July 16, 1917-April 20, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, N.A., April 21, 1918; After arrival in France, discharged as Lieutenant Colonel and recommissioned Major, pursuant to War Department authority, reason unknown; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, November 6, 1918; During operations against Hindenburg Line, commanded 2nd Battalion, 106th Inf., September 25-28, 1918; Awarded Distinguished Service Order (British Empire) by the Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, citation being "for conspicuous gallantry and leadership" in volunteering "to take command of a battalion of the 106th Inf. because of shortage of officers," and commanding his unit "throughout engagement of September 27th, with courage and forcefulness and without regard to his personal safety, thereby setting a splendid example to all ranks." Address: Syracuse, New York.

After World War I, James Leslie Kincaid served as the Adjutant General of the State of New York and, during World War II, was the Military Governor of Naples, Italy. He left active duty as a brigadier general. In his civilian life, Kincaid was the president of American Hotels Corporation.

In addition to his British Distinguished Service Order, Kincaid was decorated with the Legion of Honor (Chevalier) by France and received the Order of the Crown from Belgium and the Order of the Crown from Italy. He also was awarded the Army's Distinguished Service Cross for his extraordinary heroism in combat.

Kincaid died at his home in Fort Myers, Florida on April 10, 1973. He was 88 years old.³⁸

See photograph page 54.

KING, Archibald.

Major; Born at Washington, D.C., August 24, 1882; A.B. Harvard University, 1903; A.M., same, 1904; LL.B., same, 1906; Practiced of the Law at Washington 1906-1914; Assistant Professor of Law, George Washington University, 1914; Private, Co. E., 2d Inf., N.G., D.C., April 24, 1914; Corporal, August 1, 1914; Sergeant, June 19, 1916; First Sergeant, December 27, 1916; Honorably discharged March 23, 1917; Second Lieutenant, March 24, 1917; First Lieutenant, November 29, 1917; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, November 4, 1918; Major, Judge Advocate, February 19, 1919; On duty with the office of the Judge Advocate, G.H.Q., A.E.F., France. Address: 1611-28th S. N.W., Washington, D.C.

KING, James Berry.

Major; Born at Harrison, Arkansas, May 29, 1888; University of Arkansas, 4 years; LL.B., University of Virginia; In practice of Law at Muskegee, Oklahoma; Firm: Ramsey, Demeules, Reeser, Martin & King, Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, July 23, 1918; On duty in the Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, D.C., August 9, 1918; Major, September 3, 1918; A.E.F., R.R.&C. Office, S.O.S., September 30, 1918; Returned to United States, June 14, 1919; Discharged, June 17, 1919. Address: Muskogee, Oklahoma.



Patrick J. Hurley (shown here as a major general during World War II) served as a major and lieutenant colonel in the JAGD in World War I.

KIRKPATRICK, William Huntington.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Easton Pennsylvania, October 2, 1885; A.B., Lafayette College, 1905; Law School at the University of Pennsylvania, 1905-1906; Office Study, 1906-1908; Admitted to Bar, Easton Pennsylvania, October 5, 1908; New Jersey Summer Military Camp, Princeton New Jersey, June-August, 1917; First Lieutenant, Pennsylvania Reserve Militia, January-July, 1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 27, 1918; Reported for duty, Judge Advocate General's Department, Washington, D.C., September 6, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, April 22, 1919. Address, 123 Reeder Street, Easton, Pennsylvania.

William Huntington Kirkpatrick was elected as a Republican to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1920, but lost his reelection bid in 1922. In 1927, he was appointed as a judge for the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. While on the bench, Kirkpatrick developed a reputation as an expert on corporate and securities law. He died in Cumberland, Maryland on November 28, 1970.

KLEIN, Harry T.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Bellevue, Ky., Mar. 22, 1886; LL.B., Cincinnati Y.M.C.A. Night Law School, 1908; In practice of the Law at Cincinnati, Ohio; Law firm, Matthews & Klein; 1st Officers' Training Camp, Plattsburg, 1916; Fort Benj. Harrison, 1917; 1st Lieut., Co. F. 28th Reg., 1st Div., France; Commissioned Major, Judge Advocate, November 9, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, September 21, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, S.O.S., A.E.F., France.

KLUGESCHIED, R.C.

Captain; Born at New York City, November 16, 1889; A.B., Columbia College, 1911; LL.B., Columbia University Law School 1913; Associated with the Law Firm of O'Gorman, Battle, & Vandiver, New York City; Citizens Training Camp, Plattsburg, 1916; First Officers' Training Camp, Plattsburg, 1917; Commissioned, Second Lieutenant, N.A., January 4, 1918; Captain N.A., June 1, 1918; Service in 152nd Depot Brigade, Camp Upton, until detailed as Assistant Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Upton, April 1, 1918; Captain, Judge Advocate, September 27, 1918; Judge Advocate, Camp Logan, Texas, October 13, 1918. Address: Columbia University Club, 4 W. 43rd Street, New York City.

KNIGHT, Samuel.

Major; Born at San Francisco, Calif., December 28, 1863; A.B., Yale University, 1887; LL.B., Columbia University, New York City, 1889; Admitted to the Bar of New York, 1889; Practiced in San Francisco, Calif., since 1890; Member of the Bar of the United States Supreme Court and of Federal courts of California and of New York; Assistant United States Attorney and United States Attorney, Northern District of Calif., 1893-1898; N.G., N.Y. (Troop, now Squadron A), 1889-1890; San Francisco Cavalry Troop, 1915-1917; Commissioned Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, August 3, 1918; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Kearney, Calif., August 7, 1918; Division Judge Advocate, 16th Div., Camp Kearney, September 13, 1918.

Samuel Knight came from an old pioneer family in California. His father had

been appointed to the Federal bench by President Abraham Lincoln in 1861 and his uncle, Samuel Haight, was an early governor of California. Knight died in San Francisco after a brief illness on January 28, 1943. He was 79 years old.³⁹

KORN, Louis L.

Major; Born, November 14, 1863; LL.B., Georgetown University, 1912; LL.M., same, 1913; In practice of law at Washington, D.C.; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, January 16, 1918; Served in the office of the Provost Marshal General until May, 1918; Headquarters, Southeastern Department, to October, 1918; 11th Division, U.S. Army, to February, 1919; Camp Upton, New York, February 1919. Address: 1882 Columbia Road, N.W., Washington D.C.

See photograph page 219.

KRAMER, Harry C.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1872; Educated at Girard College, Philadelphia; General practice of Law in New Jersey since 1902; City Clerk, Camden, New Jersey, 1898-1907; Captain and Adjutant, 3rd Inf., N.J. N.G., 1900-1912; Adjutant General, 2nd Brigade, N.J. N.G., 1912-1917; Commissioned, Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, July 19, 1917; Member of Committee of Three in charge of preparation of the Selective Service Regulations; Executive Officer, Provost Marshal General's Office, April 1- October 1, 1918; Chief of Investigation Division and Chief Disbursing Officer, same division. Address: Camden, New Jersey.

KREGER, Edward.

Major General; Born at Keota, Iowa; B.A., Iowa State College, 1890; Studied law at the University of Iowa and Drake University; Admitted to the Iowa Bar; Served as principal for various school districts in Iowa and practiced law in Cherokee, Iowa; 52nd Iowa Volunteer Infantry and was stationed at Camp Thomas, Georgia; 1898; First Lieutenant, 1899, 39th U.S. Infantry, "Bullard's Indians"; Attended Infantry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, finished as Honor Graduate, and then taught there for two years; In 1907, he went to Cuba to draft the Electoral Law of Cuba, and, in 1911, he became Judge Advocate and professor of law at the U.S. Military Academy; Acting Judge Advocate General for the American Expeditionary Force, France, 1917; Brigadier General, 1918.

Edward A. Kreger was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his extraordinary heroism during the Philippine Insurrection. He was awarded the Army's Distinguished Service Medal for his service in the A.E.F. during World War I.

After World War I, he was a member of General John Pershing's staff for the arbitration of the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru in 1923. Appointed Judge Advocate General in 1928, he retired from active duty in 1931.

Kreger died in San Antonio, Texas, on May 24, 1955.⁴⁰

See photographs pages 180 and 236.

KRIMBILL, Walter M.

Major; Born at Chicago, Illinois, May 16, 1876; LL.B., University of Michigan,

1904; Member of Law Firm of Sheriff, Gilbert & Krimbill, Room 1060, The Rookery, Chicago, Illinois; Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, Chicago, 1907-1911; Assistant United States District Attorney, Chicago, 1912-1915; Member of Illinois Naval Reserve, 1894; First Regiment Illinois Infantry, in service with 5th Army Corps at Santiago, Cuba, 1898; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 19, 1918; Ordered to duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; assigned to the Legislative, Draft and Statutory Division; Division of Military Justice, December 3, 1918. Address: Chicago, Illinois.

KURZ, Irving Jay.

First Lieutenant; Born at New York City, N.Y., November 8, 1890; LL.B., New York Law School, 1917; Commissioned, 1st Lieut., Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, July 26, 1918; Assigned as Acting Asst. Judge Advocate, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J.; Judge Advocate, 35th Artillery Brigade, C.A.C., Asst. Judge Advocate, Base Section, #2, A.E.F., France. Address: 857 Beck Street, New York City.

After his World War I active duty with the JAGD, Kurz returned to New York City, where he practiced law. He later served as Chairman of Appeals for the Selective Service System in Queens and the Bronx, and position he held for 25 years. Irving Kurz died on June 17, 1974 at the age of 82.⁴¹

LAUCHHEIMER, Malcolm H.

First Lieutenant; Born at Baltimore, Maryland, January 14, 1894; A.B., Johns Hopkins University, 1914; Ph.D., same, 1917; LL.B., University of Maryland, 1917;

Practiced Law in Baltimore from November, 1916; member ROTC, May-August, 1917; Second Lieutenant, July 23, 1917, and on duty in the Provost Marshall General's Office to September 9, 1918; Judge Advocate, 40th Artillery Brigade, C.A.C. to November, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, Railroad Artillery Reserve to January 8, 1919; On duty with Advance Section, S.O.S. from that date. Address: Headquarters U.S. Troops, Nancy, A.E.F., France.

LEAHY, Edward Lawrence.

First Lieutenant; Born at Bristol, Rhode Island, February 9, 1886; Brown University, 1904-1906; LL.B., Georgetown University, 1908; Admitted to Bar of Rhode Island, October, 1908; Engaged in general practice of law, Providence, Rhode Island; Judge, Probate Court, Bristol, Rhode Island, 8 years; member, Rhode Island Legislature, 1912; 1 month Military training, Pittsburg, New York, 1916, Commissioned, First Lieutenant, October 31, 1918; Assigned to Camp Sherman, Ohio; Honorably discharged, May 28, 1919.

After World War I, Edward Lawrence Leahy served in various Rhode Island state government positions until 1949, when he was appointed as a U.S. Senator from Rhode Island to fill the vacancy caused by a resignation. Leahy did not run for reelection and left office in 1950. The following year, he was confirmed as a judge for the U.S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island. He served in that capacity until his death in Bristol, Rhode Island on July 22, 1953.

LEE, Lansing B.

Major; Born at Augusta, Georgia, June 20, 1887; A.B., University of Georgia, 1906; LL.B., Harvard University, 1910; In general practice of law at Atlanta, Georgia; Firm: Alexander & Lee; Commissioned, Captain of Inf., 1st Officers' Training Camp, Fort McPherson, Ga., and assigned to Machine Gun Co., 327th Inf., Camp Gordon, Ga.; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, November 20, 1917; Assigned to 82nd Division; Ordered overseas, February 15, 1918; Detailed to General Staff College at Lougres Houte Marne, France; Upon graduation, and after tour of one month on British front, assigned to 82nd Division as G2 and served as such until December 14, 1918. Address: Augusta, Georgia.

LEMMOND, William W.

Major; Born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, January 7, 1875; Educated at Bain Academy, Mint Hill, North Carolina; LL.B., 1902; LL.M., 1903, National Law School, Washington, D.C.; Pay Clerk, U.S. Army, 1904-1907 and served in Cuba with the Army of Cuban Pacification; Assistant Attorney, Department of Justice, 1911-1914; Law Clerk, Office of the Judge Advocate General, November, 1914-September, 1917; Law Officer, Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, September, 1917-August, 1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 26, 1918, and ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Address: 1645 Harvard Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

See photograph page 81.

LEWIS, Edmund H.

Major; Born at Syracuse, New York, August 30, 1884; A.B., Yale University, 1907; LL.B., Syracuse University, 1909; In practice of the Law since that date in Syracuse, New York, as junior partner of the Firm of Lewis & Lewis; Deputy Attorney General, State of New York, January 1, 1915-July 1, 1918, and as such had charged of the preparation of cases on appeal and the arguments on appeals in the appellate courts; Three years, member Troop D, 1st Cav., N.G.N.Y.; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, July 19, 1918, and assigned to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Honorably discharged, December 13, 1918. Address: 236 Robineau Road, Syracuse, New York.

After World War I, Edward Harris Lewis was a prominent judge in New York. He was Chief Judge, New York Court of Appeals, from 1953 to 1954. Lewis died on July 31, 1972.⁴²

LIVEZEY, Fred M.

First Lieutenant; born at Pliny, West Virginia, September 13, 1886; Educated at Marshall College, West Virginia and in the University of West Virginia; Admitted to the practice of Law at Huntington, West Virginia, 1909; City Solicitor, Huntington, six years; Private, June 22, 1918; Regimental Sergeant Major, August 22, 1918; Commissioned First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, September 22, 1918; Honorably discharged, December 22, 1918, at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas. Address, Huntington, West Virginia.

LLOYD, Stacy B.

Major; Born at Camden, New Jersey, August 1, 1876; A.B., Princeton University, 1898; LL.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1901; in general practice of the Law in Philadelphia, 1901-1906; Assistant General Solicitor, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 1906-1910; Assistant General Counsel, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 1910 to date; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, July 10, 1918 and placed on active duty for immediate transportation to France for assignment to duty with S.O.S.; June 4, 1919, per authority contained in telegram of G.H.Q., ordered to proceed to Headquarters, Base Section No. 5, reporting upon arrival to Commanding General for return to United States; June 16, 1919, reported in person to the Executive Officer, Judge Advocate General's Dept., Washington D.C., and assigned to duty in that office; Honorably discharged, July 1919. Address: Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

LORING, Charles.

Major; Born in St. Croix County, Wisconsin, November 26, 1873; Phillips-Exeter Academy, Class 1893; LL.B., University of Minnesota, 1898; Law firm: Loring & Youngquist, Crookston, Minnesota; Captain and Major, 11th Battalion, Minnesota Home Guard, 1917-1918; Ordered to report for duty on August 26, 1918 in the Office of the Judge Advocate General in Washington, assigned to General Administration Division, and served in that Division except while attending War College, from which he received certificate of having completed the course for Division Judge Advocate, December 7, 1918. Address, Crookston, Minnesota.



Joseph B. Keenan served as the lead American prosecutor at the Tokyo War Crimes Trial; he was a lieutenant in the JAG Department in World War I.

Charles Loring served as Chief Justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court from January 1944 to July 1953. He died on March 7, 1961.

LOWE, John Z.

Major; Born at Norfolk, Virginia, July 25, 1884; Member of the Law Firm of Seabury, Massey & Lowe; Collector of Internal Revenue for Financial District of New York City and Porto Rico, 1915-1917; Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, December 6, 1917; Assistant Division Judge Advocate, 76th Division, January 1, 1918; Division Judge Advocate, 76th Division, August 1, 1918; Division Judge Advocate, 82nd Division, November 1, 1918-January 15, 1919; with the A.E.F., France from July 5, 1918-February 18, 1919. Address: Equitable Building, New York City.

LYON, Terry A.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Elizabethtown, North Carolina, May 1, 1886; A.B. and LL.B., Wake Forest College, N.C.; Practiced law at Fayetteville, North Carolina; Firm name, Robinson & Lyon; Mayor of Elizabethtown, 1907; City Attorney, Fayetteville, 1914; Pittsburg Training Camp, 1916; Captain, Inf., 1st Officers' Training Camp, 1917; Captain, 318th M.G. Bn.; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, Nov., 1917; Commissioned, Lieutenant Colonel, April 28, 1919; Judge Advocate, 90th Division, A.E.F. France.

MacCHESNEY, Nathan William.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Chicago, Illinois, June 2, 1878; A.B. College of the Pacific, 1898; LL.B., University of Michigan, 1902; General practice at Chicago, since 1902; Firm, MacChesney, Becker & Angerstein; Special Assistant Attorney General, Illinois, 1913-1918; President, Illinois Commission on Uniform State Laws, 1908-1917; President, Illinois State Bar Association, 1916; Trustee, Northwestern University; Member, National Guard of California, Arizona, and Illinois; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, November, 1916, and ordered to active duty, June 27, 1917; Assistant to Department Judge Advocate, Central Department, June-September, 1917; Department Judge Advocate, September, 1917 – January, 1918; Assistant Department Judge Advocate, January 18, 1918 – January 22, 1919; Lieutenant Colonel, National Army, February 13, 1918; Ordered to duty in the Office of the Acting Judge Advocate General, American Expeditionary Forces, France, on January

21, 1919. Address: 568 Hawthorne Place, Chicago, Illinois.

MACK, William J.

Major; Born at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 27, 1885; A.B., Harvard University, 1907 (as of 1908), cum laude; LL.B., same, 1910; Senior Member, Mack and Mack, Attorneys, Chicago, Ill.; Served in 1st Cav., Ill. Nat. Guard, for several years; R.O.T.C., Fort Sheridan, May 17, 1917; Second Lieutenant, Infantry, N.A., August 15, 1917, and assigned to the 331st M.G. Bn., 86th Div., Camp Grant, Ill.; Acting First Lieutenant Infantry, N.A., Adj., 331st M.G. Bn., September 5, 1917; Captain, Infantry, N.A., November 21, 1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, May 15, 1918; Hqrs. S.O.S., A.E.F., France. Address: 208 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Illinois.

MAHONEY, Timothy J.

Major; Born in Bone County, Iowa, October 16, 1876; B.S., Iowa State College, 1896; LL.B., Iowa College of Law (Drake University), 1901; In general practice of Law at Boone, Iowa; Enlisted, 52nd Iowa Vol. Inf. In Spanish war; More than twenty years service in Iowa National Guard; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, National Guard of Iowa, in Federal service, November 13, 1917, and to duty in the Office of the Provost Marshal General, November 16, 1917; To General Staff, September 13, 1918. Address: Bone, Iowa.

MAKEPEACE, Walter Dunham.

Major; Born at Gloucester, Mass., April 27, 1875; B.A., Yale University, 1897; M.A., same, 1899; LL.B., same, 1900; General practice, New York City, 1900-1907; Waterbury, Conn., 1907-1916; Deputy Coroner, Waterbury, Conn.; Deputy Judge, District Court of Waterbury, Conn., 1916; Quartermaster, U.S. Navy. 1898; Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., N.Y.N.G., 1904-1906; Captain, Ordnance Department, U.S. Army, April 20, 1918; Major, Judge Advocate, October 16, 1918; Ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Honorably discharged December 14, 1918.

MALO, Stephen Charles.

Major; Born at Milford, Ill., February 9, 1880; Dixon College, Ill., 2 years; LL.B., Northwestern University Law School, 1901; City Attorney, Waukegan, Ill., 2 years; Master in Chancery, 2 years; Asst. Attorney General, Ill., 1 year; 6 weeks Officer's Training Camp; Second Lieutenant Ordnance Dept.; Commissioned, Captain, July 23, 1918; Major, September 26, 1918; Honorably Discharged at Hdqrs. Central Dept., June 6, 1919.

MARION, Malcolm L.

Major; Graduate University of South Carolina, 1909; Admitted to the South Carolina Bar May, 1911, practicing at Chester, S.C.; Mentor, Citizens Training Camp, Plattsburg, N.Y., 1916; First Lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps, Nov. 6, 1916; Captain, same, August 15, 1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, Nov. 24, 1917, and to duty as Assistant

Judge Advocate, 84th Division, Camp Taylor, Kentucky; Honorably discharged May 20, 1918.

MARTIN, Lawrence N.

First Lieutenant; Born at Watervliet, N.Y., July 7, 1876; Admitted to New York Bar, 1900; Firm: Foley & Martin, 64 Wall St., New York City; 2nd Plattsburg R.O.T.C., August 27 – November 27, 1917; Second Lieutenant Infantry, November 27, 1917; Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, September 11, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, Camp Humphries; Discharged January 11, 1919.

MARTIN, William, J.

Captain; Born in New York City, June 22, 1878; Educated at the College of the City of New York and at the Law School of New York University; Member 19th Battery, Field Artillery and Battery B, First Artillery, January 3, 1906 – July 1, 1911; Headquarters Clerk, July 1, 1911 – August 28, 1916; Army Field Clerk, August 29, 1916 – July 26, 1918; First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, July 26, 1918; Captain, Judge Advocate, October 10, 1918; To duty at Camp Dix, New Jersey.

MASSEE, Edward Kingsley.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Alma Center, Wisconsin, July 26, 1871; Educated at Hamline University, St. Paul, and University Of Minnesota; LL.B., University of Minnesota, 1908; Field Artillery (enlisted man) April, 1892-1895; Sergeant and First Lieutenant, 3d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, April 1898 – January 1899; Enlisted

43d Infantry, November 189- June 1901; Second Lieutenant, U.S. Army, February 1, 1901; First Lieutenant, January 15, 1905; Captain, October 3, 1915; Major, Judge Advocate, May 15, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, National Army, August 5, 1917; Judge Advocate 76th Division, August 25 1917 – August 20, 1918; Judge Advocate, 6th Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces, August 21, 1918 – December 12, 1918; Address, War Department, Washington, D.C.

MAXWELL, John Stevens.

Major; Born at Fernandina, Florida, December 8, 1866; Princeton College one year; with W.W. Hampton, Gainesville, and A.W. Cockrell & Son, Jacksonville, Florida; Summer Law Course, University of Virginia, 1890, Admitted to the Bar at Jacksonville, Florida 1892; Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of Florida, U.S. District Court S.D. of Florida, U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Supreme Court of the United States; Judge, Criminal Court Duval County, Florida, 1907-1913; Private, First Battalion, Fla. State Troops, 1892-1893; Second Lieutenant, 1894-1896; Captain, 1st Fla. Vols., May – December 1898; Major, First Battalion, F.S.T., 1899; Lieutenant Colonel, 1902; Colonel, 1906; Brigadier General, 1907; Retired as Major General, 1913; Commissioned Major Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, July 23, 1917; Ordered to active duty, Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Va., August 25, 1917; Staff Course, War College, October 4, 1918; U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; December 1918; Address: 217 Liberty Street, Jacksonville, Florida.⁴³

MAYES, James J.

Colonel, United States Army; Born at Amsterdam, Ohio, April 23, 1870; A.B., Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, 1892; A.M., same, 1906; Professional education obtained in a law office, 1892-1895; Practiced law about one year prior to entrance into the Army; Captain, 7th U.S. Vol. Inf., June 25, 1898; Honorably mustered out February 28, 1899; Captain, 40th U.S. Vol. Inf., August 17, 1899, Honorably mustered out June 11, 1901; Captain, 10th Inf., October 20, 1910, Unassigned, December 16, 1912; Major, Judge Advocate (Regular Army), December 10, 1915; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate (N.A.), August 5, 1917; Colonel, N.A., January 8, 1918; On duty at General Headquarters, A.E.F., France. Address: o/o War Department, Washington, D.C.

McCARTHY, George C.

First Lieutenant; Born at Chicago, Illinois, December 20, 1892; DePaul University, 1 year; Illinois Law School, 2 years; Practiced at Chicago; Asst. States Attorney, Cook County, Illinois; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, August 12, 1918; Ordered to active duty, Camp Bowie, Texas.

McCORKLE, Charles M.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Newton, North Carolina, October 30, 1874; LL.B., University of North Carolina; Practiced Law in Newton since 1896; Law Firm, McCorkle & Moose; mayor of Newton, N.C., 1899-1900; Clerk, Superior Court, Catawba County, eight years; Volunteered in the war with Spain, 1898-1899; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate Gen-



Major General Edward A. Kreger was The Judge Advocate General from 1928 to 1931.

eral's Reserve Corps, November 1, 1917; Judge Advocate, 31st Division, November 8, 1917; Served with the 31st Division until November 27, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, October 4, 1918; Judge Advocate, 91st Division, November 27, 1918; Judge Advocate, American Embarkation Center, LeMars, February 3, 1919. Address: Newton, North Carolina.

McCREERY, Donald Chalmers.

Captain; Born at Greeley, Colorado, May 15, 1886; A.B., Colorado College, 1908; LL.B., Harvard University, 1911; Engaged in general practice at Greeley, Colorado; Specialized in Irrigation Law; Member, Second Officers' Training Camp for Civilians, University of Oregon, 1918; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate (War Risk), October 25, 1918; Ordered to Camp Lewis, Washington. Address: Greeley, Colorado.

McDONALD, Charles H.

Major; Born at Manchester, Wisconsin, October 16, 1871; Educated in public schools and at State Normal School, Oshkosh, Wisconsin; LL.B., Chicago Law School, 1897; Chief Counsel, Bureau of Corporations, 1913-1915; Chairman, Law Board of Review, Federal Trade Commission, 1915-1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 8, 1918; Ordered to Camp Sherman, Ohio, as Camp Judge Advocate.

McDOWELL, James R.

Major; Born at Holly Springs, Mississippi; Special diploma, University of Mississippi, 1898; LL.B., same, 1900; Admitted to the Bar, June, 1900; In practice of the Law at Holly Springs and Jackson, Miss.; Secretary to Governor, one year; Deputy Clerk, Supreme Court, eighteen months; State Senator, two years; Assistant Attorney General of Mississippi, two years; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, December 6, 1917. Address: Jackson, Mississippi.

McGAHIE, Robert J.

Captain; Born in Ireland, November 18, 1881; Educated in National schools and Cookstown Academy, Ireland; Read law in Law Office at Stewartstown, Ireland and San Francisco, California; Admitted to the Bar at San Francisco, April 29, 1908; Engaged in general practice in San Francisco until entry into Service; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, November 1, 1918, and assigned to Camp Fremont, California; Transferred to Camp Kearny, California, and discharged the service at own request, February 13, 1919. Address: Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

McGOVERN, Francis E.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Elkhart, Wis., January 21, 1866; A.B., University of Wisconsin, 1890; Legal education obtained at the Law School of the University of Wisconsin; 1st Asst. District Attorney, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, 1900-1904; District Attorney, Milwaukee County, 1905-1909; General practice of the Law, 1909-1911 and 1915-1918; Governor of

Wisconsin, 2 terms, 1911-1915; Chairman, Executive Governors' Conference Committee, 1912-1915; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 12, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, June 12, 1919, Judge Advocate, Camp Travis, Texas; On special duty at Camp Grant.

Francis E. McGovern died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on May 16, 1946.

McGRATH, Dennis F.

First Lieutenant; Born at Barnesville, Minnesota, February 11, 1887; LL.B., University of Minnesota, 1912; County attorney, Philips County, Montana, one year; General practice of Law at Chinook and Malta, Montana, four years; Enlisted, First Minnesota N.G., January 3, 1917; Corporal, 135th Infantry, November 2, 1917; Sergeant, Judge Advocate General's Department, 34th Division Headquarters, May 16, 1918; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, September 16, 1918; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Shelby, Mississippi, October 28, 1918. Address: Barnesville, Minnesota.

McKEAN, Alonzo T.

Captain; Born at Austin, Texas, November 25, 1888; A.B., University of Michigan, 1919; LL.B., University of Texas, 1912; Harvard Law School, 1912-1913; In general practice of Law at Austin, Texas, since 1913; Enlisted in Air Service September, 1917; First Lieutenant, December 14, 1917; Transferred to the Judge Advocate General's Department August 28, 1918, with rank as First Lieutenant; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Beauregard, La., October 3, 1918; Judge Advocate, 41st Brigade,

C.A.C., Camp Eustis, Va.; Judge Advocate, Coast Defenses, Southern N.Y., December 4, 1918. Address: 1003 W. 6th Street, Austin, Texas.

McKINNEY, William Mark.

Major; Born at Oquawka, Illinois, February 3, 1865; Educated at Monmouth College, 1881-1883; LL.B. Union College of Law, Northwestern University, 1886; Editor and Law Writer with Edward Thompson Company, Northport, New York, 1887 – 1917; President of the Company, 1912-1917; Editor, *Federal Statutes, Annotated* (1st and 2nd eds.), *McKinney's Consolidated Laws of New York, Encyclopedia of Pleading And Practice, Ruling Case Law, Annotated Cases* (Am. and Eng.), etc.; State Senator, New York, 1901-1902; Delegate to New York Constitutional Convention, 1915; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, October 19, 1918, and ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Honorably discharged, December 31, 1918. Address: 200 McAllister St., San Francisco, California.

McKONE, John J.

Major; Born at Hartford, Conn., February 6, 1878; LL.B. Catholic University; In practice of the Law at Hartford since 1900; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, Aug. 29, 1917; Ordered to active duty, Governors Island, New York, October 13, 1917; To duty with

the 83rd Division, Camp Merritt, N.J., June 4, 1918 as Assistant Judge Advocate.

McLEAN, George R.

Major; Born at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., January 24, 1875; A.B. Lafayette College, 1895; A.M. (hon.) Lafayette College, 1898; Law student under preceptorship of his father, William D. McLean; LL.D., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1895-96; Admitted to practice, Luzerne County, Pa., 1896; Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and Federal courts, 1897-98; Member of Select Council, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1898-1901; 1st Lieutenant, 9th Pa. Vols. Inf. and Aide de Camp, 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 1st Army Corps, in war with Spain, 1898; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, July 13, 1918; Served in office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., until August 30, 1918; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Shelby, Miss., August 30, 1918; Ordered overseas October 26, 1918; orders revoked; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Dix, New Jersey, November 21, 1918. Address: Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

In May 1919, Major George McLean succeeded Major Galen as the lone judge advocate in the A.E.F. Siberia. For more on George McLean, *see* Chapter 4, *Judge Advocates in the American Expeditionary Force, North Russia and Siberia*, *supra*.

McLEAN, James Dickson.

Captain; Born at Laurinburg, N.C.; Studied in Law Department of the University of North Carolina; Licensed to practice Law in North Carolina, February, 1910; Three months service as enlisted man at Camp Jackson, S.C.; Commissioned, Captain,

Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, July 26, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., August 5, 1918; Judge Advocate, General Courts-Martial, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J. Address: Lumberton, North Carolina.

McMAHON, William E.

Major; Born at Bonham, Texas, March 22, 1876; A.B., University of Texas, 1899; Law Department, University of Texas, 1900-1902; Lawyer, Texas, 1903-1904; Philippines, 1905-1913; Judge, Court of First Instance, Philippine Islands, 1913-1918; Commissioned, Major, judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, June 22, 1918; with 84th Division, A.E.F., France. Address: Bonham, Texas.

McNEIL, Edwin Colyer.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Alexandria, Minnesota, November 13, 1882; Graduate, United States Military Academy, 1907; LL.B., Columbia University, 1916; Second Lieutenant, 14th Inf., June, 1907; First Lieutenant, February, 1913; Captain, September, 1916; Major, Judge Advocate (Regular Army), May 15, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, N.A., July 28, 1918; Served in Philippine Islands, 1908-1909; Instructor in Law, U.S.M.A., 1910-1912; Judge Advocate, 11th Div., on Mexican border, 1916-1917; Judge Advocate, 90th Div., September, 1917 – February, 1918; General Staff College, France, March – April, 1918; Assistant to Judge Advocate, A.E.F., since April, 1918. Address: 475 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

For his "excellent administrative ability and sound judgment as the Assistant Judge Advocate in the AEF, McNeill was awarded the Army Distinguished Service Medal."⁴⁴

After the war, McNeil was a Professor of Law at West Point. In 1937, McNeil was Assistant to The Judge Advocate General. During World War II, Brigadier General McNeil served in the European Theatre. When he retired in 1947, he was the liaison officer with the War Department Advisory Committee on Military Justice. McNeill died in Washington, D.C., on October 1, 1965.

See photograph page 39.

MIDDLETON, Gustavus Plantou.

Major; Born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1875; Educated at Friends' Central School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; LL.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1896; In active practice at 502-5 Commonwealth Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 10, 1918; Ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., and assigned to the Department of Military Justice. Address: 637 West Philadelphia, Ellena Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

MILLAR, Robert Wyness.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Falkirk, Scotland, April 10, 1876; LL.B., Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, 1897; In practice of the Law at Chicago; M.A., Northwestern University, 1916; Professor of Law, Northwestern University

Law School, 1903-1915; Instructor, John Marshal Law School, 1910-1915; Translated Garofalo's *Criminology* published by Little, Brown & Co., 1914, *Modern Criminal Service Series* (from French and Italian); Author of an elementary treatise on Common Law Pleading; Translator, *Engelmann's History of Continental Civil Procedure* (in course of preparation) to be published by Little, Brown & Co., (from German); Private, Company D, 6th Infantry, I.N.G., 1908-1909; Regimental Commissary Sergeant Major, 1909-1916; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, march 10, 1918; Ordered to active duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, March 11, 1918; Member of Board of Review, First Section, Military Justice Division, since October, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, October 29, 1918. Address: 31 West Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois.

MILLER, Robert N.

Major; Born at Louisville, Kentucky, September 12, 1879; B.S., Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Indiana, 1901; LL.B., Harvard University, 1906; Member of the editorial board of Harvard Law Review, 1905-1906; Member of Faculty, Law Department, University of Louisville, since 1911; In practice of Law at Louisville, Kentucky, since 1906; From March, 1917, until September 10, 1918, was doing work as a special attorney in bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, D.C., Commissioned, Major, judge Advocate, September 10, 1918; Honorably dis-

charged, January 6, 1919. Address: Paul Jones Building, Louisville, Kentucky.

MONTGOMERY, Stanley D.

Major; Born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, February 13, 1878; University of Michigan 1897-1899; Legal education obtained at the University of Michigan Law School, 1900-1901 and in the Office of Hon. Russell C. Ostrander, Lansing, Michigan, 1902-1907; At Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1907-1911; Special Assistant to the Attorney General of United States, 1911-1913; In general practice at New York City, 1913-1916; Member, Michigan House of representatives, one term; First Officer's Training Camp, Camp Sheridan, Illinois, May 13 – August 13, 1917; Second Lieutenant, Infantry, August 15, 1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, January 11, 1918. Address: 716 S. Walnut St., Lansing, Michigan.

MOORMAN, Charles H.

Major; Born at Big Spring, Kentucky, April 24, 1875; Began practice of Law at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, 1901; Firm, Moorman & Woodward; went to France in November, 1917 in volunteer service with American Red Cross; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, May 19, 1918; Assigned to duty as Judge Advocate of Base Section No. 5. S.O.S., Brest; Also as R.R.&C. Section Officer; Executive Officer, R.R.&C. Service, Tours, December 5, 1918; Later. Deputy Chief Claims Officer, R.R.&C. Service. Address: Inter-Southern Bldg., Louisville, Kentucky; Residence, 1298 Willow Ave., Louisville, Kentucky.

MOREHOUSE, David Page, Jr.

Major; Born at Oswego, N.Y., November 6, 1883; LL.B. Cornell University, 1906; In general practice of the Law at Oswego, N.Y., since July 1906.; Firm, Morehouse, Mizen & Morehouse; Special Surrogate, Oswego Co., N.Y., 1911-1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, August 2, 1918, and ordered to active duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., August 8, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, Southern Department, August 28, 1918; Embarked from Hoboken, for overseas, October 31, 1918; Since December 2, 1918, on duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate, G.H.Q., A.E.F., Chaumont, France. Address: Oswego, New York.

MORELAND, Sherman.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Van Etten, N.Y., October 16, 1868; B.L. and L.B., Cornell University; Engaged in practice of the Law until 1909; Associate Justice, Supreme Court, Philippine Islands, 1909-1917; General practice, 1917-1918; Member, Assembly, 1902-1907; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 17, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, April 23, 1919; To duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.

Then Colonel Moreland was the lead trial counsel in the court-martial of Colonel William "Billy" Mitchell in 1925. When his performance faltered, then Major (later Major General and TJAG) Allen Gullion was brought in to take over much of the prosecution. Moreland retired as a colonel in 1929 and died at his home in Van Etten, New York on December 27, 1951.⁴⁵

MORGAN, Daniel Davis.

Major; Born at Mineral Ridge, Ohio, January 19, 1881; Educated in public schools at Youngstown, Ohio; LL.B., University of Michigan, 1909; General practice at Duluth, Minnesota, 1909-1910; Claim Adjuster for Oliver Iron Mining Company, 1910-1911; General practice at Virginia, Minnesota, 1911 – June 25, 1918; City Attorney, Virginia, Minnesota, 1912-1914; Village Attorney, Mountain Iron, Minnesota, 1915-1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, June 20, 1918; On duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., Division of Military Justice, July 1 – October 4, 1918; Army War College, October 4 -28, 1918; Ordered overseas, October 28, 1918; Failed to get transportation and ordered back to Judge Advocate General's Office, Military Justice Division, November 21, 1918; Ordered to France, January 23, 1919, and to duty in the Office of the Acting Judge Advocate General, A.E.F., Chaumont, France. Address: 116 – 7th Ave E., Duluth, Minnesota.

MORGAN, Edmund Morris.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Mineral Ridge, Ohio, November 11, 1878; A.B., Harvard University, 1902; A.M., same, 1903; LL.B., same, 1905; In general practice of Law at Duluth, Minnesota, 1905-1912; Assistant and Acting City Attorney of Duluth, 1908-1910; Special Counsel, Duluth Charter Commission, 1913; Professor of Law, University of Minnesota, 1912-1917; Professor of Law, Yale University, July 1, 1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, September 20, 1917, and ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate gener-

al, Washington, D.C.; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, U.S.A., July, 19, 1918; Assignments therein were as follows: Chief of War Laws Division; Acting Chief of War Risk Insurance Division; Chief of General Administration Division; Chairman of General Board of Review; Special Assistant to President of Special Clemency Board. Address: Yale University Law School, New Haven, Connecticut.

During World War I, "Eddie" Morgan had supported Brigadier General Samuel T. Ansell in his dispute with tJAG Crowder about reforming the Articles of War. Almost thirty years later, Morgan, then a professor of law at Harvard, returned to Washington, D.C. to head a Department of Defense committee drafting reforms to the Articles of War. When Congress enacted these changes to the Articles of War in a new Uniform Code of Military Justice, Morgan ensured that many of Ansell's proposed reforms were part of it.⁴⁶

MORRISETTE, James Edward.

Captain; Born at Newbern, Alabama, January 17, 1886; A.B., University of Alabama, 1906; LL.B., same, 1911; General practice of Law at Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Firm, Clarkson and Morrisette; First Officers' Training Camp, Fort McPherson, May 11, 1917; Second Lieutenant, F.A., August 15, 1917; 1st Provost Regiment (Col.), Camp Gordon, Georgia, August 25 – November 1, 1917; 319th F.A., November 1, 1917 – April 1, 1918; Detailed to the Office of the Judge Advocate, Camp Gordon, April 1-8, 1918; Acting Camp Judge Advocate, same, April 8 – May 8, 1918; Captain, Judge Advocate, May 1, 1918; Assigned as Acting Judge Advocate, 34th Artillery Brig., C.A.C., May 1, 1918; Assistant

Judge Advocate, 7th Army Corps, A.E.F., France, November 28, 1918; Acting Judge Advocate, same, February 25, 1919. Address: Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Brigadier General Morrisette retired from active service on August 31, 1946. During World War II, Morrisette served in the Pentagon as the Chief of Military Justice. He subsequently served as Assistant Judge Advocate General in charge of the Branch Office with the Army Forces in the Pacific Ocean Areas and then was in charge of the Branch Office with the Army Forces in the Mediterranean Theater. Morrisette died of a heart attack in Alexandria, Virginia on December 27, 1973.

MORROW, Henry M.

Colonel; Born at Niles, Michigan, October 29, 1864; Read Law in the office of George W. Heist, Sidney, Nebraska; LL.B., University of Michigan, 1888; Practiced Law in Omaha, Nebraska; Clerk of County Court, Douglas County, Nebraska, 1889-1898; Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, 3rd Nebraska Vol. Inf., June 1898 – May 1899; First Lieutenant, 32nd Vol. Inf., August 1899 – June 1901; First Lieutenant, 4th U.S. Infantry and 9th Cavalry, July 1901 – February 1905; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, U.S.A., February 1903; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, U.S.A., June 1915; Colonel, Judge Advocate, July 19, 1919, (in temporary forces); Judge Advocate, 2d Army, A.E.F., France.

MULHEARN, Charles E.

Major; Born at Providence, R.I., February 15, 1876; LL.B., Georgetown University,

1902; Assistant State Probation Officer for Rhode Island, 8 years; 11 months U.S. Vol. Infantry (Spanish War); 19 years in R.I. N.G.; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, February 27, 1918; Judge Advocate, 83rd Division, and 38th Division, A.E.F., France; Judge Advocate, Embarkation Center, Leman, A.E.F.; Address: Providence, R.I..

MULLEN, James Morfit.

Major; Born at Norfolk, Virginia, October 16, 1877; A.B. Johns Hopkins University; LL.B., University of Maryland; In practice of the Law since July, 1906. At Baltimore, Maryland; Plattsburg Training Camps, 1915, 1916; First O.T.C., Fort Myer, May – August, 1917; Commissioned, Second Lieutenant, Infantry, August, 1917; First Lieutenant, infantry, January, 1918; Captain, Infantry, March, 1918; Transferred to Judge Advocate General's Department, August 6, 1918, with rank from February 21, 1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 3, 1918; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Meade, Maryland, July 5 – October 20, 1918; Ordered overseas, November 30, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, 79th Division, A.E.F., France. Address: 827 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Maryland.

MUNSON, Edgar.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1881; B.A., Yale University, 1904; LL.B., same, 1907; Firm, Candor and Munson, Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Field Secretary, Pennsylvania-Delaware Division, American Red Cross, August 1918 – 1919; Campaign

manager, Second War Fund, American Red Cross, 1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 9, 1918; Reported for duty, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., August 12, 1918, and assigned to the Division of Military Justice.

MURTAUGH, John F.

Major; Born at Elmira, N.Y., February 6, 1874; A.B., LL.B. Cornell University; LL.D., St. Bonaventure's College; Attorney on Board of Supervisors, Chemung Co., N.Y., 4 years; City attorney and Corporation Counsel of Elmira, N.Y., 4 years; State Senator, New York, 41st District, 4 years; Member, Court of Impeachment, New York, 1913; Commissioner (N.Y.) Panama-Pacific Commission, 1912-1915; Commissioned, Major Judge Advocate, September 12, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, Eastern Department, Governors Island; Died in the service on December 1, 1918 in Manhattan, New York.

According to the *Cornell Alumni News*, Murtaugh died at The Ansonia Hotel when he mistakenly was served "Roach salt" (an insecticide) instead of Rochelle salt (a purgative). He died about three hours after ingesting this deadly poison.⁴⁷

NEAGLE, Francis E.

Major; Born at Elmira, New York, March 4, 1884; A.B., Harvard College, 1905; LL.B., same, 1907; Member of the Law Firm of Rounds, Hatch, Pillingham & Debevoise, New York City; First Lieutenant, Co. C, 319th Labor Bn., in command of Co. D of same; Temporary duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate, G.H.Q., A.E.F.,

Chaumont, France, October 14, 1918; Captain, Judge Advocate, November 7, 1918; Major, Judge Advocate, February 19, 1919, and on same duty. Address: 62 Cedar St., New York City.

NIELSEN, Fred K.

Major; Born in Slagelse, Denmark, April 22, 1879; A.B., University of Nebraska, 1902; LL.B., University of Nebraska, 1904; LL.M., Georgetown University; Delegate of United States to the International Conference of Spitzbergen, Norway; contributed articles on legal subjects to various magazines; specialized in international law and diplomacy; commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 11, 1918; And ordered to duty at the Office of the Provost Marshal General.

Fred Kenelm Nielson was a lawyer, diplomat, and college football coach. He coached at Maryland Agricultural College (today's University of Maryland) from 1905 to 1906, George Washington University from 1907 to 1908, Georgetown University from 1910 to 1911, and Catholic University from 1915 to 1916.

After his service as a judge advocate, Nielson served in a number of important diplomatic positions, including American representative for the British-American Claims Commission and Commissioner, Mexican Claims Commission. Nielson died on January 12, 1963.

NOBLE, Edward Theodore.

Major; Born at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1874; Educated at Phillips Andover Academy, Andover, Massachusetts;

B.A., Yale University, 1889; LL.B., New York Law School, 1901; Law Department, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland, 1901; Counsel of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1903 until entry into the service; Naval Training Cruise for Civilians, 1916; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, July 23, 1918; Reported for duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., July 31, 1918.

OGDEN, Hugh W.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Bath, Maine, December 7, 1871; A.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1890; A.B., same, 1894; LL.B. (cum laude), Harvard University, 1896; Chief Editor, Harvard Law Review, Volume 9; Member of the Law Firm of Whille, Sears & Ogden, Tremont, Bldg., Boston, Mass.; Private, 1st Corps Cadets, Mass. Vol., 1897-1900; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, August 30, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, September 23, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, Department of the East, September 13, 1917; Assistant Judge Advocate, 42nd Division, October 17, 1917; Judge Advocate, 42nd Div., January 2, 1918; Third Army, A.E.F., December 30, 1918, in charge of Judiciary and Provost Courts, Civil Affairs; Cited in General Orders No. 80, Dec. 31, 1918, 42nd Div. for "High ability and talents and valuable services while with the Division," Address: 25 Kennard Road, Brookline, Mass.

See photograph page 197.

O'HARA, Barratt.

Major; Born at St. Joseph, Michigan, April 28, 1882; Educated at the University of Missouri, LL.B., Chicago-Kent College of Law, 1912; General practice in Chicago; Firm of O'Hara and O'Hara; Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, 1913-1917; Acting Governor during several months between 1913-1917; Chairman, Illinois Senate Vice Committee, 1913-1916; Corporal, 33rd Michigan U.S.V., May, 1898-January, 1899, and served with Gen. Shafter's Army at the siege of Santiago; Lieutenant Colonel, 9th Ill. Inf. (Provisional), 1915-1916; Candidate, Second Officers' Training Camp, Fort Sheridan, Aug. 26-Nov. 26, 1917; First Lieutenant, 319th Infantry, November 27, 1917; Captain 35th C.A. Brigade, May 15-July 23, 1918; Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, July 24, 1918, and to duty as Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Devens, Mass.; Assistant Judge Advocate, 12th Division, September 1, 1918-January 4, 1919; Judge Advocate, 15th Division, January 4, 1919 to demobilization of the Division, February 8, 1919. Address: 6036 Harper Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Barratt O'Hara was the last veteran of the Spanish-American War to serve in the U.S. Congress; he was elected as a Democrat to the House of Representatives in 1949 and served until 1951, when he left office after losing his reelection bid. In 1953, however, O'Hara was elected to the House and served until 1969. O'Hara died in Washington, D.C. on August 11, 1969.

O'HARE, Thomas J.

Captain; Born at Chicago, Illinois, July 6, 1871; Graduated from Law Department,

Lake Forest University, Chicago, 1894; Admitted to the Bar of Illinois, 1894; to Federal Court in 1901; to Supreme Court of the United States, 1911; Law Office, 30 North La Salle Street, Chicago; Assistant Attorney General of Illinois, 1913-1917; Professor of Law, Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois; Lecturer on Law of Municipal Corporations and Common Law Pleading; Second Lieutenant, Infantry, Illinois National Guard, 1894-1896; One month at Fort Sheridan Training Camp, 1915; Plattsburg Training Camp, 1916; Captain, 1st Infantry, Illinois Reserve, 1917-1918; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, War Risk Division, October 30, 1918; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Funston, Kansas, December 31, 1918.

PACE, William H.

Major; Born at Raleigh, N.C., Dec. 7, 1883; A.B., University of North Carolina, 1905; Professor of Law, Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C.; City Attorney, Raleigh, 2 years; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 12, 1918; Judge Advocate, Camp Lee, Virginia.

PACKER, Gouverneur V.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Trenton, N.J., Mar. 17, 1871; Studied law in office of Judge G.D.W. Vroom, Trenton, N.J.; Admitted to Bar of Supreme Court of New Jersey in June, 1893; First Lieutenant, 4th N.J. Inf., Spanish American War, 1898-1899; Second Lieutenant Inf. (Reg. Army) Feb. 2, 1901; First Lieutenant, April 30, 1904; Captain, Mar. 26, 1915; Major, Judge Advocate (Reg. Army) May 15, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advo-

cate (Temp.) Aug. 5, 1917; Judge Advocate, 89th Division, A.E.F.; Transferred to 4th Army Corps, June 25, 1918; Returned from France with 91st Division, May 15, 1919; Judge Advocate, Western Department.

PALMER, Harry O.

Major; Born at Louisville, Nebraska, June 10, 1886; A.B., Nebraska Wesleyan University, 1908; LL.B., Harvard University, 1912; Firm name, Palmer, Taylor & Palmer, Omaha, Nebraska; City Attorney, Louisville, Nebraska for two years; Editor, Harvard law Review, Volumes XXIV, XXV; Private, United States Army, July 9-August 1, 1918; Corporal, August 1-23, 1918; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, August 23, 1918 and ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Assistant Executive Officer September 4, 1918. Address, Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

PARKER, LeRoy T.

Major; Born at Atchinson, Kansas, November 1, 1870; LL.B. Columbia College, 1894; Admitted to New York Bar 1894, to New Jersey Bar, as attorney, 1902, as counsellor, 1909; Supreme Court Examiner 1913; Trooper, 1st Troop, N.J.N.G., 1903-1909; Second Lieutenant, Inf., N.J.N.G., June 22, 1909; First Lieutenant, March 21, 1910; Major, Judge Advocate, N.J.N.G., Nov. 19, 1909-May 2, 1918; Battalion Adjutant during 9 years; Ordnance Officer, 1st Reg. Inf., N.J.N.G., during Mexican border campaign; commissioned Major, Judge Advocate, National Guard, Novem-

ber 19, 1917; assigned to active duty as Assistant Judge Advocate, 29th Division, Camp McClellan, Al., November 28, 1917; Honorably discharged May 1, 1918.

PARKHILL, C.B.

Major; Born in Leon County near Tallahassee, Florida, June 23, 1859; Educated at Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, 1876-8 and at the Law School of University of Virginia, 1880-2; Practiced law at Pensacola, Florida, 1882-1903, Tampa, Florida, 1912-17; Attorney for County of Escambia and City of Tampa, Florida; Florida State Senate, 1889-1891; Solicitor, Criminal Court, 1897-1903; Judge, State Circuit Court, First Judicial Circuit, Fla., 1903-5; Associate Justice Supreme Court of Florida, 1905-12, resigned to resume practice of law at Tampa, Florida; City Attorney, Tampa, Fla., 1913-1917; Private, Captain and Major, Florida National Guard; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, November 14, 1917; ordered to active duty of Office of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D.C., November 16, 1917; transferred to Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., March, 1918; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Virginia, June 24, 1918; Army War College, Washington, D.C., October 4, 1918; Department Judge Advocate, Southeastern Department, Charleston, S.C., November 7, 1918. To the Office of the Judge Advocate, A.E.F., France, January 22, 1919; to the office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., August 4, 1919; Address, Tampa, Florida.

PARKINSON, Thomas I.

Major; Born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1881; LL.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1902; Practice of Law, Philadelphia, 1902-1909; Counsel, Bureau of Municipal Research, New York, 1908-1910; Professor of Legislation, Columbia University Law School, 1917-; Chairman, American Bar Association, Committee on Legislation, 1914-1919; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, October 27, 1918. Home Address, Columbia University, New York City.

PATTERSON, Adam E.

Major; Born at Waltham, Mississippi, December 23, 1876; LL.B., Kansas State University, 1900; Practiced Law at Cairo, Illinois, 1900-1905; At Muskogee, Oklahoma, 1905-1914; At Chicago, Illinois thereafter; Officers' Training Camp, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, 1917; Register of the United States Treasury, 1913; Appointed Major, Judge Advocate, A.E.F., by General Pershing, October 5, 1918, To duty as Judge Advocate, 92nd Division. Address: 3102 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Adam E. Patterson was the first African American judge advocate in history. For more on his contributions as an Army lawyer, see Chapter 3, *Judge Advocates in England and France*, *infra*.

See photograph page 52.

PECK, Cassius K.

Major; Born at Brookfield, Vermont, July 1, 1880; A.B. (cum laude), University of Vermont, 1902; Legal education obtained

at the University of Vermont, 1898-1902; admitted to the Supreme Court of Vermont, 1903, of Oklahoma, 1905, of Oregon, 1909; Assistant U.S. Dist. Atty. For Oklahoma, 1905-1906; Attorney and member, Osage Allotting Commission, Interior Department, 1907-1909; Commissioned, Captain, Inf. from Officers' Training Camp, Presidio, Cal.; on special duty, Judge Advocate General's Department, Camp Lewis, Wash., January, 1918-August 6, 1918, serving as acting Camp Judge Advocate, after June 19, 1918; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, after June 19, 1918; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, August 6, 1918; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Lewis, Wash.; Major, Judge Advocate, September 10, 1918; Ordered overseas, October 23, 1918; Order cancelled, November 12, 1918, because of armistice; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Upton, New York, November 21, 1918; Honorably discharged, December 31, 1918. Address: 808 Electric Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

PEDDICORD, Charles E.

Major; Born at Baltimore, Maryland, February 3, 1885; Educated at St. Martin's Academy and Loyola College, Baltimore, Maryland; LL.B. Georgetown University, 1916; Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, 1913-1918; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, August 28, 1918; Captain, Judge Advocate, October 15, 1918; Ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Major, Judge Advocate, April 22, 1919. Address, Clarksburg, West Virginia.

PEPPER, Samuel Dewitt.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born in Middlesex County, Ontario, Canada, December 27, 1877; Educated in private schools and at the University of Michigan; Admitted to the Bar of Michigan, 1906, and began practice at Port Huron, Mich.; Assistant Attorney General of Michigan, 1912-1917; Enlisted Mich. N.G., April 1905, Second Lieutenant, same, Sept., 1908; Commissioned, Judge Advocate General, Mich. N.G., Sept., 1912; Judge Advocate, 11th Provisional Div., Mexican Border service, August 27, 1916 to Jan. 7, 1917; On duty as Judge Advocate in charge of Draft for Michigan, April-Aug. 22, 1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate (U.S. Army) Aug. 22, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, Sept. 21, 1918. Address: 527 W. Ottawa St. Lansing, Michigan.

PISTOLE, William Burton.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born near Hopkins, Missouri, July 29, 1873; A.B., 1895; LL.B. Harvard University, 1898; Practiced Law at St. Joseph, Missouri, 1898-1911; Removed to Artesia, New Mexico, 1911, and practiced there until entered the service; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, September 20, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, October 28, 1918. Address: Artesia, New Mexico.

PORTER, Charles Vernon, Jr.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Natchitoches, Louisiana, April 29, 1885; Educated at Louisiana State Normal School and Louisiana State University; LL.B., Yale University, 1910; Law Firm of Taylor and Porter,

Baton Rouge, La.; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Department, July 26, 1917; To active duty and assigned to Headquarters, Southeastern Department, Charleston, S.C., August 9, 1917; Department Judge Advocate, S.E. Dept., October 1, 1917; Division Judge Advocate, 79th Division, Camp Meade, Md., November 7, 1917; Embarked for France with 79th Division, July 8, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, October 22, 1918; To duty in the Office of the Acting Judge Advocate General, Headquarters A.E.F., France, January 1, 1919; Sailed for the United States as Overseas Courier, January 24, 1919; To duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., March 8, 1919. Address: Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

POWER, Neal.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Washington, D.C.; A.B., Georgetown University, 1895; LL.B., same, 1897; LL.M., Law School, City of New York, 1898; Admitted to New York Bar, 1898, to California Bar, 1899, and in practice continuously in San Francisco to May, 1917; First Training Camp Presidio of San Francisco, May-August, 1917, at conclusion of which was recommended for commission as Major, Judge Advocate; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General Reserve Corps, August, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, February, 1918; On duty October, 1917-February, 1918, with Provost Marshal General.

PROSSER, Paul Pittman.

Major; Born at Fayette, Missouri, November 7, 1880; A.B., Central College, Fayette, Missouri, 1900; LL.B., Washington

University, St. Louis, Missouri, 1903; In practice at Fayette, Mo.; Prosecuting Attorney of Howard County; 1909-1912, 1917-1918, 1919-1921; Special Counsel for the Attorney General of Missouri, 1913-1914; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, October 22, 1918; Honorably discharged, December 30, 1918. Address: Fayette, Missouri.

QUINLAN, D.P.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Ishpeming, Michigan, July 24, 1871; University of Michigan, 1892-1893; Law Class, 1894; Hastings Law School, San Francisco, 1896-1897; St. Louis University, 1911-1912; Pvt. and Sgt. Maj. 11th U.S. Cav., Aug. 22-Sept. 5, 1899; 2nd Lt., 11th U.S. Cav., April 3, 1900; vacated, Apr. 24, 1900; 1st Lt. Squadron Philippine Cav., April 3, 1900; vacated Apr. 24, 1901; Pvt., Corpl., Sgt., and 1 Sgt., Batty. H, 3 Art., May 10, 1899-Aug. 13, 1899; 1st Lt., 9th Cav., Feb. 2, 1901; transferred to 5th Cav., Jan. 1, 1905; Captain, March 11, 1911; transferred to 12th Cav., Feb. 12, 1913; Unassigned, May 25; Acting Judge Advocate, March 11, 1911; Major, Judge Advocate (Regular Army), March 1, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, (Temporary), August 5, 1917; Inspector General, X.G. in Federal service, September 26, 1918; Brigadier General, U.S. Army, commanding 2nd Brigade, First Division, Philippine Guard, November 20-December 19, 1918; Department Judge Advocate, Philippine Department, January 12, 1919. Address Manila, Philippine Islands.

RAND, William.

Colonel; Born at Chicago, Illinois, January 8, 1866; A.B., Harvard University, 1888; A.M., same, 1891; LL.B., same, 1891; In practice of the Law in New York City, 1891-1917; Assistant Corporation Counsel, New York City, 1895-1897; Assistant District Attorney, New York County, 1902-1906; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, December 6, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, October 14, 1918; On duty in the Office of the Acting Judge Advocate General, A.E.F., Chaumont, France, from March 29 1918-March 1919. Address: New York City.

RAY, John H., Jr.

First Lieutenant; Born at Mankato, Minnesota, September 27, 1886; A.B., University of Minnesota, 1908; LL.B., Harvard University, 1911; Member of the law firm of Koon, Whelan & Hempstead, Minneapolis, Minnesota; until February 1, 1918, when became Assistant Secretary and Assistant Trust Officer of Wells-Dickey Trust Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Cadet Corps, University of Minnesota, four years (Major the last year); First Lieutenant, Home Guard, Minnesota, 1917-1918; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, October 30, 1918. Address: 2412 Grand Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

RAYMOND, Ernest Chandler.

Major; Born at Palermo, Iowa, November 15, 1874; Admitted to Practice at the Supreme Court of Iowa, 1896; Practiced at Algona, Iowa, 1896-1898; Company F, 52nd Iowa Vol. Inf. in Spanish War;

In practice of the law at La Crosse, Wis., 1899-1910; removed to Sundance, Wyoming, 1910; Appointed Judge, 7th Judicial District, March 4, 1915; Re-elected, 1916; Commissioned, major, Judge Advocate, September 13, 1918; Honorably discharged, December 6, 1918, and resumed position as District Judge, 7th Judicial District, Wyoming. Address: Newcastle, Wyoming.

REDFIELD, Robert.

Major; Born at Chicago, Illinois, October 24, 1870; Educated at the University of Michigan; A.M., Bethany University, 1917; LL.B., Lake Forest, 1892; In practice of the Law at Chicago, Ill.; Assistant City Prosecutor, Chicago; Attorney South Park Board; Chicago Plan Commission, and Union Station Co.; member, Illinois legislature, 1896-1897; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 22, 1918, and to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Chief of the War Risk Insurance Division; Honorably discharged, January, 1919. Address: 1310 Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, Illinois.

REED, B.A.

Colonel; Born in Texas, Jan. 11, 1871; Cadet, Military Academy, June 16, 1888 – June 29, 1889; Captain, Asst. Adjutant General, May 12, 1898; Honorably discharged May 12, 1899; Capt., 38th U.S. Inf., Aug. 17, 1899; 1st Lt. of Cav. (Reg. Army) Feb. 2, 1901; Capt., May 6, 1908; Major, Judge Advocate, June 25, 1909; Lieut. Colonel, Judge Advocate, May 15, 1917; Colonel, Judge Advocate U.S.A.,

Oct. 29, 1918; Judge Advocate, 91st Division, A.E.F., France.

REEVES, Jesse Siddall.

Major; Born at Richmond, Indiana, January 27, 1872; B.B. Amherst College, 1891; Ph.D., John Hopkins University, 1894; In general practice of the Law at Richmond, Ind., 1897-1907; Assistant Professor of Political Science, Dartmouth College, 1907-1910; Professor and Head of Department of Political Science, University of Michigan, 1910; Author of *International Beginnings of the Congo Free State*, *Napoleonic Exiles in America*, *American Diplomacy under Tyler and Polk* (awarded John Marshall Prize by Johns Hopkins University, 1909); President, Board of Police Commissioners, Richmond, Ind., 1905-1907; Captain, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, November 24, 1917; Department Aero Officer, Southeastern Department, May, 1918; Major, Judge Advocate General's Department, August 2, 1918; Judge Advocate, 20th Division, Camp Sevier, August 7, 1918; Honorably discharged, December 23, 1918. Address: Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Jesse Siddall Reeves began his career at the University of Michigan in 1910, when he was appointed Chairman, Department of Political Science. After his Signal Corps and JAGD service in World War I, he returned to academic life in Ann Arbor.

In the 1920s, Professor Reeves lectured in the Academy of International Law at The Hague, and he was a member of the American Institute of International Law and the American Society of International Law. From 1925 to 1927, Reeves served on the Pan-American Commission of Jurists for the Codification of International law.

Jesse Reeves died in Ann Arbor, Michigan on July 7, 1942.⁴⁸

REVELLE, Charles Gilbert.

Major; Born at Lutesville, Missouri, August 10, 1878; B.L., Will Mayfield College, Marble Head, Missouri; Legal education obtained in the St. Louis Law School and Law Office of Judge Moses Whybark; Prosecuting Attorney of Bollinger County; First Assistant Attorney General of Missouri; Insurance Commissioner of Missouri; Judge of Supreme Court of Missouri; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, October 23, 1918; Ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Honorably discharged, Dec. 23, 1918.

RICHARDS, Robert William.

Captain; Born at Elgin, Illinois, June 26, 1875; LL.B., Lake Forest University, 1899; Admitted to the Bar at Springfield, Illinois, 1899, and in practice continuously since then at Chicago, Ill.; Law Firm: Loesch, Scofield, Loesch and Richards; Counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, October 28, 1918, and ordered to report for duty at Camp Wadsworth, S.C.; Stationed there until honorably discharged, January 11, 1919. Address 10 South La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

RIGBY, William C.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Waterloo, Iowa, May 11, 1871; A.B., Ph.B., A.M., Cornell College Trustee of same, 1912-

1918; General practice of the law in Chicago since 1893; 3 years Ia. N.G.; Sgt., 1890-1893; Capt., Ill. Vols., 1898; Civilian Training Camp, Fort Sheridan, Ill., 1915; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 15, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, April 23, 1919; Special duty, A.E.F., France, April 4, 1919.

ROGERS, Fred S.

Major; Born at Beeville, Texas, April 19, 1887; Admitted to the Bar of Texas, January 1, 1908; In practice of law at Kaufman, Dallas and Mt. Pleasant, Texas; Assistant County Attorney, Kaufman County, Texas, January-July, 1909; Captain, Co. C, 4th Texas N.G., May, 1908-November, 1912; Transferred to State Judge Advocate's Office, November 1, 1912; Major, Judge Advocate, T.N.G., January 1, 1913; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, December 7, 1917; Assigned as Assistant Judge Advocate, 32nd Division; Division Judge Advocate, 32nd Division, November 1, 1918; Division Judge Advocate, 85th Division, A.E.F., France, January 21, 1918; Address: Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

ROGERS, George C.

First Lieutenant; Born at Speonk, L.I., N.Y., Sept. 16, 1889; LL.B. and LL.M., George Washington University, 1916; Private, D.C. National Guard, Coast Artillery Corps; Mustered into Federal service Aug. 5, 1917; Army Field Clerk, Aug. 27, 1917-Oct. 14, 1918. Commissioned, First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, October 14, 1918; Judge Advocate, 43rd Co.B, Camp Eustis,

VA; Discharged, December 21, 1918. Address: Washington, D.C.

ROPER, James Gowen.

Major; Born at Philadelphia, Penna., November 17, 1883; A.B., Princeton University, 1905; Legal education obtained at Harvard Law School and Columbia Law School; In practice of the law at Philadelphia, Penna.; Commission, Major, Judge Advocate, August 7, 1918, and ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Assistant Judge Advocate, 18th Division, Camp Travis, Texas, October 2, 1918; To Washington as legal advisor to the Bureau of Air Craft Production, January 20, 1919. Address: 618 Stephen Girard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

ROSENSOHN, Samuel J.

Major; Born in Russia, November 9, 1879; A.B., College of the City of New York, 1898; LL.B., Harvard University, 1905; General practice in New York City since 1905; Assistant Corporation Counsel, City of New York, 1914; Assistant to the Secretary of War, September 1, 1917-January 30, 1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, January 31, 1918; Detailed to the office of the Secretary of War, February 5, 1918; Honorably discharged, December 31, 1918.

Address: Harvard Club, 27 West 44th Street, New York City.

RUCKER, Kyle.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 14, 1875; LL.B., University of Denver, 1896; Captain, 1st Col. Inf., May 1, 1898; 2d Lt. of Cav. (Reg. Army), Feb. 2, 1901; 1st Lt., April 4, 1903; Captain, Sept. 1, 1914; Major, Judge Advocate, Sept. 16, 1916; Lieut. Colonel, Judge Advocate (N.A.), Aug. 5, 1917; Judge Advocate, 3rd Army, A.E.F., France.

See photograph page 82.

RUEHL, Victor E.

Major; Born at Hoboken, New Jersey, December 9, 1881; LL.B., Indiana University, 1907; Practiced in Indiana, 1907-1909; Law Editor of "Cyc" and "Corpus Juris", 1909-1917; Editor-in-Chief, New York Annotated Digest, Vols. 5-18; 21st U.S. Infantry, July 21, 1898-February 17, 1899; Hospital Corps, U.S. Army, February 18, 1899-February 17, 1905; In Philippine Islands, May, 1899-May, 1904; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, January 3, 1917; Ordered to duty in the Office of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D.C., October 11, 1917; Assigned to 35th Division, January 1, 1918; Judge Advocate, 35th Division, A.E.F., France, May 11, 1918. Address: 24 Overlook Road, Caldwell, New Jersey.

See photograph page 205.



Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Ogden (left) and colleagues at work. Note the legal clerk at the typewriter. 42d Division, Adineau, Germany, December 13, 1918.

RUFFIN, Thomas.

Major; Born at Graham, North Carolina, January 23, 1873; General education obtained at the University of North Carolina and Columbian University; LL.B., Georgetown University, 1896; LL.M., same, 1897; D.C.L., Columbian University, 1900; Associate Professor of Law, University of North Carolina, 1900-1904; In practice of the Law at Charlotte, N.C., Firm: Ruffin and Preston; Professor of Law, University of North Carolina, 1907-1910; In practice in Washington D.C., since 1910; Second Officers' Training Camp, Fort Myer, Virginia, two months; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, March 21, 1918, and to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; To G.H.Q., A.E.F., France, August 7, 1918. Address: The Rochambeau, Washington, D.C.

RUNYON, Henry W.

Major; Born in New Jersey, June 15, 1878; Educated at Harned Military Academy, Plainfield, New Jersey; Studied law for four years in the office of the Governor George T. Werts of New Jersey; member of the Law Firm of Runyon & Autenrieth, Jersey City, N.J.; four years service in Signal & Telegraphy Corps, N.G.N.J.; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, June 14, 1918, and ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; To the Office of the Acting Judge Advocate General, A.E.F., Chaumont, France, September 20, 1918. Address: 15 Exchange St., Jersey City, New Jersey.

RUPPENTHAL, Jacob Christian.

Major; Born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1869; LL.B., University of Kansas, 1895; County Attorney of Russell County, Kansas, 1897-1898, 1903-1904; Judge, 23rd Judicial District of Kansas, 1907-1918; Occasional lecturer at the University of Kansas Law School on general court practice; Contributed to various legal journals; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 30, 1918 to rank from August 8, 1918; Reported for duty at the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., September 26, 1918, and assigned to the Division of Military Justice; December 8, 1918, to War Laws and Library Division. Address: Russell, Russell County, Kansas.

After World War I, Ruppenthal returned to his home in Russell, Kansas, where he again served as a judge in the 23rd Judicial District judge. He died on March 27, 1964 at the age of 95.⁴⁹

RYMAN, Wilbur.

Major; Born at Cedar-Grove, Franklin County, Indiana, August 14, 1871; Indiana State University, 1896-1899; LL.B., Indiana State University, 1902; University of Cincinnati Law School, 1904; General practice at Muncie, Indiana, since 1904; Prosecuting Attorney, 46th Judicial Circuit, Indiana, two years; Private, 159th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American War; Captain, Indiana State Militia; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 15, 1918 and assigned to duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; To War Plans Division, War College, November 7, 1918-December 7, 1918.

SANNER, James S.

Lieut. Colonel; Born at Baltimore, Md., Oct 16, 1872; Admitted to Bar of Montana, 1894; Asst. County attorney, Sweet Grass County, Mont., 1896-1897; Special prosecutor of State Stock Commissioners 1906-1908; Division Attorney, Milwaukee Road, 1907-1909; District Judge, 1909-1913; Justice, Supreme Court of Montana, 1913-Oct., 1918; Compiled Vols. 46-53, reports of Montana Supreme Court; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, October 21, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, April 22, 1919. To duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Address: Helena, Mont.

SAUNDERS, Edwin O.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Sharpsburg, Kentucky, November 17, 1877; Educated at Sharpsburg Academy and Georgetown College, Kentucky; LL.B., University of Buffalo, 1912; Pvt. and Corpl., Co. C, 18th U.S. Inf., September 15, 1899-April 29, 1901; Second Lieutenant, 29th Inf., February 2, 1901; First Lieutenant, October 6, 1905; transferred to 9th Inf., March 1, 1915; Acting Judge Advocate, 1916; Major, Judge Advocate (Regular Army), May 15, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, N.A., 1918. Address: c/o War Department, Washington D.C.

See photograph page 207.

SCHENCK, Michael.

Major; Born at Lincolnton, North Carolina, December 11, 1876; Educated at the University of North Carolina, and at the Law School of the same; licensed to prac-

tice by Supreme Court of North Carolina, 1903; practice at Greensboro, N.C. 1903-1907; Hendersonville, North Carolina, 1905-1918; Solicitor (State's Attorney) for the 18th Judicial District, 1913-1918; Member, Wilmington Light Infantry, North Carolina National Guard, 1898; Chairman, "Committee on Admission to Membership," North Carolina Bar Association; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 21, 1918; Ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., October 1, 1918. Address: Hendersonville, North Carolina.

In 1919, Schenck returned to Hendersonville and resumed his private law practice. Five year later, Governor Cameron A. Morrison appointed him to the N.C. Superior Court's 18th District. In 1926, Schenck won re-election. In 1934, Governor John C. Ehringhaus appointed Schenck as an Associate Justice on the N.C. Supreme Court. Schenck remained on the court until he resigned in January 1948 due to poor health. Michael Schenck died on November 5, 1948 and is interred in Hendersonville.

SCOTT, James Brown.

Major; Born at Bruce County, Ontario, Canada, June 3, 1866; A.B., Harvard University, 1890; A.M., same, 1891; J.U.D., University of Heidelberg, 1894; Dean, Los Angeles Law School, 1896-1899, Dean, College of Law, University of Illinois, 1899-1903; Professor of Law, Columbia University, 1903-1906; Solicitor, Department of State, 1906-1910; Secretary, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1910; Lecturer on International Law, Johns Hopkins University, 1909-1916; Technical Delegate of United States, Second Hague

Peace Conference, 1907; Counsel for United States N. Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration, 1910; Special Adviser, Department of State, 1914; Chairman, Joint State and Navy Neutrality Board, 1914-1917; Technical Adviser, American Commission to Negotiate Peace, and Technical Delegate of United States to Peace Conference at Paris, 1918-1919; Editor-in-chief, *American Journal of International Law*, 1907; President, American Institute of International Law, 1916; Honorary degree, LL.D, George Washington University, 1911; St. Johns College, 1916; Private and Corporal, Company C, 7th California Inf., U.S. Vols, 1898; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, November 8, 1916; Called to active duty, May 15, 1917, Address: 2 Jackson Place, Washington D.C.

SCOTT, John Reed.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Gettysburg, Penna., September 8, 1869; A.B., Pennsylvania College, 1889; A.M., same, 1892; Litt. D. (Honorary), same, 1915; Admitted to Bar of Penna., 1891; removed (1898) to Pittsburgh becoming member of Law Firm of White, Childs & Scott; member of Bars of Superior and of Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania, U.S. Court, W.D. of Penna., U.S. C.C. of Appeals, 3rd Circuit, and Supreme Court of the United States; County Solicitor, Adams County, Penna. 1894-1898; U.S. Commissioner, E.D. of Penna., 1893-1898; W.D. of Penna., 1900-1907; Captain, A.D.C., 3d Brig., N.G. Penna., 1898-1899; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, June 29, 1918; to active duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., July 11, 1918, and assigned to Division of Military Justice; to Reserva-

tions and Titles Division, Sept. 7, 1918; to General Administration Division, Nov. 9, 1918, and Chief of same, March 26, 1919; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, April 22, 1919; author of 14 Novels, 1906-1919. Publishers: Lippincott (Phila.), Putnam's (N.Y.); Hereditary Member, Society of the Cincinnati, (Penna.). Address: Metropolitan Club, Washington, D.C.

SEARLE, Charles P.

Major; Born at Honesdale, Pa., April 15, 1885; A.B., Amherst College, 1907; Admitted to the Bar of Pennsylvania, 1909, and in practice at Honesdale, Pa.; Member, Nat. Guard, Pa., 1903-1906; Lt., Pa. Res. Mil., 1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 30, 1918; and on duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Died in the service, January 11, 1919; Address: Honesdale, Pa.

SEXTON, William H.

Captain; Born at Chicago, Ill., Mar. 22, 1875; Legal Education obtained in Lake Forest University Law School and in father's office; Admitted to Bar of Illinois, June, 1895; Asst. Corporation Counsel, Chicago, 1897-1902; 1st Asst. Corporation Counsel, 1902-1905; Corporation Counsel, 1911-1914; Firm name, Tolman, Redfield & Sexton. Commissioned, Captain, October 25, 1918; W.R.I. Judge Advocate, Camp Grant; to the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washing-

ton D.C., January 9, 1919; Discharged, January 23, 1919. Address: Chicago, Ill.

SHAW, Henry Bigelow.

Major; Born at Burlington, Vermont, November 30, 1873; Pa. B., University of Vermont, 1896; LL.B., Harvard University, 1900; Practiced at Detroit, Michigan, 1900-1902; Burlington, Vermont, 1902-1917; Prosecuting attorney, Chittenden County, Vermont, 1908-1912; State Senator, Chittenden County, Vermont, 1915-1917; Lecturer on Commercial Law, University of Vermont, 1903-1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, 1917; Honorably discharged, December 31, 1918. Address, Burlington, Vermont.

SHOEMAKER, Murray M.

Major; Born at Saratoga Springs, New York, September 6, 1874; A.B. Yale University, 1896; Legal Education obtained at Albany Law School, Albany, New York, 1898-1899; At that time, no degrees were conferred at the Institution; General practice of the Law at Cincinnati, Ohio; Vice-President, Cincinnati Charter Commission, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1916-1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, June 18, 1918; Ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., June 26, 1918; to Camp MacArthur, Texas, as Camp Judge Advocate, September 1, 1918. Address: 1814 First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SINNOTT, Charles, W.

Captain; Born at New York City, September 18, 1877; A.B., Fordham University, 1896; M.A., same, 1899; LL.B., New York Law School, 1898; General practice of the Law in New York City, at 41 Park Row; President, Municipal Commission, four years; Acting City Judge, Mt. Vernon; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, October 21, 1918, ordered to duty at Washington D.C.; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Pike, Arkansas, December 19, 1918.

SLATON, William F.

Captain; Born at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1, 1888; A.B., University of Georgia; LL.B., Atlanta Law School, 1914; In practice of the law at Atlanta, Ga.; 1st Officers' Training Camp, Fort McPherson, June, 1917; 1st Lt., 23rd Inf.; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, October 24, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, 2nd Division, A.E.F., France; Address: Atlanta Ga.

SLOAN, John T.

Major; Born at Columbia South Carolina, April 5, 1889; LL.B., University of Virginia, June, 1913; In general practice at Columbia, S.C.; Officers' Training Camp, Oglethorpe, Ga., May, 1916, Recommended for commission in Cavalry; Second Lieutenant, N.G., June, 1916-June 1917; Officers' Training Camp, Oglethorpe, Ga., June-August 1917; Commissioned, Captain of Infantry; Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, November 21, 1917; Assistant Judge Advocate, 81st Division, American Expeditionary Forces, France. Address: 914 Henderson Street, Columbia, South Carolina.

SMITH, Hugh Carnes.

Major; Born at Trenton, Missouri, April 17, 1873; LL.B., University of Michigan; General practice of the Law at Trenton, Mo., 1894-1904, St. Joseph, Mo., 1905-1911, Kansas City, Mo., since 1911; Prosecuting Attorney, Grundy Co., Mo., 1899-1903; 1st Assistant U.S. Attorney, Western Dist., Mo., 1911-1913; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 19, 1918; Stationed in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., until October, 1918; Embarked for France, October 27, 1918; Arrived at Le Havre, France, November 6, 1918; At Chaumont, November 25, and on duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate, G.H.Q., A.E.F., since that date. Address: 3110 Independence Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri.

SMITH, John Abdiel.

Major; Born at New Castle, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1882; George Washington University, Columbia College, Special Course; LL.B., George Washington University, 1907; Completed work for degree of LL.M., Special Attorney, Bureau of Corporations, 1907-1909; Agent and Attorney, General Land Office in State of Colorado, 1909-1910; In charge of public land matters in Alaska for Interior Department, assisting in indictment and trial of Alaska coal land conspiracy cases, 1910-1912; attorney for General Land Office, states of Utah and Idaho, headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah, 1912-1915; For States of Wyoming, South Dakota, and Nebraska, headquarters at Cheyenne, Wyoming, 1915-1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Corps, the office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; Reported August 15, 1918. Address:

1010 North Jefferson Street, New Castle, Pennsylvania.

SMITH, Lucius Meriwether.

Major; Born at Winchester, Kentucky, November 16, 1877; Central University of Kentucky, 1895-1896; Centre College, 1896-1897; LL.B. Central University of Kentucky, 1899; Admitted to the Kentucky Bar, 1899; Practiced in various counties of Kentucky and in Los Angeles, California; City attorney, Harrodsburg, Kentucky, 1904-1907; member of House of Representatives of Kentucky, 1914-1918; Kentucky State Senate, 1917-1922, Lecturer, College of Law, University of Kentucky; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 19, 1918. Address: Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

SMITH, Mendel L.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Smithville, South Carolina, July 5, 1870; Educated at Wofford College and The Citadel, Military College of South Carolina; Legal education obtained at the University of Virginia; In general practice of the Law at Camden, S.C.; Member, House of Representatives of South Carolina, 14 years; Speaker of House, 8 years; Circuit Judge, 5th Judicial District of South Carolina, 4 years; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, November 14, 1917, and stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S.C. with 11th Division; To Camp Meade, August 5, 1918; Attended War College, September, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, October 4, 1918; To G.H.Q., A.E.F., France, January 21, 1919. Address: Camden, South Carolina.

After his JAGD service, Mendel L. Smith returned to Camden where he resumed his legal career. He was involved as a defense counsel in several high profile cases, including the trial of Edmond Bigham of Florence County, who was prosecuted for murdering his entire family.

Smith later served as an associate justice on the South Carolina Supreme Court. Smith was a highly acclaimed orator, and gave thousands of speeches to civic and fraternal groups.⁵⁰

SMITH, Oscar C.

Lieutenant Colonel: Born in Sullivan County, Indiana, January 1, 1876; Educated at Ewing College, Illinois; Admitted to practice, Supreme Court of Illinois, April 9, 1913; city attorney, Benton, Illinois, 1907-1913; Corporation Counsel, 1913 until entry into service; Assistant States Attorney, Franklin County, Illinois, 1913-1915; Private, Co. C, 22nd U.S. Vols., August 3, 1895; Artificer, Co. C, 5th Ill. Vols., 1898; Sergeant, Co. L, 30th U.S. Vols., 1899-1900; Captain, U.S. Inf., 4th Ill. N.G., 1913-1917; Acting Judge Advocate, 12th Provisional Division, Camp Wilson, Texas, four months; Assistant Judge Advocate, 33rd Division, September 25, 1917; Commissioned Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, November 19, 1917; Judge Advocate, 90th Division, March 8, 1918 of the 37th Division, January 18, 1919; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, November 11, 1918; In command at Mamey, France, during St. Mihiel offensive, being the second line of defense in the sector occupied by the 90th Division; Under the barrage of gas shells and gassed. Address: 307 North Commercial Avenue, Benton, Illinois.

SMITHY, Marvin.

Captain; Born at Lodore, Virginia, March 19, 1879; A.B., Randolph-Macon College (Va.), 1896; A.M., same, 1898; Admitted to the Virginia Bar, June, 1903; Commonwealth Attorney, Brunswick Co., Va., Feb. 27, 1917- July 12, 1913; 2nd Lieut., Motor Transport Service, Q.M.C., July 12, 1918; 1st Lieut., Q.M.C., August 13, 1918, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla.; Captain, Judge Advocate, November 5, 1918; Assistant and Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Funston, Kansas; Transferred to the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., and assigned to the Clemency section of the Disciplinary Division. Address: Lawrenceville, Virginia.

SNYDER, George C.

First Lieutenant; Born at Westhope, Ohio, January 9, 1889; A.B., and LL.B., Ohio State University, 1912; In practice of the Law at Delaware, Ohio; District Attorney, 2 terms, 1916-1921; Member of Bar of United States Supreme Court, Court of Claims and District Court; Enlisted, November 4, 1918; Sergeant, November 10, 1918; Battalion Sergeant Major, December 1, 1918; Regimental Sergeant Major, February 1, 1919; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, March 11, 1919, and on duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.. Address: 196 West Lincoln Avenue, Delaware, Ohio.

SPILLER, R.K.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born in Russell County, Virginia, June 30, 1878; educated in High School at Wytheville, Virginia; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1892-1896;

Legal Education at New York University, 1909-1910; University of Virginia, 1910-1911; General practice at Roanoke, Virginia; Firm, Spiller & Burks; Second Virginia Volunteers, 1898; First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, 1899; First Lieutenant, 26th Infantry, 1901; Retired, 1908; Served in Philippine Campaign, 1899-1901; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, August 25, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, National Army, February 15, 1918; Served as Assistant to Judge Advocate General, Executive Officer, Judge Advocate General's Office, and as Judge Advocate, 10th Division; To the Office of the Acting Judge Advocate General, American Expeditionary Forces, France, January 21, 1919. Address: Roanoke, Virginia.

SPRAGUE, Victor Deforest.

Major; Born in Eaton County, Michigan, November 21, 1869; LL.B., University of Michigan, 1892; General practice of Law at Cheboygan, Michigan; Prosecuting Attorney, Cheboygan, Michigan, 8 years; President, Cheboygan County Bar Association; Vice-President, First National Bank; Director, Cheboygan County Savings Bank; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 10, 1918; Ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., and assigned to War Laws and Library Division; to War College, General Staff, November 9, 1918; to Division of Military Justice, December 11, 1918. Address: Cheboygan, Michigan.

STAINBACK, Ingram Macklin.

Major; Born at Somerville, Tennessee, May 12, 1883; A.B., Princeton University,

1907; J.D., University of Chicago, 1912; General practice of Law at Honolulu, 1912-1914; Attorney General of Hawaii, 1914-1918; Member of Territorial Board of Health, 1914-1918; of Public Utilities Commission, 1919; Judge Advocate, Hawaiian National Guard, 1915-1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, National Guard in Federal service, November 8, 1917; On duty at Honolulu, Hawaii. Address: Honolulu, Hawaii.

After his JAGD service, Ingram Macklin Stainback returned to private practice in Hawaii. Stainback subsequently was the ninth Governor of the Territory of Hawaii. He served from 1942 to 1951 when he left office to accept an appointment as an associate judge on the Hawaii Supreme Court. When Hawaii began exploring statehood, Stainback argued against it. In his view, a Commonwealth status similar to that of Puerto Rico was preferable, as Hawaiians would benefit by avoiding federal personal income tax. Stainback died in Honolulu on April 12, 1961.⁵¹

STALLINGS, A. R.

Major; Born at Medley, West Virginia, July 20, 1867; Educated at West Virginia University; Student at law in the office of hon. B.A. Richmond, Cumberland, Md.; B.C.L., University of West Virginia, 1896; Engaged in general practice at Davis, W. Va., 1897-1907; Parson, W. Va., 1907-1918; Special Counsel for Western Maryland Railway Co.; Member of West Virginia Legislature, 1907-9; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, March 25, 1918. Address: Parson, West Virginia.

See photograph page 81.



AEF military identity card issued to Major Victor E. Ruehl

STANLEY, Edward O.

Major; Born at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts; A.B., Princeton University, 1906; LL.B., Columbia University, 1909; Editor, Columbia Law Review, 1908; Admitted, New York Attorney and Counselor, 1909; New Jersey Attorney, 1910; Counselor, 1913; General practice at Newark, New Jersey, 1910 to date; Member of Firm of Pitney, Hardin & Skinner since 1914; City Counsel, East Orange, New Jersey, 1915-1916; Lecturer, New Jersey Law School, on Partnership, Agency and Constitutional Law, 1910-1913; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, October 29, 1918; To duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., in the Division of Military Justice, November 6, 1918. Address: 40 Hawthorne Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey.

STETTINIUS, John Longworth.

Major; Born at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 31, 1882; A.B. (cum laude), Harvard University, 1903 as of 1904; A.M., same, 1904; LL.B., same, 1907; Member of Law Firm of Worthington, Strong, and Stettinius, Cincinnati, Ohio; Cincinnati Home Guard, 1916; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, June 22, 1918; Assistant Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Funston, Kansas, July 10, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, 10th Division, August 10, 1918. Address: 44 Wiggins Block, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STEVENSON, T.D.

Captain; Born at Rising Sun, Indiana, July 6, 1887; Educated at the University of Wisconsin; LL.B., Indiana Law School, 1908; General practice of Law at Indianapolis, Indiana; Deputy Prosecuting At-

torney, Marion County, Indiana, January 1, 1915-December 29, 1917; City Attorney, Indianapolis, January 1-August 20, 1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Department, Ind. N.G., July 1917; Drafted into Federal service with rank as Captain, August 20, 1918. Address: 122 East 32nd St., Indianapolis, Indiana.

STEWART, Redmond C.,

Major; Born October 4, 1873; A.B., Johns Hopkins University, 1892; LL.B., Maryland University Law School; General practice of Law, 1894-1917; Member of House of Delegates of Maryland, 1900-1901; Troop A, Maryland National Guard, 1895-1902; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, July 29, 1917. Address: Eccleston P.O., Baltimore City, Maryland.

STEWART, Roscoe.

Major; Born at Winfield, Kansas, October 16, 1887; A.B., Drury College, 1908; A.M., same, 1913; LL.B., Harvard University, 1912; In practice of Law at Springfield, Missouri; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, October 15, 1918; Assigned to duty in the War Risk Division, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.. Address: 41 West 44th Street, New York City.

STIMSON, Henry L.

Colonel; Born at New York City, September 21, 1867; Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., 1880-4; A.B., Yale University,

1888; A.M., Harvard, 1889; LL.B., Harvard, 1889-90; Member of Law Firms of Root & Clarke; Root, Howard, Winthrop & Stimson; Winthrop & Stimson (since 1901); United States District Attorney, 1906-1909; Special Assistant to Attorney General of the United States, 1909-10, during which convicted New York Central and other roads of rebating, Sugar Trust of weighing frauds and rebating, C.W. Morse of banking frauds, etc.; Secretary of War, 1911-1913; New York National Guard, Squadron A, 1898-1907; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, May 22, 1917-August 27, 1917, and served during that period as member of the Intelligence Section, General Staff, War College; Lieutenant Colonel, Field Artillery, 305 F.A.N.A., August 27, 1917; Colonel, Field Artillery, 31 F.A., July 30, 1918; Served in American Expeditionary Forces from December, 1917-August, 1918. Address: 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

Henry Lewis Stimson served as Governor-General of the Philippines under President Calvin Coolidge, Secretary of State under President Herbert Hoover, and Secretary of War under Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. Stimson died on October 20, 1950.

See photograph page 215.

STINESS, Henry W.

Major; Born at Providence, Rhode Island, June 9, 1880; Educated at Brown University, University of Chicago, and Northwestern University Law Schools; In practice of Law at Providence, Rhode Island; Clerk, Superior Court of Rhode Island, 1900-1908; Member of Battery

A, R.I.N.G.; At date of transfer to Judge Advocate General's Department was Captain, Q.M.C., Constructing Q.M. at Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, November 6, 1917; Judge Advocate, 41st Division, later the 1st Depot Division, 1st Corps, A.E.F., later Judge Advocate of Replacement Division, A.E.F., France. Address: 151 Irving Place, Providence, Rhode Island.

STOCKTON, Richard G.

1st Lieutenant; Born Winston-Salem, N.C., February 12, 1892; A.B., University of North Carolina, 1911; LL.B., Columbia University, 1913; Prosecuting Attorney, City Court, Winston-Salem, N.C., January, 1917-June 1918; Member of law firm Eller & Stockton; Private, Hqrs. Detach., Limited Service; to Judge Advocate's Office, Camp Sevier, S.C., June 13 to August 21, 1918; Commissioned, 1st Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, September 21, 1918; Assigned to Judge Advocate's Office, Camp Wheeler, Ga. Address: Winston-Salem, N.C.

After World War I, Richard Gordon Stockton became a prominent banker in North Carolina. He joined Wachovia Bank and Trust Company in 1922 and became its Chairman of the Board in 1951. Stockton died at the age of 68 and is buried in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.⁵²

STODDARD, Richard Cross.

Major; Born at Reno, Nevada, September 3, 1876; Educated at the University of Nevada; Admitted to State and Federal Courts of California, 1903; Attorney General,



Lieutenant Colonel Edwin O. Saunders

State of Nevada, 1907-1910; Judge of the State District Courts, 1915-1918; Resigned March, 1918, to accept commission; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, February 27, 1918; Ordered to active duty as Assistant Judge Advocate, Headquarters, 92nd Division, Camp Funston, Kansas, March 12, 1918; Judge Advocate, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1918; Appointed Chairman, Board of Inquiry, Conscientious Objectors in Army, June 1, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, Headquarters, Base Section No. 3, S.O.S., American Expeditionary Forces, June 25, 1918; On duty in London, England, February 6, 1919. Address: 415 Ridge Street, Reno, Nevada.

While serving as Chairman, Board of Inquiry, Conscientious Objectors in the Army, Major Stoddard headed the investigation into the court-martial of forty-five

soldiers, all Mennonites, who refused to wear Army uniforms because they claimed status as conscientious objectors. Found guilty, the men were sentence to confinement at hard labor for life.

Richard Stoddard died when he jumped from the fifth floor of a sanatorium located in Saint Helena, California, on July 19, 1925. His mental health had deteriorated and Stoddard took his own life.⁵³

STOLL, Philip H.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Little Rock, South Carolina, November 5, 1874; A.B., A.M., Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, 1897; Admitted to the Bar of South Carolina, 1901; General practice at Kingstree, South Carolina; Firm, Stoll, Stoll and Bryan; Circuit Solicitor, Third Judicial Circuit, South Carolina, 1908-1917; Resigned to enter military service; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, September 4, 1917; Ordered to active duty, Northeastern Department, October 1, 1917; to Camp Devens, Mass., as Judge Advocate, 12th Division, July 30, 1918. Address: Kingstree, South Carolina.

After his World War I service, Philip Henry Stoll returned to South Carolina. He served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1919 to 1923. In 1931, Stoll was elected as a judge in South Carolina's Third Judicial Circuit. He served until retiring in 1946. Philip Stoll died in Columbia on October 29, 1958.

STONE, John H.

Born at Boston, Massachusetts, August 22, 1881; A.B., Harvard University, 1904; LL.B., same, 1907; In general practice of Law at 79 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.; Member of Mass. Legislature, 1913; First Motor Corps Mass. State Guard, including Officers' Training School, 1917-1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 27, 1918; on duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., until October 29, 1918; Embarked overseas, November 10, 1918; Arrived via Liverpool, at Tours, November 25, 1918; at General Headquarters, Chaumont, December 2, 1918; Ordered to Tours, December 13, 1918; Ordered to Paris, December 15, 1918; Acting Judge Advocate, District of Paris (Lieutenant Colonel, M.W. Howze, District Judge Advocate) 21st December, 1918. Address: 27 Windsor Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

STOVER, John S.

Major; Born at Burlington, Wisconsin, May 20, 1883; A.B., University of Michigan, 1905; LL.B., Marquette University, 1907; Member of Law Firm of Stover and Stover, Wells Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Specialized in Admiralty Law for 7 years; Harbor Commission, Milwaukee, 3 years; Special Agent, U.S. Department of Justice at Milwaukee, March 22, 1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, and ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., September 21, 1918; Judge Advocate, War-time Affairs, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey (covering Port of New York), November, 1918. Address: Wells Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

STREETER, Wallace.

First Lieutenant; Born at Belvedere, Illinois, November 12, 1883; law Department, University of Michigan, 1902-1903; LL.B., John Marshall Law School, Chicago, 1907; Law Firm of Jennings & Streeter, Chicago; Secretary to Corporation Counsel, Chicago, 1905-1907; Special Assistant Attorney General of Illinois, 1913-1916; Secretary to U.S. Senate Committee on State Department Expenditures, 1917-1918; Commissioned First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, October 25, 1918; Discharged, January 11, 1919. Address: 2111 Greenleaf Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

STRODE, Aubrey Ellis.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at "Kenmore" Amherst, Virginia, October 2, 1873; Educated at the University of Mississippi, 1889-90; Washington & Lee University, 1890-92; University of Virginia, 1894-95, and 1898; Legal education obtained at the Law School of the University of Virginia, 1895 and 1898; Admitted to the Bar of Virginia, 1899; Supreme Court of the United States, 1909; State Senator of Virginia, 1906-1912, 1916-1920; In general practice in offices at Lynchburg and Amherst, Virginia; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, April 23, 1918; Ordered to active duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., May 16, 1918; to duty in the Office of the Acting Judge Advocate General, American Expeditionary Forces, France, January 21, 1919; Lieutenant Colonel, 1919. Address: Amherst, Virginia.

Aubrey Ellis Strode died on May 17, 1946. He was 72 years old.

STRONG, George Veazey.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Chicago, Illinois, March 14, 1880; Cadet, U.S. Military Academy, 1900-1904; LL.B. Northwestern School of Law, 1916; Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain, 6th Cavalry, June 15, 1904-May 14, 1917; Major, Judge Advocate (Regular Army), May 15, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate (temporary), March 10, 1918; Acting Judge Advocate, 13th Provisional Division, November 25, 1916 – January 31, 1917; Judge Advocate, 91st Division, September 5, 1917 – August 9, 1918; Troop Movement Office, G-3, 4th Corps, September 9, 1918; Chief, Troop Movement Section, G-3, 2nd Army, September 25, 1918; Chief, Embarkation Section, G-1, S.O.S., A.E.F., November 26, 1918. Address: c/o War Department.

George Veazey Strong was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his exceptionally meritorious service in the AEF. His citation reads in part:

While on staff duty with Headquarters, 4th Army Corps and Headquarters, 2d Army, American Expeditionary Forces, Lieutenant Colonel Strong was in charge of all troop movements preparatory to the St. Mihiel attack and immediately following this attack, and was also in charge of all troop movements from the 4th Army Corps in the Toul sector to the Argonne front. By his tireless energy, keen foresight, and sound judgment he perfected the multifarious duties whereby all of these movements were carried to successful completion.⁵⁴

Strong remained on active duty after World War I and during World War II, served as Deputy Chief of Staff for Intel-

ligence. He retired as a major general in 1945 and died on January 10, 1946. Strong was 65 years old.

STUART, Theodore M., Jr.

Captain; Born at Charlton, Iowa, June 21, 1883; A.B. University of Denver, 1904; LL.B., University of Michigan, 1906; Assistant General Solicitor, Colorado and Southern Ry. Co., and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R.R. Co., at Denver, 1912-1917; Assistant Attorney General, Colorado, 1911-1912; General practice at 609 Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco, 1919; Major, Judge Advocate, 1st Brigade, Iowa National Guard; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, November 1, 1918 and ordered to duty at the Headquarters, Western Department, San Francisco, as War Risk Judge Advocate and Assistant to the Department Judge Advocate. Address: 14 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.

Theodore "Ted" Mallory Stuart, Jr. played football (end and halfback) at the University of Michigan and later coached football at the Colorado School of Mines. Ted Stuart died in California on January 14, 1946.⁵⁵

SUGARMAN, George.

First Lieutenant; Born at Omaha, Nebraska, November 20, 1890; University of Michigan, 1910-1911; Occidental College, Los Angeles, California, 1911-1912; LL.B., Creighton College of Law, Omaha, Nebraska; Second Officers' Training Camp, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, August – November 27, 1917; Second Lieutenant, 10th Infantry, U.S. Army, November 27,

1917 – September 6, 1918; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, September 6, 1918 and assigned to duty as Judge Advocate, Coast Artillery Training Center, Fort Monroe, Virginia. Address: Omaha, Nebraska.

SUTPHIN, Dudley V.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Dayton, Ohio, October 25, 1875; A.B., Yale University, 1897; LL.B., University of Cincinnati, 1900; In practice of law at Cincinnati since 1900; Present Firm: DeCamp & Sutphin; was one of cooperation counsel for Cincinnati, two years; Served as Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati for short term of office; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's reserve Corps, July 17, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, October 23, 1918; after two months' service at Hdqrs, Central Dept., ordered to San Antonio, Texas, and acted as Assistant Judge Advocate in two of the Houston riot trials, and as a Trial Judge Advocate in the final, covering a period of seven and a half months. When relieved from that duty, joined 83rd Division as Judge Advocate; A.E.F., France. Address: Traction Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

For more on Sutphin, *see* Chapter 2, *Judge Advocates in the United States, supra*.

Sutphin left the Army in August 1919 and returned to Cincinnati where he practiced law until his retirement in 1921. He suffered from tuberculosis and died on May 18, 1926.⁵⁶

SWAN, Joseph R.

Major; Born at Joliet, Illinois, August 3, 1873; A.B., Yale University, 1895; LL.B., Harvard University, 1898; Admitted to practice in the State of New York, 1898; Firm name: Swan, Moore & Danforth, New York City; Editor, "Swan's Treatise on Practice and Procedure in the State of Ohio"; Connecticut State Guard, one and a one-half years; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 5, 1918, and stationed in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., September-October, 1918; to the Office of the Judge Advocate, G.H.Q., A.E.F., France, December, 1918. Address: 29 Liberty Street, New York City.

SWIFT, Herman H.

Major; Born at Columbus, Georgia, March 30, 1880; A.B., University of Virginia, 1900; LL.B., University of Georgia, 1903; Solicitor, City Court of Columbus, Georgia, 1904-1909; General Counsel, Georgia Home Insurance Company; Member of Georgia Legislature 1913-1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 10, 1918, and ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; to Staff Class, War Plans Division, General Staff, November, 1918; to Judge Advocate General's Office, December, 1918. Address: Columbus, Georgia.

SWIGGETT, Samuel E.

First Lieutenant; Born at Carrollton, Mo., September 10, 1887; A.B. and LL.B., University of Missouri; Admitted to Missouri Bar, June, 1913; In practice at Kansas City, Mo.; Attorney, Legal Div., Bureau of War

Risk Insurance, January – November 1, 1918; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, October 31, 1918; W. R.I. Judge Advocate, J.A.G.O.; Honorably discharged, January 29, 1919.

TAYLOR, Daniel.

Major; Born at Verona, Mississippi, August 6, 1880; A.B., University of Arkansas, 1900; LL.B., Cumberland University, Tennessee, 1906; General Practice of the Law since that date; Assistant Attorney General of Arkansas, 1907-1909; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, June 20, 1918, and ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington D.C.; To the office of the Acting Judge Advocate General, A. E. F., Chaumont, France, September 20, 1918. Address 617 W. 2nd Avenue, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

TAYLOR, Orville J.

Major; Born at Sioux City, Ia., Sept. 8, 1885; LL.B., Northwestern University, Ill., 1908; Professor of Law of Private Corporations, Chicago Law School; Firm, Taylor, Miller & Davidson, Chicago; Member of Chicago, Ill., and of American Bar Associations; 1st Reg. Cav., Ill. N.G., 1 year; Capt., Cav., 1st Fort Sheridan Training Camp, Aug. 15, 1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, November 22, 1917; Judge Advocate, 86th Division, A. E. F., France; Honorably discharged, January 1919.

TAYLOR, William.

Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army; Born in Anderson County, Tennessee, February 12, 1868; A.B., Grant University, Tennessee, 1892; Law Student in the office of Hon. James A. Fowler, Clinton, Tennessee, 1894 and of Campbell County, 1898; Captain, 4th Tenn. Vol. Inf., 1898-1899; First Lieutenant, 25th U.S. Inf. 1901-1902; First Lieutenant, 10th Inf. 1902-1911; Assistant in Office of the Judge Advocate General, August, 1915-May, 1917; Major, Judge Advocate, U.S. Army, May 15, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel Judge Advocate (Emergency) August 5, 1917.

TEARE, Charles C.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born in McLean County Illinois, November 30, 1857; Graduate of United States Military Academy, 1883; In practice of law in Duluth, Minnesota from 1888-1918, except two years in the south and six months in U.S. Volunteers in 1898 during the Spanish-American war; commissioned, Major Judge Advocate, N. A., January 14 1918, to rank from December 16, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel Judge Advocate, October 26 1918; With A. E. F., France, since May 17, 1918; Headquarters, 4th Division; Address: 304 60th Avenue E., Duluth, Minnesota.

THOMPSON, Woodward Wade.

Major; Born in Hardin County, Texas, October 8, 1888; Educated by private instructors; Admitted to practice by Supreme Court of Louisiana, October 2, 1911; In practice of Law at Leesville, La., since that date; Member La. N.G. since May 1904; Commissioned, Major, Judge Ad-

vocate General's Reserve Corps, August 23, 1917; Assigned to duty as Division Judge Advocate, 39th Division and served in that capacity until the Division was dissolved; Assigned to command 39th Division, Cadre, November 27, 1918; Muster out, January 23, 1919. Address: Leesville, Louisiana.

THURSTON, Edward S.

Lieut. Colonel; Born at New York City, Aug. 8, 1876; A.B. Harvard University, 1898; A.M., same 1900; LL.B. (cum laude), same, 1901; Editor-in-Chief, Harvard Law Review; Practice law in New York City, 1901-1906; Instructor of Law, Indiana University, 1906; Assistant Professor and Professor of Law, George Washington University, 1906-1910; Professor of Law, University of Illinois, 1910-1911; Professor of Law, University of Minnesota, 1911-1919; Professor of Law, Yale University, 1919; Author, Case Book on Quasi-Contracts, 1916; R.O.T.C., Fort Snelling, Minn., May 15-Aug. 15, 1917; Captain, Inf., National Army, Aug. 15, 1917; 338th Machine Gun Bn., Camp Dodge, Ia., Sept. 1-Nov.15, 1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Department Reserve Corps, November 14, 1917; Detailed to Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, D.C., Nov. 25, 1917; Judge Advocate General's Office, January 25-October 11, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, Oct. 15, 1918, to rank from Oct. 10, 1918; Judge Advocate, A.E.F., North Russia (Exped. to the Murman Coast), January 13, 1919. Address: 911 Southeast 5th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

See photograph page 69.

TILLMAN, Lewis.

Captain; Born at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 3, 1885; LL.B. Vanderbilt University, 1908; R.O.T.C., 1916 – 1917; 26th Inf.; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, November 8, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, 1st Division, A.E.F., France. Address: Nashville, Tenn.

TITTMAN, Charles Trowbridge.

First Lieutenant; Born at Detroit, Michigan, February 7, 1883; B.S., Princeton, 1905; LL.B., Harvard University, 1908; Since January 1, 1912, has practiced in Washington, D.C.; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, Army Service Corps, October 21, 1918; reported for duty, Judge Advocate General's Department, Washington D.C., December 16, 1918; Assistant Camp Judge Advocate, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Virginia, December 20, 1918. Address, 1718 Connecticut Avenue, Washington D.C.

TODD, Hiram Charles.

Major; Born at Saratoga Springs, New York, July 17, 1876; Ph.D., Union college, New York, 1897; Law student in office of Edgar T. Brackett, Saratoga Springs; Admitted to the Bar of the State of New York, 1900; Present Law Firm, Brackett, Todd. Wheat & Wait, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.P.; Private N.G.N.Y., January 16, 1897; Corporal, N.Y. Vols., May 2 1898; Second Lieutenant, N.G.N.Y., 1899; First Lieutenant, N.G.N.Y., May 25, 1900; Captain, aide-de-camp, Feb. 12, 1904; Honorably discharged, June 30, 1911; Commissioned Major, Judge Advocate, September 5, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, 13th

Division, Camp Lewis, Washington; Honorably discharged, December 6, 1918; Address Saratoga Springs, New York.

TRAMMELL, C. M.

First Lieutenant; Born at Lakeland, Fla., July 6, 1886; Ph.B. Emory College, 1907; LL.B., Vanderbilt University, 1909; General Practice of the Law, Lakeland, Fla., 1903-1913; County Judge, Polk County, Fla, 1913-1917; Resumed practice until entry into the service; Graduated, School of Military, Ohio State University, March 28, 1918; Commissioned, Second Lieutenant, March 28, 1918; Squadron Adjutant to August 15, 1918, where became Squadron Commander; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate October 28, 1918, and assigned to duty as Assistant Camp Judge Advocate, Camp McArthur, Texas; To the office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., March 20, 1919. Address: Lakeland Fla.

TRENT, Grant T.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born in Hancock County, Tenn., Aug. 16 1869; Judge, Court of First Instance, Philippine Is., July, 1903 – Feb., 1910; Associate Justice, Supreme Court, Feb., 1910 – April, 1917; 2d and 1st Lieuts., 6th U.S. Vol.; 1st Lt., 39th U.S. Vol. Inf.; 1st Lt., 8th U.S. Inf.; commissioned, Major, J.A.G.R.6., November 16, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, July 19, 1918; P.M.G.O., Washington, D.C.

Grant T. Trent was interred in Arlington National Cemetery on December 12, 1943.⁵⁷

TUCKER, Charles C.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Washington, D.C., March 3, 1869; LL.B. and LL.M., Columbian University Law School, 1890; General practice in Washington, since 1897; Reporter, court of Appeals, D.C., 1893 – 1918; Author, 2 Vols. Of Reports, Supreme Court, District of Columbia, and 46 Vols. Of Reports, Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, and Chronological List of English and American Law Books. Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate Generals Reserve Corps, March 15, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, October 25, 1918; on duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C. Address: 2117 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

TURNER, James.

Major; Born at Lansing, Mich., July 18, 1878; A.B., University of Michigan, 1901; LL.B., same, 1904; Law firm of Angell, Boynton, McMillian, Bodman & Turner, Chicago, Ill.; District Attorney for N.Y.C.R.R.Co.; General Attorney, D. & C. Navigation Co.; Detroit Ship Building Co., Packard Motor Car Co.; Attended Plattsburg Camp, summer 1916.; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 18, 1918; To A. E. F., From France to United States, April 11, 1919; Honorable Discharged, April 14, 1919.

TURNER, Hubert J.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Madison, Ohio, October 4, 1879; A.B. and A.M., Hiram College; Ph.D., Wooster University; LL.B., Cleveland Law School; In practice of Law at Cleveland since 1900; Firm: Turney, Olds & Sipe; Member of the Bar of

the Supreme Court of the United States, the Bar of the Republic of France, and the Bar of the Kingdom of Belgium; Served in the 5th Infantry, Ohio National Guard, 1899-1912; Judge Advocate General of the State of Ohio when Selective Service Act was passed and became Provost Marshal General for that State; Drafted into Federal service as Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate General's Department, N.G., August 5, 1917; Judge Advocate, 37th Division, Camp Sherman, Illinois, and with that Division in the American Expeditionary Forces in France; At the signing of the Armistice was appointed Judge Advocate, II Army Corps. Address: 10601 Drexel Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

TYSON, John A.

Major; Born at Denmark, Tennessee, December 12, 1873; B.S., S.W.B (now Union) University, Jackson Tenn., 1894; LL.B., Cumberland University, Tenn., 1897; In general practice of the Law in Jackson, Tenn., for hire, years after graduation; at Greenwood, Miss., continuously since that date; Member, Tennessee Legislature, 1903-1905; Member Mississippi Legislature, 1908-1910; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, July 1st 1918; Ordered to active duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., and assigned to the Division of Military Justice; Assigned to the Office of the Director of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic, General Staff, January 10th 1919. Address: Greenwood, Mississippi.



Secretary of War L. Stimson (left) served as a major in the JAGD in World War I.

ULLMAN, Moses M.

Major; Born at Natchez, Miss. Aug. 6, 1875; Admitted to Bar of Alabama, 1894; Asst. City Attorney, Birmingham, Ala., 1911 - 1916; City Attorney, Jan. 1916 - July, 1918.; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 9, 1918; To France, October 18th as Judge Advocate, 6th Division; Returned to U.S., March 1, 1919; Judge Advocate, Camp Pike.

Moses Ullman was a partner in the firm of Leader & Ullman in Birmingham, Alabama from 1920 until his death in 1930.

UTTERBACK, W. E.

Major; Born at Chapel Hill, Mississippi, October 1, 1874; B. S., Mississippi A. and M. College, 1894; LL.B., University of Mississippi, 1897; General practice at Durant, Oklahoma, 1901; First Lieutenant, First Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, May-December, 1898; Second Lieutenant, 40th Volunteer Infantry, August, 1899-February, 1900; First Lieutenant, February 1900-June, 1901; Commissioned Major, Judge Advocate, September 21, 1918.

William E. Utterback died in Sherman, Texas on September 18, 1950. He was 75 years old.

VANDIVER, Almuth C.

Major; Born at Gadsden, Alabama, June 21, 1879; B.S. Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama, 1898; LL.B., New York University, 1904; Deputy Assistant District Attorney, New York County, 1904-1908; Counsel of New York County Medical Society, 1908-1913; Member of Law

Firm of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, 1913 to date; Alabama National Guard, 1895-1898; Major, Ordnance, New York Guard, 1918; Commissioned Major Judge Advocate, September 12, 1918; Honorably discharged, January 8, 1919; Address: 37 Wall Street, New York City.

Almuth Cunningham Vandiver died in Norwalk, Connecticut on June 21, 1931 when he was "stricken suddenly after dinner." Vandiver was 52 years old at the time of his death.⁵⁸

VAN RODEN, Edward Leroy.

Captain; Born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1892; LL.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1915; In practice of Law at Daily, Delaware County, and at Philadelphia, Penna.; First Officers' Training Camp, Fort Niagara, May 11, 1917; First Lieutenant, Q. M. C., February 26, 1918; Captain, Judge Advocate, October 16, 1918; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Meade, Maryland, October 20, 1918.

E. Leroy Van Roden returned to active duty in 1942. He took part in the Normandy invasion on June 6, 1944 and, after the cessation of hostilities, participated in the Nuremberg war crimes trials. Van Roden was promoted to brigadier general in the Pennsylvania National Guard in 1972. He died on July 19, 1973.⁵⁹

VESTAL, Meade.

Major; Born at Noblesville, Indiana, November 29, 1866; Educated at Noblesville, High School; LL.B., University of Michigan, 1888; Twenty-four years in general practice; Six years Judge of the Circuit

Court, 24th Judicial Circuit, Indiana; Second Lieutenant, Infantry, Indiana National Guard, three years; Colonel and Military Secretary to Governor Ralston, Indiana, two years; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, July 25, 1918; Ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., August 10, 1918; [Camp Judge Advocate,] Camp Cody, New Mexico, September – December, 1918; Camp [Judge Advocate,] Humphreys, Virginia, December 17, 1918.

After leaving active duty, Vestal returned to Noblesville, where he was a prominent lawyer and member of the local community.⁶⁰

WALDEN, Austin T.

Captain; Born at Fort Valley, Georgia, April 12, 1885; A.B., Atlanta University, 1907; LL.B., University of Michigan, 1911; Admitted to Supreme Court of Michigan, 1911; To the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals of Georgia, 1912; In practice of the Law at Macon, Georgia, 1912-1917; Officers' Training Camp, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, July-October, 1917; Commanded Infantry Company, November 4, 1917 – June 15, 1918; Regimental Censor, 365th Infantry, June – September, 1918; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, November 15, 1918, and ordered to duty as Assistant Judge Advocate, 92nd Division. Address: 142 Vienna Street, Fort Valley, Georgia.

Thomas Walden was the second African American lawyer to serve as a judge advocate. He joined Major Adam Patterson in the 92nd Division in World War I. For more on Walden, *see* Chapter 3, *Judge Advocates in England and France, supra*.

Walden died on July 2, 1965, in Atlanta, Georgia.⁶¹

See photograph page 53.

WALLACE, Arthur Thomas.

Major; Born at Des Moines, Iowa, March 28, 1888; LL.B., University of Iowa, 1910; In general practice of Law at Des Moines; Firm of Strock, Wallace, and McConlogue; Assistant County Attorney, Polk County, Iowa, January 1915-October, 1917; Voluntarily inducted in the Service, October 1, 1917; Chief Clerk, Office of the Division Judge Advocate, 88th Division; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, January 14, 1918, and assigned as Assistant Division Judge Advocate, 88th Division, [A.E.F.], France; Arrived overseas with Division, Aug. 31, 1918. Address 5035 Grand Blvd, Chicago, Ill.

WALLACE, George Seldon.

Lieutenant Colonel; born at Greenwood, Albermarle Co., Virginia, September 6, 1897; LL.B. University of West Virginia, 1897; Admitted to the Bar of West Virginia, 1897, and in practice at Huntington, W. Va., except when in military service; Prosecuting Attorney, Cabell County, W. Va., 1905-1908; Second Lieutenant, 2nd W. Va., [U.S.V.], June, 1898; First Lieutenant, November 1898; Mustered out of the U. S. services, July 10, 1899; Officer in W. Va. N. G., 1900-Nov. 1916, in the grades of Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain, and Lieutenant Colonel; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, November 8, 1916, and ordered to active duty, May 1, 1919; Lieutenant Colonel, N. A., Febru-

ary 13, 1918. Address: Huntington, West Virginia.

Wallace was the prosecutor in the military commission that tried Mary Harris Jones, better known as "Mother Jones," and forty-seven other civilians, in West Virginia in March 1913. The military tribunal convened to try these individuals was unique in legal history, as it was the only military commission to be convened by a state governor. For more on Wallace and the trial of Mother Jones, see EDWARD M. JONES, *THE COURT-MARTIAL OF MOTHER JONES* (1995). See also, Fred L. Borch, *The Trial by Military Commission of Mother Jones*, *LORE OF THE CORPS* 271-273 (2019).

See photograph back cover.

WAMBAUGH, Eugene, Colonel.

Born near Brookville, Ohio, February 29, 1856; A. B. Harvard University, 1880; Admitted to the Bar of Ohio in 1880; In general practice at Cincinnati, 1880-1889; Professor in Law School of the University of Iowa, 1889-1892; Professor in Law School of Harvard University since 1892; Author of *The Study of Cases, Cases on Agency, Cases on Insurance, Cases on Constitutional Law, Guide to the Articles of War*, etc.; Special Attorney, U. S. Bureau of Corporations, 1908-1912; Special Counsel for war problems, U. S. Department of State, 1914; U. S. member international commission under treaty with Peru since 1915; Honorary LL.D., State University of Iowa, 1902, Western Reserve University, 1908, and Dartmouth, 1908; Commissioned Major, November 18, 1916, Judge Advocate General's Section, Officers' Reserve Corps, November 8, 1916;

Called into active duty July 3, 1917, and ordered to report at Headquarters, Northeastern Department; Ordered to Judge Advocate General's Office, Washington, D. C., September 13, 1917, and placed in charge of Constitutional and International Law Division; Lieutenant Colonel, N. A., February 13, 1918; Colonel, July 19, 1918. Address: 23 Berkeley Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

WARREN, Charles B.

Colonel; Born at Bay City, Mich., April 10, 1870; Ph.B., University of Michigan, 1891; LL.B., Detroit College of Law, 1893; A.M., University of Michigan, 1916; Member of the firm of Warren, Cady, Ladd & Hill, [Detroit, Mich.]; Represented the United States before Joint High Commission to adjudicate the claims of British subjects, in re Bering Sea Controversy, 1896 – 7; Counsel for United States before Permanent Court at the Hague in the Canadian Fisheries Arbitration between United States and Great Britain, 1910; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, July 5, 1917; Assigned to the Provost Marshal General's Office; Lieutenant Colonel, February 13, 1918; Colonel, July 19, 1918; In France and England on classification and exemption of Americans there, three months; Discharged; February 18, 1919. Address, Detroit, Mich.

Charles Beecher Warren was a distinguished lawyer and diplomat. He represented the United States as associate counsel in hearings before the joint high commission for the Bering Sea controversy with Great Britain.



Charles B. Warren was U.S. Ambassador to Japan from 1921 to 1922 and U.S. Ambassador to Mexico in 1924. He was twice nominated to be U.S. Attorney General.

During World War I, he was assigned as tJAG Crowder's Chief of Staff while Crowder was Provost Marshal General. In that capacity, Colonel Warren formulated and directed regulations administering the Selective Service Act.

After the war, Warren served as the legal advisor to the U.S. delegation at the Paris Peace Conference. President Warren G. Harding appointed him to be U.S. Ambassador to Japan in 1921 and Warren later served as U.S. Ambassador to Mexico in 1924. President Calvin Coolidge twice nominated Warren to be U.S. Attorney General but he was never confirmed because of a political dispute between the Senate and Coolidge.

Warren died in Gross Pointe, Michigan on February 3, 1936. He is buried in Detroit.⁶²

See photograph page 219.

WATKINS, Royall R.

Captain; Born at Athens, Texas, March 11, 1885; Trinity University, Waxahachie, Tex., 1902-1904; Yale University, 1904-1906; Law School, University of Texas, 1906-1908; Admitted to the Bar of Texas, 1908; First Assistant Corporation Counsel, City of Dallas, Tex., 1917-1918; Dist. Supt., Bureau of War Risk Insurance, States of Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, January 1-October 25, 1918; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, October 25, 1918; War Risk Judge Advocate, Camp Travis, Texas. Address: 1002 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

WEAKLEY, Ewell T.

Major; Born at Dyersburg, Tenn., April 11, 1887; LL.B., Cumberland University, 1909; Admitted to practice by Supreme Court of Tennessee, 1909, and in practice in Dyersburg, Tenn.; Firm, Weakley & Greer; City Attorney, Dyersburg, 1915 – 1916; Entered Regular Army at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Jan. 11, 1918 as Army Field Clerk, Office of the Department Judge Advocate; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, Aug. 30, 1918; Major, October 10, 1918; Judge Advocate, Camp Sherman; Trans. To Hoboken, November 19, 1918; Discharged, January 8, 1919. Address: Dyersburg, Tenn.

WEBB, Vanderbilt.

Captain; Born at New York City April 23, 1891; Educated at Groton School and at Balliol College; A.B., Yale University, 1913; LL.B., Harvard University, 1916; With Law Firm of Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland, 31 Nassau St., New York City; Enlisted, August 25, 1917; Battalion Sergeant Major, same date; Regimental Sergeant Major, March 5, 1918; Captain, May 9, 1918; Sailed for France with Headquarters, 42d Div., October 18, 1917; Hdqrs., 1st Army Corps, January 28– August 11, 1918; Hdqrs., 1st Army, until November 20, 1918. American Peace Mission until January 13, 1919; Arrived in United States January 29, 1919; Discharged, February 4, 1919. Address: 66 East 79th St., New York City.

WEED, Henry Irwin.

Major; Born in Livingston County, New York, February 10, 1861; Educated at

Lawrence College and University of Wisconsin; Admitted to the Bar, 1883; City Attorney, Oshkosh, Wis., five years; Colonel, National Guard of Wisconsin, 1891-1895; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, March 16, 1918; To duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., April 11, 1918; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Gordon, Georgia, July 1, 1918; War College, October 4, 1918; Department Judge Advocate, Eastern Department, November 7, 1918. Address: Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

WEEKS, Harold E.

First Lieutenant; Born at Fairfield, Maine, July 1, 1889; A. B. Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, 1910; LL.B., University of Maine, 1912; Practicing at Fairfield, Maine; Private, September 10, 1918; Regimental Sergeant Major, Judge Advocate General's Department, September 23, 1918; First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, November 1, 1918; Assistant Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Address: Fairfield, Maine.⁶³

WEEKS, William Seward.

Colonel; Born at Newark, New York, December 7, 1882; U.S. Military Academy, 1901-1905; B.S., from same, 1905; LL.B., University of West Virginia, 1913; Professor of Military Science and Tactics, U. of W.Va., 1910-1912; Admitted to Bar of the Supreme Court of West Virginia and of U. S. Court for China; New York Bar, 1915; Assistant in Legal Department at Vera Cruz, Mexico, July and August, 1914; Special duty as Judge Advocate, Provost Marshal and Intelligence Officer, U.

S. China Expedition; Second Lieutenant, 4th Infantry, 1905-1911; First Lieutenant, 4th Inf. and 15th Inf., 1911-1916; Captain, 15th Inf. and Acting Judge Advocate, 1916-1917; Major, Judge Advocate, May 18, 1917; Judge Advocate, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., November 17, 1917- May 20, 1918; Judge Advocate, Camp Upton, N. Y., May 20-June 5, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, September 4, 1918; Colonel, Judge Advocate, October 30, 1918; On duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D. C., since June 5, 1918; Executive Officer, since August 1, 1918. Address: Lyons, New York.

As the executive officer, it was Colonel Weeks who collected and organized all of the biographical sketches contained in Chapter 6.

WEISIGER, Samuel P.

Major; Born at Danville, Kentucky, November 19, 1866; Educated at Austin College, Sherman, Texas; LL.B., University of Texas, 1899; General Practice at El Paso, Texas, [and Member of Bar of Texas and of Tennessee Court, including Supreme Court of the United States]; Two years in Texas State Militia; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, September 17, 1918 and ordered to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Department Judge Advocate, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, January 6, 1919. Address: El Paso, Texas.



(Left to right) Colonels L. L. Korn, William Taylor, E. C. Abbott. Korn and Taylor served as Judge Advocates in World War I. This photograph was taken while they were serving on the War Department Board of Review in December 1925.

WEITZEL, George T.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Frankfort, Kentucky, June 23, 1873; A.B. Harvard University, 1894; LL.B., same, 1897; Admitted to practice in St. Louis, Mo., 1898; Secretary of Legation, 1897; Transferred from post to post and finally promoted to Minister Plenipotentiary; Two years in Department of State in charge of Latin-American affairs; Special agent to Mexico during revolution against Diaz; Diplomatic adviser to Nicaragua in 1912; Legation bombardment four days by rebel bandits, until relieved by 2,500 U.S. forces; Special Envoy to assist American Ambassador at Constantinople at the outbreak of the Great War; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, November 14, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, October 10, 1918, and detailed to General Staff, War Plans Division. Address: Frankfort, Kentucky.

According to additional career details provided by Weitzel, he "entered diplomatic service by examination in 1907." He then transferred "from post to post, serving as secretary of embassy and charge d'affaires" before being "finally promoted to be minister plenipotentiary."

Weitzel was a special agent in Mexico during the revolution against President Diaz and then served as "diplomatic advisor to Admiral Kimball" during the latter's expedition to Central America in 1909. Weitzel further explained that "while Minister to Nicaragua in 1912, he was in charge of landing and housing 100 blue-jackets [sailors] in the Legation where we were bombarded four days by rebel bandits and were later relieved by 2,500 U.S. forces."

Weitzel ends his biographical note by writing that he was "appointed special envoy to assist the American Ambassador at Constantinople at the outbreak of the Great War [World War I], and visited most of belligerent capitals on a diplomatic capacity."

WELLS, Ira Kent.

Major; Born at Seneca, Kansas, June 18, 1871; LL.B., University of Kansas, 1893; General Practice at Seneca, Kansas; County Attorney 2 years; City Attorney, 5 years; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, November 14, 1917; on active duty in the office of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C., December 5, 1917- March 6, 1918; Dept. Judge Advocate, Panama Canal Dept., March 16, 1918. Address: Seneca, Kansas.

In 1921, President Harding named Wells as the U.S. Attorney for Puerto Rico, a position he held until 1924. Wells subsequently served as the lone judge in the U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico from 1925 to 1933. Wells died in San Juan on April 3, 1934.⁶⁴

WELLS, William Calvin.

Major; Born at Raymond, Mississippi, September 9, 1878; A. B., University of Mississippi, 1899; LL.B., Law Department, Millsaps College, 1900; Admitted to the Bar of Mississippi, Present firm, Wells & Wells, Jackson Mississippi; Member of House of Representatives of Mississippi; Sixteen years in National Guard of Mississippi with rank from Private to Colonel; Twelve years Judge Advocate General thereof; Commissioned, Major, Judge

Advocate, September 17, 1918; To duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D. C., September 27, 1918; Assigned to the Division of Military Justice. Address: Jackson, Mississippi.

WEST, Eugene R.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Bellevue, Virginia, December 4, 1876; Graduate of U. S. Military Academy, 1901; LL.B. University of Virginia; In general practice of the Law at Seattle Washington, ten years; Second Lieutenant, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., 1901-1905; Retired, August 5, 1905, for disability from wounds in action at Cotta Pang Pang, Lolo, P. I., February 14, 1904; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Department, N. A. December 6, 1917, and on duty as Assistant Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, July 29, 1918, and ordered to duty as Assistant Judge Advocate, Camp Custer, Michigan; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate (Emergency), October 10, 1918. Address: Seattle, Washington.

WHELESS, Joseph.

Major; Born at Nashville, Tennessee, November 13, 1868; Educated at Webb's School, Bellbuckle, Tennessee; After private study, admitted to the Bar at Nashville, Tennessee, 1889; Practicing since then, in St. Louis, Missouri and in the Republic of Mexico, having an office in Mexico City; Member of the Bar of Supreme Court of the United States; Associate Editor of *Compendium of the Law of Mexico*, 2 volumes, *Tennessee Digest*, 2 volumes; *Tennessee Citations*; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's

Reserve Corps, November 25, 1916; Assistant Judge Advocate, Central Department, Chicago, Illinois, July 16, 1917; Honorably discharged December 15, 1917. Address: 38 Kingsbury Place, St. Louis, Missouri.

After leaving active duty, Wheless emerged as a controversial figure in American religious life. According to Wheless, Christianity and the Bible were based on deliberate fraud, and Christianity was a conspiracy that used persecution and oppression to enslave people. Joseph Wheless died in 1950.⁶⁵

WHIPPLE, Durand.

Major; Born at Little Rock, Arkansas, November 18, 1871; B. S. Little Rock University; Legal education obtained at the Law College, University of Arkansas; Admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Arkansas, 1892; National Guard, 1899-1905; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, August 23, 1917, and ordered into active service, October 3, 1917. Address: 2222 Gaines Street, Little Rock, Arkansas.

WHITE, Frank S., Jr.

Major; Born at West Point, Mississippi, October 21, 1879; A. B., University of Alabama, 1898; LL.B., University of Alabama, 1901; [In] practice since 1901 at Birmingham, Alabama; Tax Commissioner of Alabama, 1907-1912; Senior First Lieutenant, Battery D, Alabama National Guard, for years; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, May 16, 1918; Assigned to the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D. C., [June 18, 1918]; To Camp Funston,



(Left to right) Colonel Blanton Winship, Major General Edward A. Kreger, and Colonel Arthur Brown, Washington, D.C., circa 1930.

Kansas, as Camp Judge Advocate, September 7, 1918; [and] remained at Camp Funston until honorably discharged, December 25, 1918; Address: Birmingham, Alabama.

WHITE, Herbert Arthur.

Colonel; Born at Worth County, Iowa, July 31, 1870; Graduate of United States Military Academy, 1895; LL.B., Columbian Law School, Washington, D. C., 1898; War College, 1912; Cavalry Service, 1895-1913; Major, Judge Advocate, March 3, 1913; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, May 15, 1917; Colonel, N. A., January 8, 1918; General Staff, 1917; Instructor in Law, United States Military Academy, 1898-1900; Relieved at own request to join regiment in China; Instructor in Line School and Army Staff College; Graduate of Army War College; Editor of *Cavalry Journal*, 1905-1907; Ordered to duty in the office of the Acting Judge Advocate General, American Expeditionary Forces, Paris, France, January 21, 1919; Address: War College, Washington, D. C.

WHITE, John Baker.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Romney, West Virginia on August 24, 1868; Studied-in the Office of Chilton, MacCorckle and Chilton, Charleston, West Virginia; Admitted to Bar of Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, 1897; Private Secretary to Governor of West Virginia, four years; West Virginia National Guard, Private to Major (commanding, (1897) Battalion Inf.), 1888-1897; Captain, First West Virginia Volunteers, War with Spain, April, 1898-February, 1899; On supernumerary

list, 1898-1917; Restored to duty, July 20, 1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, National Guard, in Federal Service, December 6, 1918; Assigned to duty as Judge Advocate, Base Section No. 3, S.O.S., American Troops in England, January 7, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, June 9, 1919. London Address: Belgrave Mansions Hotel, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1; Home Address: Charleston, West Virginia.

WHITE, John K.

Major; Born in New York, 1877; LL.B, Cornell University; Admitted to Bar of New York, 1898; Specialty, Admiralty Law; City Attorney, 8 years; 2d Lt. Inf., N.G. N.Y., 1st Lt. F.A.N.G.N.Y., Capt. A.S Sig. R.C., Capt. A.S., Major, Judge Advocate, Art. Training Reg., Fort Niagara, Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, August 17, 1918, and assigned to A. E. F.; Assistant Judge Advocate, Base Section No. 3, S. O. S., England.

WHITE, Richard Franklin.

Lieutenant Colonel; Born at Alexandria, Rapides Parish, Louisiana; November 2, 1888; A. B., Tulane University, Louisiana, 1910; LL.B., George Washington University, Washington D. C., 1912; Private secretary to United States Senator J. R. Thornton of Louisiana, 1912-date; Law Firm, White, Holloman & White,; United States Commissioner, Deputy Clerk, United States District Court, Western District of Louisiana, 1912-1914; Private, First Louisiana Infantry, National Guard, April 31, 1917; Commissioned Second Lieutenant, June 9, 1917; First Lieutenant, 156th In-

fantry, December, 1, 1917; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, January 16, 1918; Assigned to Camp McArthur, Texas; Department Judge Advocate, Southeastern Department, July 16, 1918; Assigned to Camp MacArthur, Texas; Department Judge Advocate, Southeastern Department, July 16, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate, October 16, 1918; to War College, November 7-December 7, 1918; Honorably discharged December 13, 1918. Address: Box 566, Alexandria, Louisiana.

WHITE, Samuel.

Major; Born at Griffin, Georgia, September 15, 1860; Student at Mercer University, Macon, Georgia, and the University of Tennessee; Practiced law three years in Georgia and thirty-three years in Oregon; One year, City Attorney; Three years, Deputy District Attorney; Six years, District Attorney; Two years, Circuit Judge in Oregon; President Oregon Bar Association, 1916-1917; For several years, Assistant Adjutant General, Oregon Militia; Nine years, Captain Inf. Company, Oregon National Guard; Six years, Judge Advocate General, O. N. G.; Four years on General Staff, O. N. G.; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, March 30, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, 8th Division, Camp Fremont, California, May 7, 1918; Assistant Judge Advocate, Western Department, June 13, 1918.

WIGMORE, John H.

Colonel; Born, San Francisco, California, March 4, 1863; Harvard University, 1883; LLB, 1887. Admitted to Bar, Com-

monwealth of Massachusetts Bar, 1887. Professor, Keio University, Tokyo, Japan, 1889-1892; Dean, Northwestern University School of Law, 1901-1921. Appointed Major, Judge Advocate General's Department Reserve Corps, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, 1918; Colonel, 1918; Awarded Distinguished Service Medal, 1920.

John Henry Wigmore was a distinguished legal scholar. His treatise—*Wigmore on Evidence*—was probably the most heavily cited law text of its day and was the dominant source of American evidentiary law until the Federal Rules of Evidence were created in 1975. Wigmore died in 1943.

WINSHIP, Blanton.

Colonel; Born, Macon, Georgia, November 23, 1869; Mercer University, 1889. University of Georgia, Bachelor of Laws, 1893. Admitted to Bar, State of Georgia; Practiced law in Georgia, 1893-1898; Captain, 1st Georgia Infantry Vols., Philippines, 1898-1901; First Lieutenant, U.S. Army, 1902; Major, Judge Advocate General's Department, 1904; Judge Advocate, Army of Cuban Pacification, 1906; Judge Advocate, Maneuver Division, San Antonio, Tex., 1911; Judge Advocate, 2d Division, Texas City, Texas, and Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1914; Instructor in Law, Army Service School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 1915-1916; Lieutenant Colonel, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C.; To France, December 26, 1917; Judge Advocate, 1st Division & G-3, First Army; Colonel, Judge Advocate, National Army, July 19, 1918; Commander, 110th & 118th Inf. Regt., 28th Division; participated in Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, St. Mihiel; Judge Advocate, S.O.S.

& Director, Rents, Requisitions & Claims Service, 1918; Reparation Commission, Paris, 1919; Awarded Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star (citation); French Legion of Honor (Officer), Montenegrin Silver Medal for valor.

For more on Winship, *see* Chapter 3, *supra*, pp. 55-57.

See photographs 56, 236, and back cover.

WINSTON, Patrick Henry.

Major; Born at Chapel Hill, North Carolina on October 10, 1881; Studied at the University of Texas for one year; he then spent one year at the University of North Carolina, before he was appointed to the Military Academy in 1901; A.B. from the United States Military Academy, 1905; Commissioned, Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, June 13, 1905; Resigned April 30, 1906; Practiced Law in Asheville, North Carolina from 1906-1909; Elected Professor of Law, University of North Carolina, 1909; Appointed, Major, Judge Advocate General's Department Reserve Corps, August 12, 1917; Assigned Division Judge Advocate, 83rd Division, National Army, Camp Sherman, Ohio; Honorably Discharged, March 19, 1918. Address: Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

YOUNG, Eldon.

Captain; Born at Whitewright, Texas on November 12, 1890; A.B. University of Texas, 1915; LL.B., same, 1914; LL.M., same, 1915; General practice of law at San Antonio, Texas; Commissioned, Second

Lieutenant, Infantry, April 13, 1917; Captain O.R.C.; First Loon Springs, Texas, O.T.C., August 15, 1917; Acting Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Grant, Delaware, July 8, 1918; Commissioned, Captain, Judge Advocate, August 29, 1918 and detailed as Camp Judge Advocate. Address: Cleburne, Texas.

ZIMMER, Samuel Watts.

Major; Born at Petersburg, Virginia, October 24, 1884; Educated at the Episcopal High School, 1899-1903; University of Virginia, 1903-1906; Legal education obtained at the University of Virginia, 1906-1908; In practice at Petersburg, Virginia, 1908-1918; Member of the Virginia Legislature, 1910-1912; Commonwealth Attorney, City of Petersburg, 1914-1922; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, June 14, 1918; Ordered to active duty July 2, 1918; Assistant to Department Judge Advocate, Southern Department, July 8, 1918; Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Travis, Texas, September 1, 1918; Department Judge Advocate, Southern Department, October 1, 1918. Address: 250 S. Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Virginia.

ZIMMERMAN, Charles Ballard.

Major; Born at Springfield, Ohio, June 22, 1891; A. B., Wittenberg College, 1911; Harvard Law School 1911-1913; Law Firm of Zimmerman & Zimmerman, Springfield, Ohio; At Second Training Camp, Plattsburg, New York, June-July, 1916; Major, Judge Advocate, Ohio National Guard, July, 1917-January, 1918; Commissioned, Major, Judge Advocate, N.A.,

January 3, 1918; On duty with the 4th Division (Regular), Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina, January-May, 1918; Sailed for overseas with 4th F.A. Brigade, 4th Division, May 22, 1918; Landed at Brest, France, May 30, 1918; On duty in the office of the Judge Advocate, Base Section No. 2, Bordeaux, France, June, 1918; Judge Advocate, 82nd Division and R. R.

& C officer, 82nd Division, July 1918; With division through Saint Mihiel Drive and Argonne-Meuse Offensive, September-November, 1918; Address: Springfield, Ohio.

After his JAGD service, Charles B. Zimmerman returned to Ohio. He was a justice of the Ohio Supreme Court from 1933 until his death on June 4, 1969.⁶⁶

Endnotes

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- ³ *Jed Cobb Adams Collection*, Dallas History & Archives Division, Dallas Public Library (accession no. MA82-9).
- ⁴ Artus Monroe Moser, *Adams, Junius Greene*, in 6 DICTIONARY OF NORTH CAROLINA BIOGRAPHY (William S. Powell ed., 1979).
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- ¹⁴ *James J. Crossley*, FIND A GRAVE, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/30313791/james-j.-crossley> (last visited Sept. 17, 2020).
- ¹⁵ For more on Crowder, see DAVID A. LOCKMILLER, ENOCH CROWDER: SOLDIER, LAWYER AND STATESMAN (1955).
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- ¹⁸ *James S. Easby-Smith*, PRABOOK, https://prabook.com/web/james_s.easby-smith/1073916 (last visited Sept. 17, 2020).

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- ³³ For more on Hurley, see DON LOHBECK, PATRICK J. HURLEY (1956). See also Fred L. Borch, *From Cowboy and Tribal Lawyer to Judge Advocate and Secretary of War*, in LORE OF THE CORPS 94-96 (2019).
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- ³⁷ WALTER GUEST KELLOGG, THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR (1919).
- ³⁸ *Brig. Gen. James Kincaid Dies; Headed American Hotels Corp.*, N.Y. TIMES, April 12, 1974, at 48.
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⁴² *Edmund Harris Lewis*, HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF THE N.Y. COURTS, <https://history.nycourts.gov/biography/edmund-harris-lewis/> (last visited Sept. 17, 2020).

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⁴⁵ For more on Moreland's role in the Billy Mitchell court-martial see DOUGLAS WALLER, *A QUESTION OF LOYALTY: GEN. BILLY MITCHELL AND THE COURT-MARTIAL THAT GRIPPED THE NATION* (2004).

⁴⁶ For more on the Ansell-Crowder controversy and Professor Morgan's role in drafting the UCMJ see Edmund Morgan, *The Background of the Uniform Code of Military Justice*, 6 VANDERBILT L. REV. 169-85 (1953); see also *supra* ch. 2.

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⁶⁰ *Judge Meade Vestal*, N.Y. TIMES, Jan. 9, 1954, at 15, <https://www.nytimes.com/1954/01/09/archives/judge-meade-vestal.html>.

⁶¹ *A. T. Walden*, WIKIPEDIA, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._T._Walden; <https://www.law.umich.edu/history-andtraditions/students/Pages/ProfilePage.aspx?SID=8923&Year=1911> (last visited Sept. 18, 2020).

⁶² JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS, THE ARMY LAWYER: A HISTORY OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS 122 (1975).

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⁶⁴ *Ira K. Wells*, WIKIPEDIA, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ira_K._Wells (last visited Sept. 18, 2020).

⁶⁵ *Joseph Wheless*, WIKIPEDIA, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Wheless (last visited Sept. 18, 2020).

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Chapter 7

Legal Clerks in World War I

Although the JAGD began requesting that enlisted “clerks” be assigned to it in the 1890s, it was not until World War I that the War Department finally permitted the assignment of enlisted soldiers to the JAGD. General Orders No. 27, published almost a year after the United States entered the war against the Central Powers, provided in part that:

The enlisted personnel for the Judge Advocate General’s Department, *authorized for the period of the existing emergency* . . . shall consist of such numbers and grades as may from time to time be authorized by the Secretary of War.¹ (emphasis supplied)

**

Regimental sergeants major and battalion sergeants major, Judge Advocate General’s Department, will be appointed by the Judge Advocate General.²

**

The enlisted personnel of the Judge Advocate General’s Department may be appointed from the line of the Army *or may be obtained directly by voluntary enlistment or draft*, and when appointed will be designated in their grades as noncommissioned officers of the Judge Advocate General’s Department, National Army.³ (emphasis supplied)

The language of this General Orders states clearly that “enlisted personnel” would be assigned only as long as the United States was at war (the “existing emergency”); it was contemplated that after hostilities, the JAGD would go back to an officer-only organization. When one remembers, however, that in 1916 the entire Department consisted of but thirteen officers, this makes sense.⁴ The Army no doubt believed that when the fighting in Europe ceased, the JAGD would be reduced to its pre-war numbers, and would not need enlisted personnel.

Note also that the General Orders No. 27 provided that the Judge Advocate General (tJAG)⁵ had the authority---and flexibility---to give the rank of regimental or battalion sergeant major to any man who voluntarily enlisted or was drafted *and* who wanted to serve in the JAGD.

Finally, in his 1918 Report of the Judge Advocate General to the Secretary of War, Major General Crowder explained that the concept was for enlisted personnel to join the JAGD who would be “specially trained in the work of the department, *and from which judge advocates may be selected.*”⁶ This indicates that from the beginning, the idea was that at least some lawyers would join the Department as enlisted personnel and would serve as clerks. Presumably those demonstrating the requisite legal skills would be offered Reserve commissions as judge advocates.

This explains why the 1919 Report of the Judge Advocate General to the Secretary of War reported that the majority of the 61 enlisted personnel in the JAGD during World War I had been “lawyers or court reporters in civil life.”⁷ For example, Regimental Sergeant Major Edmond G. Toomey was a Montana lawyer who, after being appointed by tJAG Enoch H. Crowder,⁸ served as a legal clerk in Vladivostok, Russia, with the American Expeditionary Force, Siberia. From 1919 to 1920, Toomey worked alongside his Montana law partner, Major Albert Galen, who was the lone judge advocate in the AEF Siberia.⁹ When clerks like Toomey left active duty at the end of World War I, they were replaced with civilian employees. The 1920 Report of the Judge Advocate General to the Secretary of War states that as of June 30, 1920, “all except five” of these enlisted soldiers had been separated from the service.¹⁰

It is important to remember that the enlisted personnel who served in the JAGD during World War I received no education or training when they joined the Department; everything was learned “on the job.”

Although the JAGD had more than sixty enlisted legal clerks, only the following are identified in the National Archives records.

ADAMS, Robert A.

Sergeant Major, Judge Advocate General's Department; 84th Division, September 1917-April 1918. For more on Adams, see Chapter 6.

AHEARN, Jr., Thomas J.

Battalion Sergeant Major; Born at New York City on June 17, 1890; A.B., Columbia University, 1912; LL.B., Columbia University, 1914; in general practice of Law in New York City.

ALLEN, Ary M.

Battalion Sergeant Major; Born at McKinney, Texas on August 26, 1886; Studied two years at University of Oklahoma; County Court and District Court Reporter, 20th Judicial District of Oklahoma; Chief Clerk, Law and Claims Department, Southern Surety Company, St. Louis, Missouri, from 1914. Entered service on October 1, 1917 with 164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kansas; Transferred to 341st Machine Gun Battalion, December 1918; Transferred to Headquarters Battalion, G.H.Q., A.E.F., February 1918; Arrived in France on March 21, 1918; Transferred to Judge Advocate General's Department, June 1918, where he worked as a stenographer.

ANDREWS, Fletcher R.

Regimental Sergeant Major; Born at New York City on January 22, 1894; A.B., Dartmouth College, 1916; Private, First New York Field Hospital Company,

April-September, 1917; Battalion Sergeant Major, Judge Advocate General's Department, September, 1917; Regimental Sergeant Major, January 1918.

ARNDT, Arthur E.

Regimental Sergeant Major; Born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania on February 4, 1897; Student of law at Berwick, Pennsylvania, then entered the service; Voluntarily inducted into the Judge Advocate General's Department on August 14, 1918; Office of Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Sheridan, Alabama; Battalion Sergeant Major, Judge Advocate General's Department, October, 1918; Regimental Sergeant Major, November, 1918.

ARRINGTON, Alfred W.

Regimental Sergeant Major; Born at Pueblo, Colorado on January 7, 1894; Educated in private schools of Pueblo; Detailed to Office of the Division Judge Advocate, 40th Division, October 1917; Battalion Sergeant Major, December 2, 1917; Regimental Sergeant Major, January 30, 1918; Regimental Sergeant Major, Judge Advocate General's Department, N.A., May 17, 1918; A.E.F., France.

ASHER, Harold J.

Private; Born at Oskaloosa, Iowa on July 23, 1896; Educated at Penn College Commercial School, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Member, 168th Infantry (3rd Iowa National Guard), Headquarters Company, 42nd Division; Transferred to First Army Headquarters,

August 1918, to work at the Judge Advocate General's Department.

BEAKLEY, George N.

Sergeant; Born in Hunt County, Texas on August 7, 1883; Educated at Howard Payne College and Texas Christian University; Admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of Texas, 1912, Arizona, 1918, U.S. Supreme Court, 1919; R.O.T.C., Leon Springs, Texas; Inducted, October 30, 1918; Reported to Office of the Judge Advocate General on November 4, 1918; Sergeant, October 30, 1918.

After Armistice: Battalion Sergeant Major, November 20, 1918; Regimental Sergeant Major, December, 15, 1918; Transferred to Camp Logan, Texas, January 14, 1919; Discharged, January 30, 1919; Appointed Captain and Judge Advocate on March 12, 1919 with duty at the Office of the Judge Advocate General.

CAFFEY, Hugh M., Jr.

Battalion Sergeant Major, Judge Advocate General's Department, July 8, 1918; Regimental Sergeant Major, September 17, 1918. For more on Caffey, see Chapter 6.

CARDEN, William M.

Sergeant; Born at Malvern, Arkansas on July 20, 1890; University of Fayetteville, Arkansas, 1911; LL.B., University of Arkansas, 1913; General practice of law at Malvern, Arkansas; Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, 7th Judicial District, Arkansas, 1913-1915; Chairman, Board of Law Examiners, Arkansas, 1918-1919; Trans-

ferred to Office of Judge Advocate General from L.B., Malvern, Arkansas; Sergeant, November 10, 1918,

After Armistice: Battalion Sergeant Major, January 1, 1919; Regimental Sergeant Major, February 1, 1919; Appointed 1st Lieutenant, March 12, 1919; Assigned to Maritime Affairs, Hoboken.

CORRIGAN, Emmett T.

Sergeant, Judge Advocate General's Department; On duty with American Forces, Archangel, Russia, 1919.

GREENBAUM, Edward S.

Sergeant Major; On duty with the Judge Advocate, 77th Division, 1917. For more on Greenbaum, see Chapter 6.

HARRIS, William D.

Regimental Sergeant Major, Judge Advocate General's Department, 1918. For more on Harris, see Chapter 6.

JONES, Harley Daniel.

Sergeant; Born at Bradford, Illinois, August 3, 1892; LL.B., Northwestern University Law School, 1914; In practice at 155 N Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; Enlisted, August 4, 1918; Private, 59th Co., 15th Bat.; Unassigned Oct. 20, 1918; Sergeant, Judge Advocate General's Department, Nov. 1, 1918.

After Armistice: Battalion Sergeant Major, JAGD, Jan. 17, 1919; Regimen-

tal Sergeant Major, JAGD, Feb. 10, 1919; Commissioned, First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, March 11, 1919. Address: 155 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

McGRATH, Dennis F.

Sergeant, JAGD; 34th Division Headquarters, May 16, 1918. For more on McGrath, see Chapter 6.

PRAY, Russell Honore.

Regimental Sergeant Major; Born at St. Paul Minnesota, March 8, 1892; LL.B., Kansas City School of Law; Associated with Law Firm of Rosenberger & Reed, Kansas City; Plattsburg Civilian Army Training Camp, 1916; Enlisted, October 5, 1918; Regimental Sergeant Major, Judge Advocate General's Department, November 1, 1918.

After Armistice: Commissioned, First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, March 12, 1919. Address: 1310 Manheim Road, Kansas City, Missouri.

RIORDAN, Charles E.

Corporal, Judge Advocate General's Department; On duty with American Forces at Archangel, Russia, 1919.

TOOMEY, Edmond Galbraith.

Regimental Sergeant Major; Born at Deer Ledge, Montana, September 13, 1892; A.B., University of Wisconsin, 1913; LL.B., same, 1916; Admitted to Bar of Wisconsin, 1916, and Montana, 1917;

Associated with the Firm of Galen and Mettler, July 1916 – December 1917; Commissioned, Judge Advocate General's Corps, April 1918; Appointed State Staff Corps, June 1917; Voluntarily inducted by Local Board, Lewis and Clark County, Montana, into the United States Army, April 23, 1918; Reported to 8th Division, Camp Fremont, California, April 29, 1918; Accepted as Private, National Army, and assigned to duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate; 8th Division, Regular Army; Appointed Regimental Sergeant Major, Judge Advocate General's Department, May 7, 1918; On duty as Regimental Sergeant Major, J.A.G.D. in the Office of the Division Judge Advocate, May 7 – August 14, 1918; Assigned to non-commissioned staff Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, Siberia; Departed from San Francisco on August 14, 1918 and arrived in Vladivostok, Siberia, September 2, 1918; Assigned to duty in the Office Expeditionary Judge Advocate, Hqrs. A.E.F. Siberia, October 14, 1918 – March 2, 1919; Only member of the Judge Advocate General's Department on duty with the American Expeditionary Forces, Siberia, aside from the Expeditionary Judge Advocate; Captain, October 21, 1918.

See photograph page 66.

WEIGANDT, Harry Nicolai.

Sergeant Major; Born at Moline, Ill., July 8, 1893; Served at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., September 22 – October 28, 1918; in Judge Advocate General's Dept., October 29, 1918; Sergeant Major, January, 18, 1919, and on duty with American Forces at Archangel, Russia. Address: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Endnotes

¹ War Department, Gen. Orders No. 27, para. XII (Mar. 22, 1918).

² *Id.* para. XII.

³ *Id.* para. XII.

⁴ JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS, U.S. ARMY, *THE ARMY LAWYER: A HISTORY OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS, 1775–1975*, at 107 (1975).

⁵ It was *the* Judge Advocate General until 1924, when the War Department designated the position as *The* Judge Advocate General. *Id.* at 139.

⁶ JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEP'T, *ANNUAL REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR* 4 (1918).

⁷ JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEP'T, *ANNUAL REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR* 4 (1919).

⁸ Enoch H. Crowder was the first tJAG to wear two stars, and he served as the Army's top lawyer from 1911 to 1923. For a biography of Crowder, see DAVID A. LOCKMILLER, *ENOCH H. CROWDER: SOLDIER, LAWYER AND STATESMAN* (1955). See also Fred L. Borch, *The Greatest Judge Advocate in History? The Extraordinary Life of Major General Enoch H. Crowder (1859–1932)*, *ARMY LAW.*, May 2012, at 1–3.

⁹ Fred L. Borch, *Bolsheviks, Polar Bears, and Military Law*, *PROLOGUE*, Fall 1998, at 181–91.

¹⁰ *Supra* note 7, at 4.

Conclusion

While the JAG Corps has never had a shortage of exceptionally bright and talented lawyers, those leading the JAGD in the Great War were truly a remarkable group. This is because these judge advocates, who were already outstanding attorneys, successfully faced three immense challenges after America mobilized for war in April 1917.

First, how would the Army recruit the hundreds of civilian lawyers needed for the JAGD? Second, what sort of education and training would these new judge advocates receive to ensure that they provided both correct and appropriate legal advice and counsel? Finally, how would judge advocates be organized and managed to ensure the best possible delivery of legal services in an Army that for the first time in its history would have almost two million citizen-soldiers stationed thousands of miles away in Europe? Just as the Army after 1917 transformed itself from a regiment-based organization to an institution of divisions, corps and armies, so too the JAGD of 1916 with its total of seventeen military lawyers underwent a metamorphosis when it added more than 400 judge advocates to its rolls.

Initially, the JAGD believed that recruiting prominent lawyers from civilian life was the best course of action, and this explains the June 1917 announcement that the War Department was commissioning twenty “distinguished lawyers and legal professors, men of national standing” as judge advocates. Ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson requested that he be directly commissioned as a major—and he was.

Other attorneys of proven legal ability also joined as majors, such as Felix Frankfurter, a Harvard law professor who would later serve on the U.S. Supreme Court, and John Henry Wigmore, the dean of Northwestern University’s law school also well-known as the author of an authoritative treatise on evidence.

As the Army increased in size, it became apparent that many more judge advocates were required. While the twenty attorneys selected in June 1917 had been commissioned as majors, it was not going to be possible for every judge advocate to hold a field grade rank. Consequently, Congress enacted legislation providing for the appointment of Reserve and temporary captains and first lieutenants in the JAGD. Ultimately, more than 425 lawyers served in the Department, of which about 100 were captains and lieutenants.

There was no shortage of applicants, as more than 5000 civilian attorneys applied for a commission. But who should be selected? What background, qualifications, and experience should the successful applicant have? Senior judge advocates like Major General Crowder certainly understood that lawyers with some military experience would be preferable to those with no time in uniform, simply because these men would be familiar with military culture, and understand the role played by commanders and staffs in the Army. Because the vast majority of legal work in the Army involved courts-martial, and as line officers in the Army of the era were responsible for the administration of the Articles of War, it also made sense to se-

lect lawyers with some military experience as these men almost certainly would have had some familiarity with courts-martial. Fortunately for the JAGD, many applicants had served in the Spanish-American War or the Philippine Insurrection, or both, or had been members of their respective state National Guard. The biographical details of judge advocates listed in Chapter 6 reflect that many had military service, and this indicates that prior service with the Army was a factor in the selection process. More than a few judge advocates, however, came into the Army directly from civilian life and so learning how to soldier—in an Army at war—must have been difficult.

Despite rigorous recruiting efforts, there were never sufficient lawyers in the JAGD to meet the Army's needs, especially in the early months of the war. This explains why Brigadier General Bethel, the senior judge advocate on General Pershing's staff, sent a message to corps and division commanders in December 1917 informing them that if they had attorneys in their units who had practiced law for at least five years, those men could volunteer to work as judge advocates in a "semi-permanent capacity." Ultimately, the JAGD seems to have obtained sufficient legal talent to satisfy the Army's requirements. Some judge advocates were commissioned directly from civilian life, some transferred to the JAGD from other branches, and a handful of Army lawyers started their association with the Corps as enlisted legal clerks. In any event, the recruitment of judge advocates was a remarkable accomplishment considering the fact that Major General Crowder had seventeen lawyers in the Department in 1916 and more than twenty times that number just two years later.

Today, The Judge Advocate General determines the vision for how the Corps is to function, and sets the doctrine on how it will deliver legal services in the Army. Education and training are conducted for the entire Corps at The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School in Charlottesville, Virginia. In 1917, however, there was no stated vision for the JAGD, much less any doctrine for legal operations. Moreover, there was no school for judge advocates. That meant that learning about the Articles of War, and how courts-martial worked in practice, was learned on-the-job. Similarly, the existence and applicability of legal opinions published by the War Department on a variety of topics was something that Army lawyers had to learn in the workplace. The absence of a vision, doctrine and an educational institution for Army lawyers, however, was not unusual; most other branches were similarly deficient. The Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, for example, was not established until 1918. The absence of formal education in other branches almost certainly explains why Major General Crowder and other senior judge advocates did not establish a Judge Advocate General's School. It would be another twenty-five years before another Judge Advocate General, as a result of another World War, would open a school for military lawyers at the University of Michigan.

The absence of any doctrine governing how legal services should be delivered in the Army, combined with the lack of any formal military legal education, meant that legal advice and counsel during World War I varied markedly from post, camp and station. Ultimately, such advice and counsel was dependent on the abilities of the individual judge advocate. Given that the bulk of judge advocate work in World War I in-

involved courts-martial, a close study of the *Manual for Courts-Martial* probably was sufficient for most lawyers in uniform. But those commissioned directly from civilian life, regardless of their talents as attorneys, faced a much steeper learning curve.

Judge advocates like Albert Galen and George McLean in Siberia and Edward Thurston in North Russia had the added problem of being in a far-flung geographic location where communication with other Army lawyers was nonexistent. When these judge advocates wanted to know what law was applicable and how it should be interpreted, they were very much on their own. But even in France, judge advocates did not necessarily have much more guidance, at least with time-sensitive matters. After all, in wartime France, mail, telegraph and telephone services were slow, unreliable or even non-existent.

Yet some legal policy was established. In the AEF, for example, General Pershing personally directed that any soldier with venereal disease must be court-martialed. Similarly, Pershing made it clear that he expected harsh punishment for those American soldiers who committed crimes against French citizens, especially violent crimes. Judge advocates also set legal policy. At the Services of Supply (SOS), for example, Army lawyers at the headquarters and various subordinate commands concluded that company and battalion commanders were requesting too many general courts-martial for soldier misconduct. Consequently, these judge advocates obtained a General Orders from the SOS commander that instructed all subordinate commanders to reduce the number of requests for general courts-martial. Unless an offense was so egregious that it required a general court-martial, the General Orders

directed that soldier crime be handled at special and summary courts-martial, or that non-judicial punishment be used to dispose of it. Legal policy on courts-martial in the SOS was clear: dispose of criminal misconduct at the lowest possible level.

Geography and poor communication mandated a decentralized organization for judge advocates. Consequently, while policy might be established at the strategic level, it was up to judge advocates at the division-level to determine how to deliver legal services. In the AEF, each division of 28,000 soldiers had at least one judge advocate; most had two. The majority of work involved reviewing courts-martial for legal sufficiency prior to action by the convening authority, but the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act also meant providing some advice and counsel to individual soldiers. Contract and fiscal law issues, and high dollar amount claims, however, went to judge advocates at higher headquarters for resolution—unless one was in North Russia or Siberia, in which case the lone judge advocate in the command handled those and all other legal issues.

At the corps and army level, and at Pershing's headquarters in Chaumont, there were a greater number of uniformed attorneys, and consequently legal work was organized by subject matter. Brigadier General Bethel, for example, organized his office into nine "bureaus" or departments: Executive Administration, Discipline and Courts-Martial, Contracts and Fiscal Law, War Risk Insurance, Administrative Law, Transportation Matters, French and International Law, Civil Affairs, and Constitutional and Statute Law. It was a sophisticated practice of law the likes of which no judge advocate had seen prior to World War I. In the end, however, the practice of

law by judge advocates between 1917 and 1922 was a success because the Department was able to recruit lawyers of great talent and ability.

The history of Army lawyers in the Great War is also a story of change. For the first time in history, African Americans served as judge advocates. In an America where racism was rooted in government institutions and pervasive in society, and where Black people faced discrimination on a daily basis, that was a remarkable achievement. Major Adam Patterson and Captain Thomas Walden served with honor and distinction in the 92d Division in France. While there were no African American judge advocates after Patterson and Walden left active duty in 1919, there remained precedent for people of color to serve as Army lawyers in the future.

The second major change in military law grew out of a dispute about the future of military criminal law. Brigadier General Samuel Ansell believed that courts-martial must be more like courts, and have more due process for an accused. Traditionalists like Major General Crowder held fast to the time-honored view that military criminal law was chiefly about discipline, and that injecting due process into the Articles of War would hurt military readiness. While it would take thirty years and the issues raised in another World War for all of Ansell's views about military justice to come to fruition, World War I led to important reforms in military criminal law, chiefly the recognition that there must be some sort of appellate process for courts-martial and that courts-martial must be more like civilian courts.

Finally, although no one recognized it at the time, some judge advocates in World War I began to see that while their principal

duty was to provide legal advice, helping commanders achieve mission success also could be accomplished in ways outside of the practice of law. Witness Lieutenant Colonel J. Leslie Kincaid, who took command of a battalion because of a shortage of officers and led that unit in combat against the Hindenburg Line in September 1918. Similarly, when there was a shortage of senior line officers, Colonel Blanton Winship took command of two infantry regiments during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive in November 1918. Both men were later awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in combat—thus demonstrating that uniformed attorneys were capable of more than just the practice of law. As an institution, the JAG Corps would not develop operational law as a legal discipline until the 1980s, but the experiences of Kincaid and Winship demonstrate that during World War I there were judge advocates who recognized that there were non-legal ways of assisting commanders to achieve success in military operations.

Fortunately for judge advocates who served in the Great War, the lessons learned in France from 1917 to 1918, and in the occupation of the Rhineland from 1918 to 1922, would be relevant twenty years later, when the Army once again expanded rapidly to meet the threat posed by the Germany, Italy, and Japan. Many of those who served in the JAGD as young attorneys were now senior judge advocates, and they remembered having wrestled with criminal jurisdiction over military personnel stationed in England and France during World War I. They also remembered the problems that accompanied negotiating contracts for goods and services outside the United States, how to adjudicate claims made against the Army for damages caused by

soldiers, and the importance of providing legal assistance to soldiers. Those earlier experiences helped immeasurably in dealing with these same kind of legal issues between 1941 and 1945. But the story of Army lawyers in World War II—who they were, what they did, how and where they did it—is another book for another day.

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An 1881 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, Major General Enoch H. Crowder served as a cavalry officer before transferring to the Judge Advocate General's Department in 1891. He served as an Army lawyer in the Philippines and Cuba before assuming duties as the Judge Advocate General in 1911. During World War I, Crowder also served as Provost Marshal General. In that position, he prepared the Selective Service Act of 1917 and oversaw the registration, classification, and induction of nearly three million men into the armed forces. Crowder retired in 1923.



U.S. and JAGD insignia worn by Lieutenant Colonel George S. Wallace in World War I. A graduate of the University of West Virginia's law school, Wallace was a judge advocate in the West Virginia National Guard before being commissioned as an Army Reserve Corps judge advocate in 1916. Then Major Wallace drafted legislation that Congress enacted as the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act in March 1918.



Blanton Winship was the most highly decorated judge advocate in World War I. While in France, Winship served simultaneously as the First Army's judge advocate, and as the commander of the 110th and 118th Infantry Regiments. For his extraordinary heroism in combat, then Colonel Winship was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Silver Star. Winship served as The Judge Advocate General from 1931 to 1933.

