

From without we can and must counter this influence by maintaining a large and powerful navy. A small but efficient regular army capable of quick expansion, together with the civilian components thereof, in collaboration with the navy can protect our shores while the good sense, sound judgement and tolerance of our people, together with their indomitable will to perpetuate our democratic institutions, will successfully combat it from within.

We should protect that which is rightfully ours wherever situate, and with other law-abiding nations, use our moral and, if necessary, physical strength for the prevalence and continuation of right and justice. We have no imperialistic designs upon the territory of any country, but we must maintain a reputation consistent with the dignity befitting a great nation.

Should a major emergency ever arise involving our Country (and may Heaven forbid that it ever shall) the regular Army will be enormously expanded, requiring thousands of reserve officers to fill vacancies caused by expansion to war strength. Selective service men will form what was known during the World War as the National Army. These units, led for the most part by reserve officers, made fine records in combat against highly trained European troops. Upon our citizen soldiers lies a great responsibility.

There are in our country about 100,000 reserve officers some of whom have had World War experience, but most of them, younger men, have been graduated from colleges where they received military commissions. Except at summer training camp, these officers receive no pay and only about 30 per cent of their total number receive yearly training. They pay for their own uniforms and equipment, go to school, take extension courses, spend long hours of study without pay, and ask no greater privilege than to serve their Country should it need them. For everyone who is interested in National Defense, as almost everyone is, these gentlemen desire to make you conscious of the observance of the period from February 12 to February 22, the anniversaries of the two great Americans, Abraham Lincoln and George Washington. As Governor of Maryland, one of the original Thirteen States, I am pleased to avail myself of this opportunity to encourage this movement which I consider of great importance to the promotion of World Peace and the maintenance of our institutions.

WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT

February 22, 1939

Baltimore

GATHERED here, as we are today, to pay our mead of homage to the memory of a truly great American, I wonder how many of us ever have taken enough time to really appreciate the enormous debt not only we, but the entire world, owes to George Washington.

As we look across the ocean today, and view the strife and prospect of strife on every side:—as we cast our eyes westward, and to the north and south, and see our magnificent Country, diversified as it is in terrain, yet closely united in thought and in social and political aspirations:—as we see our Country