the lower part is half (right side) silver, half gold, with two white enamelled laurel branches superimposed. The ribbon consists of five stripes (those at the edges and in the center being slightly wider than the other two): brick red - royal blue - white - olive green - light blue.

Order of Maximo Gomez: The first class badge is made of gilded silver, with the medallion encircling ring enamelled light blue, and surrounded with a green enamelled wreath. The second class badge is made of silver, without gilding, and the laurel wreath is silver. The ring remains enamelled in light blue.

Order of Antonio Maceo: This single class order is very much like the illustrated badge of the "Order of the Combatant of the War of Liberation," only the central medallion represents the bust of Antonio Maceo. The badge is made of gilded silver. The only enamelled part is the ring surrounding the medallion, which is of a deep red color, with the gilt inscription "ANTONIO MACEO" accompanied by three small gilt stars. The badge is worn as a breast star.

Order of Camilo Cienfuegos: This single class order has a gilt silver badge, the only enamelling being the grass-green ring surrounding the medallion.

Order of Ernesto "Che" Guevara: This order is awarded in three classes, to be worn as breast stars. The only enamelled part in any of the classes is the ring surrounding the medallion, which is blood red. The classes are differentiated by metal color: the First Class is silver gilt; the Second Class is silver; and the Third Class is bronze.

Order of Mariana Grajales: This is a single class order. The badge is made of silver, with the central medallion displaying the bust of M. Grajales in silver gilt against a light blue enamelled background. The medallion is surrounded by an emerald green enamelled ring, which is in turn surrounded by a silver gilt wreath upon which silver machetes are superimposed. There is a gilt five-pointed star above the medallion.

Order of Lazaro Peña: The Order is awarded in three classes, the badges of which differ only in metal color. The First Class is silver gilt, the Second Class is silver, and the Third Class is bronze. Enamelling is the same for all classes. The central medallion is enamelled white, displaying a gilt, silver, or bronze effigy; the cogwheel is enamelled red; and the five-pointed star is enamelled white. The ribbon consists of five equal stripes: dark blue-green; bright olive green; brick red; light blue; and a final stripe depending on the class of the order (First Class has a golden yellow stripe, the Second Class white, and the Third Class olive green).

Order of the Combatant of the War for Liberation: This is a two class order, with the badge of each class differing only in the color of the metal. The First Class is silver gilt and the Second Class is silver. The only enamelled part is the red ring surrounding the medallion in both classes.

Order of Felix Varela: This is a single class order, composed of a silver eight-pointed star in secondary position, with a gilt medallion surrounded by a white enamelled ring, and with a gilt wreath between the points of the star. The ribbon is brick red and azure blue, with a central stripe of white dividing the two.
Order of Julio Antonio Mella: The badge of this single-class order is silver gilt. The ring surrounding the medallion is red enamelled, and the ribbon is brick red, bisected with an emerald green central stripe.

Order of Frank Pais: This Order is awarded in two classes. The central medallion is enamelled red, with the bust, text, and olive branch in silver gilt. This is surrounded by a six-rayed star in silver gilt, between the points of which another star's blue enamelled points appear. For the Second Class badge, the silver gilt is replaced by plain silver. The ribbon is white, having narrower edge stripes of brick red (on the right edge, heraldically) and azure blue (left edge).

Order of Ana Betancourt: This single class order has a badge of gilded alloy. The central medallion is surrounded with azure blue (inner) and white (outer) rings of enamel, with a red enamelled targe at the bottom bearing the name in gilt letters. The ribbon is red, with two narrow side stripes of yellow.

Order of Carlos J. Finlay: This single class order is made of silver. The only enamelled part is the white ribbon at the bottom inscribed with the silver name "Carlos J. Finlay." The ribbon is azure blue with double pale yellow edge stripes.

Order of Juan Marinello: This single class order has a gilt alloy badge, with the ring surrounding the central medallion enamelled red. The ribbon is brick red, with royal blue left edge stripe and white stripe beside it.

Order of Ideological Solidarity: This single class order has a gilt alloy badge with a red enamelled ring surrounding the central medallion. The ribbon is light brick red with white-blue-white central stripes.

Order for Sport Merit: This single class order has a silver badge. In the center, the torch is gilt with red enamelled flames. The red enamelled rhombic field has a gold five-pointed star. Crossing the medallion is a blue-white-blue-white-blue enamelled double ribbon. The ribbon of the order is composed of five equal stripes: light blue-golden yellow-deep green-blue-brick red.

Regarding the other decorations mentioned by Dr. Klietmann, I do not have further information at present. I hope that this addition to the excellent article by the President of the Institute for Scientific Orders Research will help those collecting Latin American orders, medals, and decorations, and researching in that field.
"It was in the ... Vermont community of Norwich back in 1819 when the first 'citizen-soldier' approach to higher education was made. From the humble beginnings of 'The American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy' in Norwich, Vt., has come both Norwich University (now located in Northfield, Vt.) and the Reserve Officer's Training Corps (ROTC)." - "Norwich University: Father of ROTC," The Army Reserve Magazine, v.13, no.6 (June 1967) p.18.

American volunteer citizen-soldiers, both men and women, have been in the forefront of the defense of this country from Valley Forge to Vietnam. Theirs has been a commitment they have fulfilled with distinction.

Following the opening of The American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy in 1819, other private military schools came into being: Lafayette College (Easton, Pa.) in 1826, the Virginia Military Institute in 1839, The Citadel (Charleston, S.C.) in 1842, and others. As a result of the Mexican War of 1845, the number of military academies, especially in the southern states, increased considerably; military studies in American colleges and universities remained virtually unknown.

This lack of trained personnel became evident during the Civil War, and in 1862 Congress passed the Morrill Act, which provided each state and territory with a grant of public lands to support colleges which would teach agriculture, "mechanic arts," and military tactics. For the most part this training was a wasted effort.

It was not until 1916, when the National Defense Education Act was passed, that the ROTC was established in substantially its present form. However, it had not been in existence long enough in 1917, when the United States entered the war, to provide the number of officers that were needed. In late 1918 it was replaced by the Students' Army Training Corps, while in August 1917 officers' training camps were opened to civilians. Further training was given in Europe to these "90-day wonders."

The ROTC, which functioned with increasing effectiveness between the two world wars, was reestablished by the National Defense Education Act of 1920. The first Naval ROTC (NROTC) was established in 1926, and the Air Force ROTC (AFROTC) in 1946. At the present time the different ROTCs are the largest single source of officers for the armed forces of the United States.

The medal illustrating this note was awarded by Fordham University (Bronx, New York City) to Maurice D. J. Shyne. The medal, manufactured by W. M. Schridde of Chicago, is in white metal and measures 16 x 11 mm. The red, white, and blue ribbon has the letters FORDHAM UNIVERSITY in gold lettering.