

and Navy Club of Washington, D. C.; and the Commonwealth Club, the Army and Navy Club, the Bohemian Club, the Union League Club and the United Services Club, of San Francisco.

The way in which people personally accept or look upon their job, their duties and responsibilities, their friends and acquaintances, and the events or situations that occur in their lives, is perhaps definable as a manifestation or a result of what psychologists call their personality. Some men appear to be born with more highly developed capacities and more highly integrated personalities (or selves) than others.

Those of us who have had the privilege of knowing General Gillmore rather well have observed the unusual integration and development of his personality. As I have previously pointed out, his life from the beginning of his professional activity appears to have manifested itself in three phases or periods. The first one, which seemed to be a period of preparation, consisted of unusual types of service in unusual situations and in unusual environments or places, all of which General Gillmore appears to have accepted calmly and inquiringly, absorbing from them knowledge and wisdom which he applied later in meeting the higher tests and demands made upon him in what have been called the second and third phases.

He has given evidence of having been born with highly developed capacities, and an unusual integration of character, mind, and emotions. He appeared to possess an unusual awareness—almost a pre-knowledge of his environment, of people, of the things that happened, of situations that occurred. Events did not surprise him, and he appeared to know what to do about them. He had a quiet attitude of detachment. Yet he was thoroughly and promptly responsive to the impact of circumstances, as well as to his friends and companions.

To him, the job, whatever it might be, was something to be done, efficiently, with interest, and care as to its coordination and adjustment into the totality of his duties and responsibilities. That it was done with a high degree of approval by those he was working with or under at the time is established by the continuous demand for his services and his continuous advancement to higher responsibilities.

He had a pleasant friendly way of handling problems and people. His quiet good humored manner of accepting difficult problems or violent differences of opinions, and his sincere recognition of the other fellow's point of view, made him a master at getting people to adjust their differences while maintaining their mutual regard and good feeling. He made friends easily, and held their friendship.

To his friends, associates, and companions he was known and loved for his deep and sympathetic understanding, his unruffled good humor, and his unflinching kindness of spirit.

"There is a Spirit in Man. It is the Spirit that quickeneth."

To his friends his life has been an inspiration.

—Charles F. Martin.

Edward Jay Moran

NO. 4087 CLASS OF 1902

Died September 25, 1948, at Sawtelle, California, aged 71 years.

COLONEL EDWARD J. MORAN was born in DeBruce, New York on August 6, 1877. Before entering the United States Military Academy in June 1898, he had graduated from the State Teachers College at Fredonia, New York, and had completed one year at Cornell University.

His first assignment upon graduating from West Point in June 1902 was in the Philippines where he served in



Mindinao with General John J. Pershing as his Company Commander. From 1906 to 1910 he served as an instructor at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and it was during this tour that he married Louise Herdegen of Aurora, Indiana, on July 11, 1906. One of his classmates, "Beef" Miller, was best man at the wedding.

After being relieved as an instructor at West Point, he served at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Fort William H. Harrison, Montana. In 1913 he was again ordered to the Philippine Islands where he served approximately two and one-half years, and then served at the Presidio of San Francisco and at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. He participated in the Punitive Expedition into Mexico from April 1916 to October 1916.

He received his promotion to First Lieutenant on 24 November 1907, and his promotion to Captain on July 1, 1916. During World War I, he was promoted to the temporary grades of Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel, respectively. Overseas, he served with the 337th Infantry in France, and attended the Army Gen-

eral Staff College at Langres, France. After the cessation of hostilities, he remained overseas with the Army of Occupation, and served as the Division Inspector of the 42nd Division.

Upon returning from overseas duty, he served in the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department General Staff from December 28, 1919 to August 2, 1920, and was given his permanent promotion to Major on July 1, 1920. From the War Department, he was sent as a student officer to the School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and was graduated in June 1921 as an Honor Graduate. The next year he was graduated from the Army Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and served as an instructor in the General Service Schools for about three and one-half years. He was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel on January 11, 1925, and again served in the Philippine Islands for approximately three years.

In June 1929, he was graduated from the Army War College and was detailed as an assistant to the Chief of Infantry immediately after graduation from the War College. He remained on this duty for three years, and then assumed the duties of Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of California in Los Angeles from July 17, 1932 to September 30, 1934. During this tour of duty he was promoted to the grade of Colonel on March 1, 1934. Unfortunately for the Service, he was retired for physical disability on September 30, 1934, and his active military career was brought to an end.

After his retirement, Colonel Moran took an active interest in civic affairs in Southern California. He was very much interested in the group of West Point graduates who met periodically for luncheon in Los Angeles, and during World War II he took an active interest in the bond drives and in other community projects for the benefit of the war effort. On September 20, 1948, he suffered a heart attack, and died at the Sawtelle Veterans Hospital on the 25th of September. Immediately after his death, Colonel Frank N. Roberts, who served as Colonel Moran's adjutant when he was stationed in the Philippines stated: "Colonel Moran was one of the finest soldiers in our Army. He was, in fact, a tactical genius, and many a high commander of World War II owes his success to the teaching of this superb Infantryman. As a commander, Colonel Moran was equally admirable. His leadership was of the highest order, and he was most considerate of both officers and men—in short, an officer and a gentleman of the highest type, and, as such, admired, respected, and loved by all who knew him".

Colonel Moran was affectionately known to his 1902 West Point classmates as "Copper". As his classmates knew him, he was a man of high character and with a highly developed sense of duty. He was unassuming and quiet. He talked very little, but what he said was worthwhile. He never attempted to push himself forward by taking an unfair advantage of others. He was serious-minded in his work,