

# AZ JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

*Law & Film:  
The Six Triple Eight*



LAW & FILM

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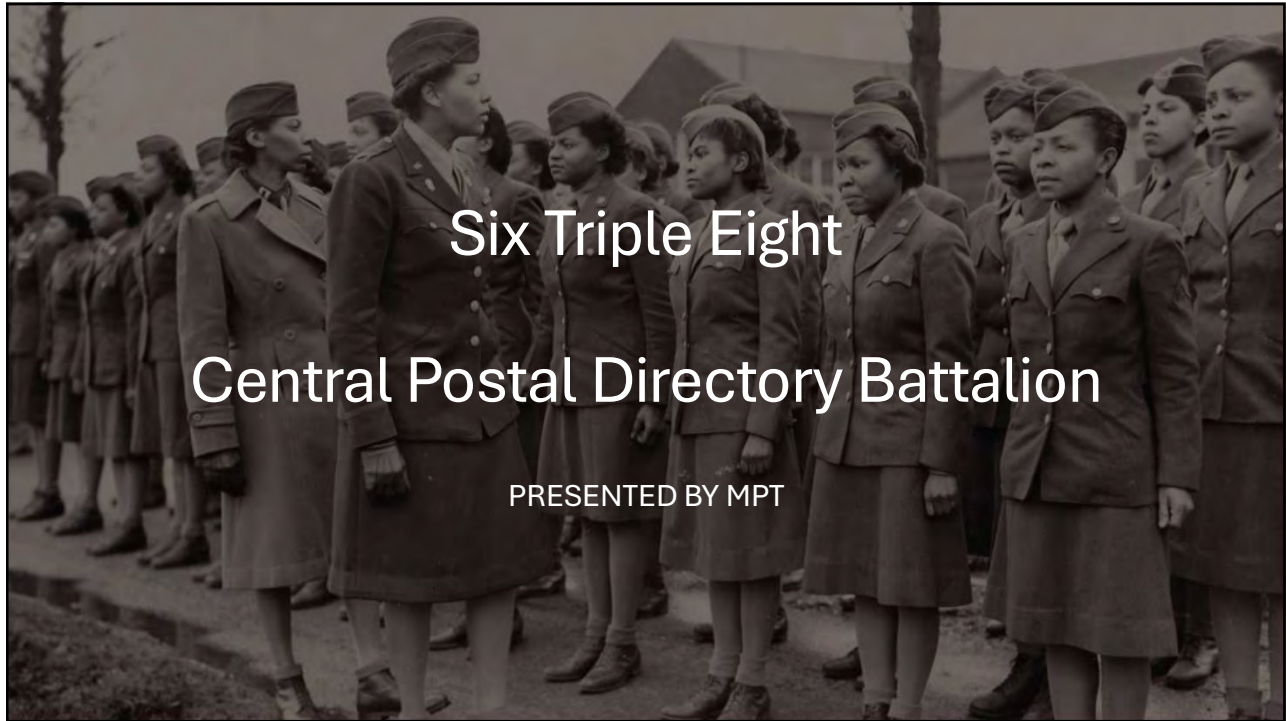
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1



## Who were the 6888

The first all African American Woman Army Corps

They were comprised of 855 woman that served overseas in WWII

Assignment: England and France

Tackled the impossible backlog of seventeen million pieces of mail (two years' worth)

They faced poor living & working conditions as well as discrimination based on race and sex.

2

2

## Milestones for Women Serving in the Military

- Woman historically served as support roles during the revolutionary and civil war.
- The Army Reorganization Act of 1901 created the Army Nurse Corps.
- The Naval Expansion Act of 1916 allowed woman to join the Navy and Marine Corps Reserves as clerical workers.
- Public Law 554 (77<sup>th</sup> Congress) created the Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC)
- In 1948 President Truman signed the Woman's Armed Services Integration Act
- Public Law 94-106 signed by President Gerald Ford allowed woman to attend military service academies
- Combat Policy Directive of 1994 & 2013 opened ground combat and aviation roles to woman. All remaining restrictions for woman serving in the military were lifted and fully integrated for woman by 2016.

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## Crucial Laws and Executive Orders

- 1776 Declaration of Independence
- 1916 Naval Expansion Act
- 1942 HR6293 – Women's Army Auxiliary Corp
- 1943 Public Law 110 – Converted WAAC to Women's Army Corp
- 1948 Executive Order 9981 – Truman Integrated the Military
- 1948 Women's Armed Services Integration Act

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# Notable Resources

- 1925 War College Study
- Ike's Girls
- Women of the 6888<sup>th</sup> Central Postal Directory Battalion
- Women of the 6888<sup>th</sup> Central Postal Directory Battalion Monument
- Army Women: World War II and Beyond

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## No Mail Low Morale

Leadership of Major Charity Adams and Capt. Abbie N. Cambell

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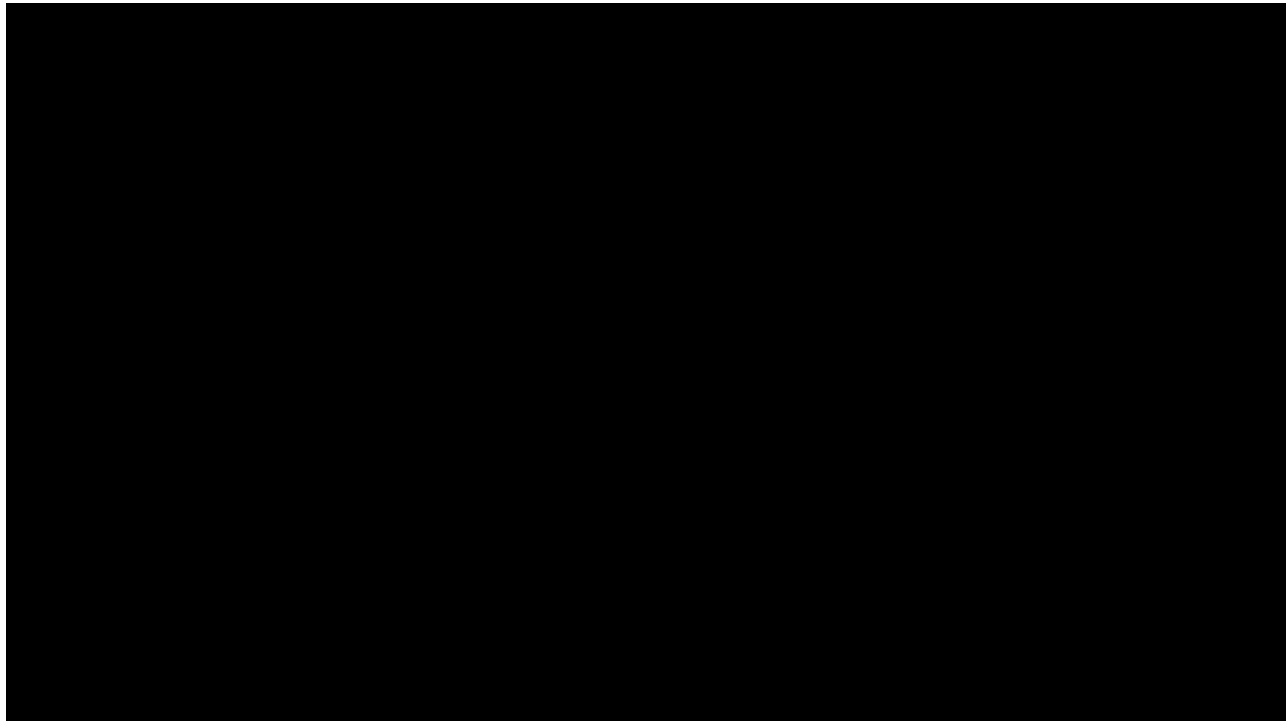
6888<sup>th</sup> Central Postal Directory Battalion

2019 American Valor

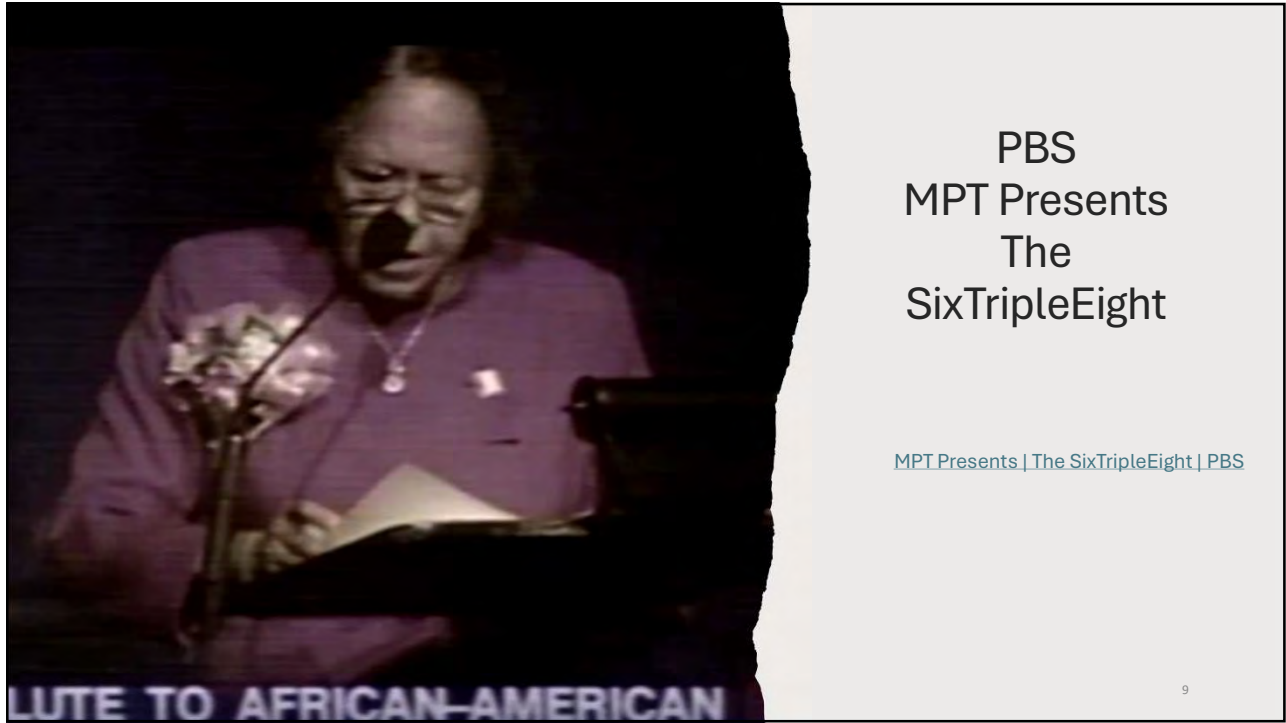
[American Valor 2019: 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, as told by Tom Brokaw & Terry Crews - YouTube](#)

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10

# Joseph Olano



GROWTH MARKETING PLAN

17

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GROWTH MARKETING PLAN

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GROWTH MARKETING PLAN



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GROWTH MARKETING PLAN

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4340587062

**The Six Triple Eight**  
 Saturday, December 14, 2024

Honoring the bravery of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion. The only all-Black, all-female unit deployed overseas in World War II.

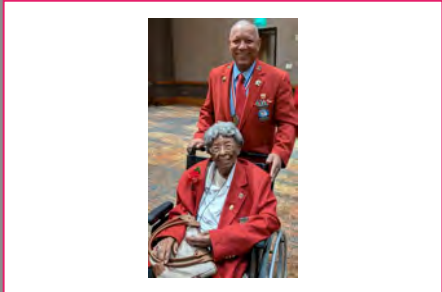
**Guest of Honor:**  
**Major Fannie McClendon**

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GROWTH MARKETING PLAN

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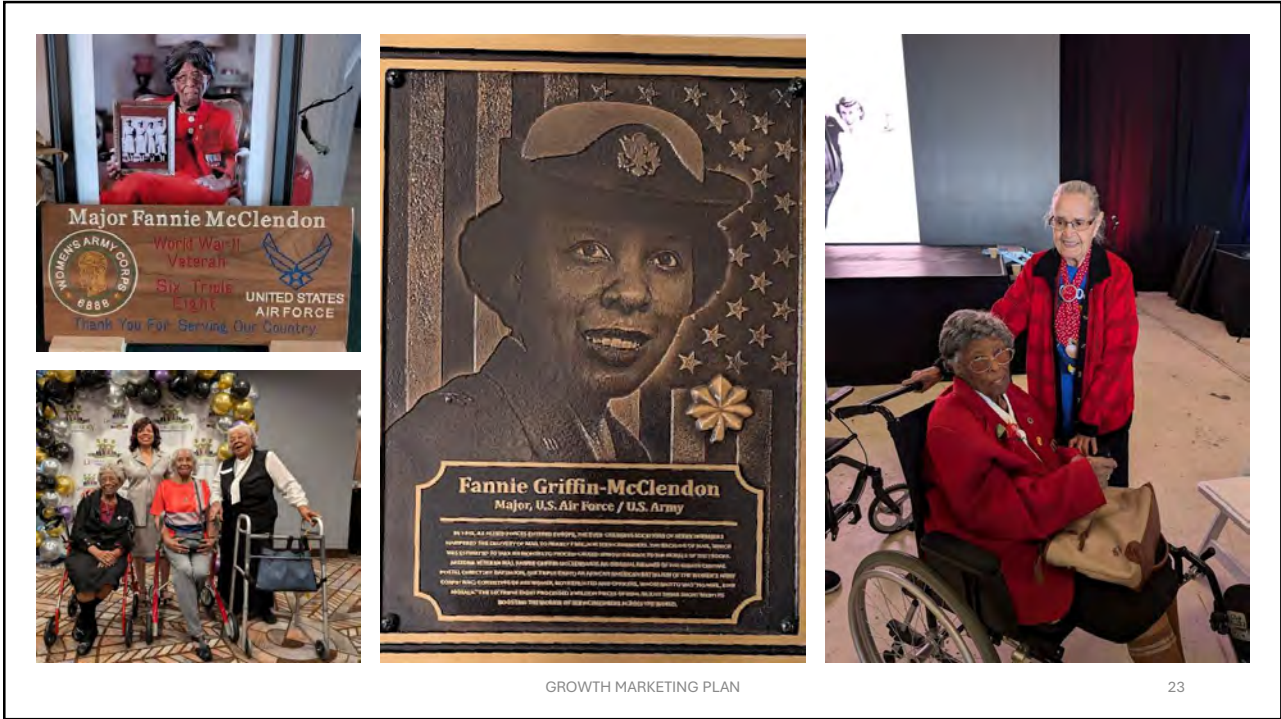
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GROWTH MARKETING PLAN

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GROWTH MARKETING PLAN



GROWTH MARKETING PLAN



25



# MAJOR FANNIE GRIFFIN- MCCLENDON

★ USAF, RETIRED ★

*A Trailblazer.  
A Leader.  
A Legend.*

Last Surviving Member of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion  
— NO MAIL NO MORALE

**EARLY LIFE & INSPIRATION** Major Fannie Griffin McClendon USAF, Retired, was born in Lafayette, Louisiana, in 1920. The daughter of a World War I veteran, she was inspired by her father's military service. When she graduated from high school, she enlisted in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC), which later became the Women's Army Corps (WAC). Later, Fannie was selected to attend Officer Candidate School (OCS).

**A MISSION THAT MATTERED** As WWII escalated, so did the articles of mail sent from the US to troops serving in Europe. There was a shortage of soldiers to perform these mailroom duties, which greatly affected the morale of the troops. Due to the collaborative efforts of First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, and others, Black women were approved by Congress for overseas duty, which paved the way for the formation of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, nicknamed the Six Triple Eight. The 6/888 Battalion was one of only two Women's Army Corps units deployed overseas during WWII.

**THE SIX TRIPLE EIGHT'S EXTRAORDINARY IMPACT** They were sent to Europe and assigned the daunting task of clearing a two-to-three-year backlog of mail. Despite this overwhelming assignment, deplorable working conditions, constant discrimination, and the war raging all around them, the 855 women completed their task in record time. Under the command of Major Charity Adams, Lt. Fannie Griffin, and members of the 6888th, cleared the backlog of mail in the UK and France, getting the mail to over four million military personnel and civilians within six months. The battle cry for the 6888th was, *No Mail No Morale*.

**A LIFE OF SERVICE CONTINUES** In 1971, Fannie retired from military service and settled in Tempe, Arizona, with her late husband, Roy McClendon, a former military officer and educator. Keeping active in her retirement, Fannie opened an antique shop and also became an active member of the Archer-Ragsdale Arizona Chapter (ARAC) of Tuskegee Airmen, Inc. Over the years, she has become personally acquainted with many of the Documented Original Tuskegee Airmen (DOTA).

## THE 6888<sup>TH</sup> CENTRAL POSTAL DIRECTORY BATTALION



### SIX TRIPLE EIGHT

- The only Women of Color female unit deployed during WWII.
- Cleared a two-to-three-year backlog of mail in record time.
- Delivered hope, news, and connection to over four million service members and civilians.
- Proved that "No Mail No Morale" was more than a motto—it was a mission.

### AWARDED THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL



The 6/888 Central Postal Directory Battalion was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal—the highest civilian honor.

*Their legacy is etched in history.*



### HONOR. SERVICE. LEGACY.

The 6/888th Central Postal Directory Battalion's dedication, resilience, and excellence changed history. Their story continues to inspire generations.

*Their story is our strength.*



### REGISTERED IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Major Fannie Griffin McClendon is the only 6/888 member registered in the Library of Congress.

### ★ HONORED. CELEBRATED. FOREVER A HERO. ★



Special Guest  
Arizona Premiere of  
*The Six Triple Eight*  
Written and directed  
by Tyler Perry.  
Released in theaters  
in 2024 and now  
available on Netflix.



Congressional  
Gold Medal  
Presented on  
August 21, 2025,  
by Congressman  
Greg Stanton.



Phoenix VA  
Plaque Dedication  
Honored on  
August 21, 2025,  
for her extraordinary  
service and legacy.



Library of  
Congress  
Major Fannie Griffin  
McClendon is the  
only 6/888 member  
registered in the  
Library of Congress.



Numerous Awards  
& Citations  
Recognized for a lifetime  
of service, leadership,  
and paving the way  
for future generations.

*"They delivered more than mail—they delivered hope."*

★ THANK YOU, MAJOR FANNIE GRIFFIN-MCCLENDON. ★

**ARCHER – RAGSDALE ARIZONA CHAPTER  
TUSKEGEE AIRMEN, INC. NEWSLETTER**



*Reaching Our Youth – Ensuring the Future!*

July 2025, Volume 1, Number 7

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**Arizona Celebrates the Last of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion**  
*Unsung Heroines of World War II*

**MAJOR FANNIE GRIFFIN MCCLENDON, USAF, RET.**

**August 21, 2025, • 10 a.m. -12 p.m. • Steele Indian School Memorial Park • Phoenix, AZ**



*“They were revered for their courage, perseverance, superior performance, and noble qualities.”*

Cont'd on Page 3

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



On behalf of the Archer-Ragsdale Arizona Chapter (ARAC) Tuskegee Airmen, Inc. I would

like to thank our generous benefactors who support our mission to preserve and perpetuate the legacy of the Tuskegee Airmen. ARAC is grateful to all our beneficent contributors, both corporate and individual. In 2024-2025, special recognition goes to: Nancy Keane and her team at Albertsons/Safeway; Don Chapman and the Chapman Foundation; Paul Smiley and Sonoran Technology; Diana Gregory and the Outreach Services for Seniors and Veterans; Karyn King and Sky Queen Jewelry and her 2025 aviation scholarship; Bruce Fister; Bill Campbell, Jr. and William A. Campbell, Sr. Scholarship Fund; Richard “Dick” Toliver; and the family of Charles E. McGee.

**ARAC’s involvement in national, state, and local events continues. The following are some of the activities since our 2024 newsletter:**

**August 14-18** The Tuskegee Airmen Convention in Washington, D.C. was attended by four ARAC members: Secretary Ronald Hilliard, Founding President/Immediate Past President Col. Richard “Dick” Toliver, Heritage Member/Heritage Committee Chair Carol Gleed Weaver, and current President Joseph A. Olano.

**October 18** ARAC took part in a ribbon-cutting ceremony for a new Safeway store in Peoria, AZ. Albertsons/Safeway awarded the chapter a substantial grant to publish a book about nineteen Documented Original Tuskegee Airmen (DOTA) with ties to Arizona, *Black Wings Over Arizona*, written by Col. Toliver. The book also includes a historical account of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion and ARAC Lifetime Member Major Fannie McClendon.

**November 1** Three members of ARAC were inducted into the Arizona Veterans Hall of Fame (AZVHOF) Class of 2024. They included Dr. Nathaniel L. Carr, DM, Lt. Col., USAF, Ret. And two Documented Original Tuskegee Airmen (DOTA) who were inducted posthumously - Founding Member, Lt. Col. Asa D. Herring, Jr., USAF (Ret.), and 2nd Lt. Lincoln Ragsdale, Sr.

**November 11** The Commemorative Air Force Museum (CAF) in Mesa, AZ, honored Major Fannie McClendon, USAF, Ret., at a World War II Veterans Day Recognition Luncheon. Members of ARAC joined Major McClendon as she received an award for service to our country as a member of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion.

**November 12** For the third year in a row, ARAC volunteered in “Veggies for Veterans.” This program is part of Diana Gregory’s Outreach Services, which provides healthy produce for seniors and veterans by distributing 600 bags of produce five times a year at the Phoenix VA Medical Center.

Cont’d on Page 10

Cont'd from page 1 (MAJOR FANNIE GRIFFIN MCCLENDON, USAF, RET.)

Major (Ret.) Fannie Griffin McClendon is the last of the 855 African American women assigned to the 6888<sup>th</sup> Central Postal Directory Battalion that was deployed to Europe in 1945. *Black Wings Over Arizona* documents the heroism of the 6888<sup>th</sup> near the end of WWII. Their outstanding performance involved clearing a two-to-three-year backlog of mail, including packages sent to the American troops. Their unprecedented efforts restored the sagging morale of millions of troops throughout the European Theater. The nearly 105-year-old Major McClendon is an active member of the Archer-Ragsdale Arizona Chapter Tuskegee Airmen, Inc. (ARAC). She resides in Tempe, AZ. The 6888<sup>th</sup> was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal on March 14, 2022. At that time, only ten of the 855 had lived long enough to be recognized. Since then, Major McClendon has received numerous awards, citations, and recognition for her twenty-six-and-a-half years of active duty in the Army Air Corps and US Air Force.

Fannie was born on September 22, 1920, in Lafayette, LA, to Almeda and William Griffin, a World War I veteran. A second daughter, Effie, was born two years later. When Fannie was five years old, her father died from injuries sustained while working, and Fannie and her sister were placed in a Catholic convent in Lafayette. Two years later, Almeda took a job with the Hudson River Day Line in New York, and Fannie and Effie moved with her. Almeda then accepted a job in New Jersey, and the family was finally able to live together again.

Fannie graduated from high school in New York at age nineteen and enlisted in the US Army. She completed segregated basic training in Des Moines, IA, and was assigned to Ft. Huachuca, AZ, where male cavalry instructors trained female recruits. Later, Griffin was selected to attend Officer Candidate School at Camp Miles Standish, MA. While there, she was elected as a squad leader in the 6888<sup>th</sup> Central Postal Directory Battalion, nicknamed the “Six Triple Eight.” The battalion consisted of 855 women (31 officers) and was the only all-female, all-black Women’s Army Corps (WAC) battalion that would eventually be sent to Europe during WWII.



Basic training (Griffin is left in the line)



Sgt. Griffin leaves Ft. Huachuca for OCS

Upon arrival, the 6888<sup>th</sup> found hangars and warehouses stacked to the rafters with undelivered mail, including packages ravaged by rodents. The officers established three around-the-clock shifts in an unheated, bombed-out schoolhouse with blacked-out windows to prevent light from showing during nighttime air raids. Their monumental task was to clear a two-to-three-year backlog of mail within six months for US military, civilians, and Red Cross workers. Griffin and other soldiers recalled that their difficulty was often compounded by the speed of troop movement. It was even more challenging when

some of the mail was simply addressed with names like “Junior Jones, US Army.” Despite the enormous daily challenges, the battalion succeeded in clearing the mail logjam in three months while adopting the battle cry, “*No mail, low morale!*”

After completing the mission in England, the 6888<sup>th</sup> was sent to Rouen, France, and then to Paris. After the war was won in Europe over Nazi Germany, the 6888<sup>th</sup> was invited to participate in a victory parade in Rouen. They marched through the courtyard where Joan of Arc, a warrior herself, had been burned at the stake as a martyr.

Huge celebrations and ticker-tape parades were held for white troops; however, thousands of black troops came home to little or no fanfare. Most women from the 6888<sup>th</sup>, including Griffin, were discharged from the Army without any recognition and returned to their “normal lives.” Initially, Griffin used her G.I. Bill briefly to attend college, but that turned out not to be her future aspiration. However, when the Army and Air Corps became separate services, Fannie opted to join the Air Force.

While stationed at Francis E. Warren AFB in Cheyenne, WY, Griffin met her future husband, also an Air Force Captain, Roy “Mac” McClendon. They got married in 1951 while stationed at Langley AFB, VA. Mac was assigned to a Tactical Air Command fighter unit while Fannie served in a Strategic Air Command bomber unit. Even though the military did not guarantee married couples would be stationed together, the McClendons enjoyed tours overseas in Spain and England. She later served stateside during the Korean and Vietnam Wars.



Major McClendon also served at bases in Offutt, NE, and Forbes, KS. During these assignments, she led units with both women and men of all races. At Pease AFB, NH, she became the first female commander of an all-male Strategic Air Command Unit. She was also selected as Outstanding Supply Services Officer and made an honorary member of the 509<sup>th</sup> Bomb Wing.

In 1971, Major McClendon retired after serving 26.5 years in the Army and Air Force combined. The McClendons moved to Tempe, AZ in the 1970s, where Mac began a second career as a teacher and Fannie opened an antique shop. The couple did not have any biological children, but they helped raise two great-nephews, at various times, from birth to ten years old. Mac and Fannie were blessed to enjoy forty years of marriage until Roy passed away in 1991.

Major McClendon received numerous medals and recognition in the mail. In 2021, she received a Living Legends Certificate from Women in Military Services for America (WIMSA). The award was presented by retired Air Force Col. Wanda Wright, Director of the AZ Department of Veteran Services, also a member of ARAC. The recognition of this great American Icon will continue on August 21, 2025, when scores of dignitaries gather at Steele Indian School Memorial Park in Phoenix, AZ.

## Scholastic Achievers - 2025

The Archer-Ragsdale Arizona Chapter, TAI, and the Arizona Community Foundation (ARAC/ACF) selected another superlative group of 2025 high school graduates as recipients for scholarships.

Ms. Diana Gregory, ARAC/ACF Scholarship Coordinator, continued her outstanding leadership in the annual selection of recipients for the 2025 scholarship awards. Each student was awarded \$1,500 for the 2025-2026 school year. Two received scholarships in honor of the late Tuskegee Airmen, Lt. Col. (Ret.) Robert Ashby and Lt. Col. (Ret.) Asa D. Herring, Jr., respectively. Four recipients received scholarships in honor of the late Tuskegee Airman, Col. (Ret.) William A. Campbell. Two additional recipients received scholarships from the Diana Gregory Foundation. The following are the 2025 stellar performers from around the state of Arizona:



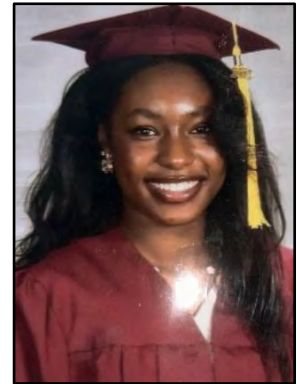
**Aiyana Gutierrez**



**Kaitlyn Harris**



**Anyah Jordan**



**Kimanee Payne**



**L'Nae Ramcharan**



**Ava Sims**



**Breanna Williams**



**Mason Gibbs**

ARAC also acknowledges its deep appreciation for Ms. Kim Covington and the staff at the Arizona Community Foundation for our five-year partnership providing financial assistance to these deserving students. Together, we wish them immense success as they embark upon the next most important beginning of their future lives:

**Aiyana Gutierrez** – Buckeye, AZ; Youngker High School; University of Arizona; Biomedical Engineering

**Kaitlyn Harris** – Chandler, AZ; Arizona College Preparatory; Case Western Reserve University; Neuroscience

**Anyah Jordan** – Goodyear, AZ; Desert Edge High School; Arizona State University (Main/Tempe Campus); Medicine

**Kimanee Payne** - Maricopa, AZ; ASU Preparatory Academy Downtown Phoenix; North Carolina Agricultural and Technical University; Psychology

**L'Nae Ramcharan** – Phoenix, AZ, Copper Canyon High School; University of Oregon; Linguistics

**Ava Sims** - Goodyear, AZ; American Leadership Academy West Foothills; Arizona State University; Engineering

**Breanna Williams** - Tolleson, AZ; Tolleson Union High School; Northern Arizona University; Biology

**Mason Gibbs** – Gilbert, AZ; Williams Field High School; Tuskegee University; Aerospace Engineering

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### ARAC AWARDS FOLLOW-ON SCHOLARSHIP TO STAR PUPIL



**Dick Toliver, Karyn F. King, sponsor, and Joseph Olano; Makaylah finishes her solo flight on July 11, 2024**

During February 2025 Buckeye Air Fair, ARAC met Ms. Karyn F. King, an unexpected donor for an aviation scholarship. She recognized the shoulder patch of the USAF Fighter Weapons School worn by Dick Toliver, a “Top Gun” graduate of that school at Nellis AFB, NV. The ensuing conversation revealed that Karyn specializes in aerial photography and is the proprietor of SkyQueen Jewelry Shop. She also shared her desire to help a young woman pursue a career in aviation. At a follow-on luncheon, Karyn presented a \$3,000 check for any candidate identified by ARAC.

In July 2025, ARAC identified one of its earlier star aviation pupils, Maykayla Jenkins of the 2024 ACE Camp, and one of two students who soloed during the inaugural *Chief Master Sergeant (CMSGT) Alfredo Tulle Memorial ACES II 2024*. The program was launched in honor of the late ARAC top supporter and financial provider for our youth program. Makaylah has successfully completed her first year at Embry-Riddle University in Daytona Beach, FL, and will begin her second year in September 2025. The ARAC Board of Directors is proud to present Ms. King’s very generous gift of \$3,000 to worthy recipient, Makaylah Jenkins. ***Congratulations Makaylah!***

## CONTINUING THE GREAT TUSKEGEE AIRMEN LEGACY OF SERVICE



**Colonel (Ret.) Benita Beckles**

A lifetime of commitment, dedication, and persistence was on full display on January 6, 2025, when retired Colonel Benita Beckles was sworn in as a new councilmember for Goodyear, AZ. Her induction was held along with Vice Mayor Laura Kaino and Councilmember Trey Terry at the Council Chambers, 1900 N. Civic Square, at 5:00 p.m. All three were selected in the July 2024 election.

Councilmember Benita Beckles retired from the Air Force as a Colonel after serving thirty years as a commissioned officer. Seven years were active duty, twenty-three were in the Air Force Reserves. She served as a commander with a wide range of responsibilities in security forces, human resources, information technology, civil engineering, firefighting, logistics, and transportation. Col. Beckles also had a significant role in the deployment of her unit during the Gulf War and as the Command Post Commander in charge during 9/11.

Following her retirement from the military, Councilmember Beckles worked in city government for over twenty years. She served respectively as a Staff Development Coordinator and Human Resources Manager for the City of Detroit and as a Human Resources professional for the City of Phoenix. She also held positions as Commissioner and Vice Chairman of the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Advisory Commission, Goodyear Community Action Network, and Goodyear Juneteenth Planning Committee.

Benita is a member of the Board for the Southwest Valley YMCA (Goodyear) and the Arizona State University West Campus Pat Tillman Veterans Center. She is also a member of the Archer-Ragsdale Arizona Chapter Tuskegee Airmen, Inc.; Military Officers Association of America – Luke Chapter; Delta Sigma Theta Sorority - Arizona West Valley Chapter; and the 40+ Double Dutch Goodyear Sub Club.

Benita earned a bachelor's degree from Hampton University and a master's degree from George Washington University. The councilmember has lived in Goodyear since 2013. She currently resides in the Estrella community of Canta Mia and attends Purpose Church in Goodyear. She has two adult sons and six grandchildren who reside in Michigan and Florida, respectively. The new councilmember stated, *“My life has been involved in public service since the military, which taught me honor, integrity, and commitment to duty. It will be a privilege to serve the citizens of Goodyear with the same dedication, perseverance, and passion.”*



## THE DOCTOR IS IN



**Captain Shannon J. Alsobrooks, M.D., USAF**  
**By Joseph A. Olano**

In February 2022, the Archer-Ragsdale Arizona Chapter (ARAC) Tuskegee Airmen, Inc. received an invitation to speak at a Black History Month event. At this time of the year, ARAC receives dozens of requests from throughout the Phoenix Metro area and surrounding communities. As the ARAC Public Relations Committee Chairman at the time, I received a phone call from a University of Arizona medical student who invited the chapter to speak at an upcoming event. That student was Second Lieutenant Shannon J. Alsobrooks, a first-year medical school student.

Shannon proposed a Black History Month program, featuring the Legacy of the Tuskegee Airmen. After thoroughly researching the Tuskegee Airmen, she drafted an outline for the program to include flyers and promotional material. The success of this event led to her becoming a member of ARAC.

Shannon was born in Washington, DC, and grew up in Prince George's County, MD. She earned a Bachelor of Science in Psychology from

Appalachian State University in Boone, NC, and a Master of Science in Biomedical Studies from Drexel University in Philadelphia, PA.

She was the recipient of the United States Air Force Health Professions Scholarship, which included a 4-year full scholarship to a medical school. She was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant and completed Commissioned Officer Training at Maxwell AFB in Montgomery, AL. Shannon had several leadership roles while attending medical school at the University of Arizona. Her ability was so noticed by her peers and instructors that it earned her the Stuart D. Flynn, M.D. Pillar of Leadership Award. This award is presented by the university to one graduating student each year for exceeding in leadership participation both on and off campus.

Shannon served as the medical school's Student Ambassador to recruit potential new applicants as she traveled around the country speaking on behalf of the university. She also took part in various humanitarian missions to Guatemala. She is a member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority as well as many other organizations, and she is a certified scuba diver.

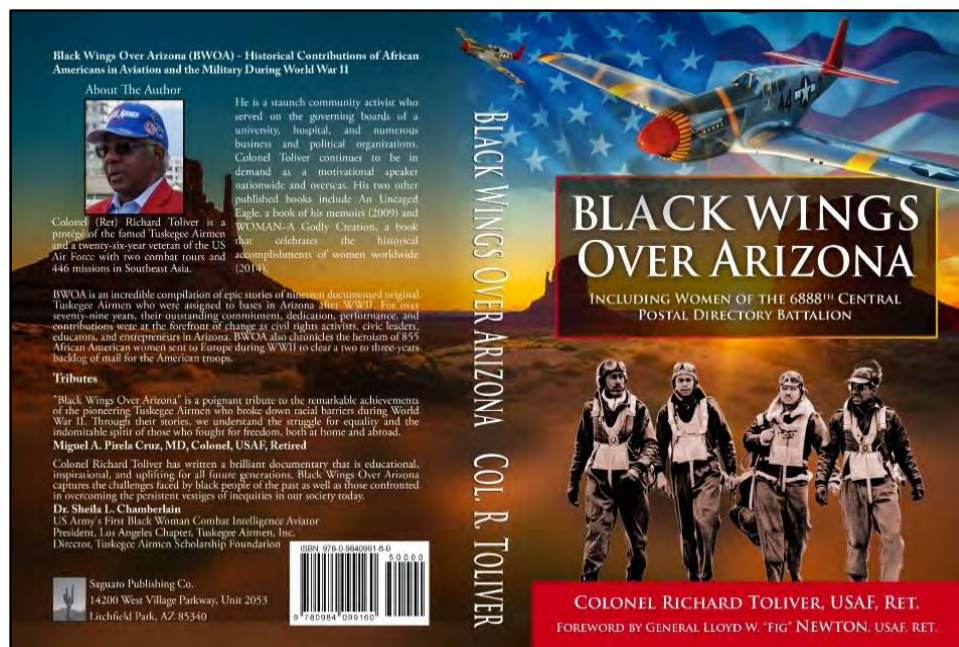
On Monday, May 12, 2025, Shannon graduated from the University of Arizona College of Medicine. She was selected by her class to deliver the commencement speech at the ceremony. The chapter held a congratulatory and farewell reception for Shannon and her family. She was presented with an ARAC service plaque, a chapter coin, and other gifts.

This summer, Captain Shannon J. Alsobrooks, M.D., USAF, began her general surgery residency at Penn State College of Medicine in Hershey, PA.

**Excellent job, Shannon; Congratulations!**



## BLACK WINGS OVER ARIZONA HAS ARRIVED!



ARAC celebrated Black History Month 2025 by initiating its distribution plan for *Black Wings Over Arizona (BWOA)* to be in high schools throughout Arizona. The goal is to reach approximately 1,000 high schools in all fifteen counties of the state.

BWOA is a historic collection of the epic stories of nineteen original Tuskegee Airmen who had ties to Arizona after WWII. For over seventy-nine years, their outstanding commitment, dedication, performance, and contributions were at the forefront of change as civil rights activists, civic leaders, educators, and entrepreneurs in Arizona. BWOA also chronicles the heroism of 855 African American women sent to Europe during WWII to clear a two-to-three-year backlog of mail for the American troops. In doing so, their unprecedented efforts restored the sagging morale of millions of troops throughout the European Theater.

For the first time, BWOA documents the dual contributions of two heroic African American units that helped win the war in Europe. The 6888<sup>th</sup> served in Birmingham, England, and Rouen, France, while the Tuskegee Airmen flew fighter escort out of Ramitelli, Italy.

ARAC is incredibly pleased to acknowledge the special and unique partnership with its most generous sponsor, *Albertsons/Safeway Corporation of Arizona (ASCAZ)*. One of ARAC's major youth outreach programs focuses on improving the overall education outcomes of students in Arizona's K-12 system. Accordingly, our collective goal is to place at least one copy of BWOA as a gift in the libraries of approximately 1,000 high schools throughout Arizona. The long-term educational benefit of this joint venture for future generations is expected to be invaluable. Thus, we are proud to recognize ASCAZ for making possible the production, purchase, and distribution of *Black Wings Over Arizona*. ARAC is especially grateful for the advice and leadership of Ms. Nancy Keane, Director of Public Relations, Albertsons/Safeway, and Mr. Moses Findley, II, ARAC's Chaplain and Care Pastor in this overall endeavor.

Order a copy at [www.aractai.org](http://www.aractai.org).

Cont'd from Page 2 (MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT)

**December 14** The Arizona State University Office for Veteran and Academic Engagement and ARAC sponsored a premiere red-carpet screening in Tempe, AZ of the Tyler Perry film, "The Six Triple Eight." There was a speaker's panel and a special guest appearance by Major Fannie McClendon, USAF, Ret., one of only two surviving members of the 6888th at that time.

**February 14-16** Again, ARAC was invited to participate in the 2025 Buckeye, AZ Air Show. During the three-day event, information about the Tuskegee Airmen and the Arizona chapter was shared, and TAI merchandise, along with signed copies of *Black Wings Over Arizona* were sold.


**February 26** ARAC was invited by the University of Arizona - College of Medicine to a Black History Month event. It was organized by ARAC member Lt. Shannon J. Alsobrooks, a medical student at the university. Col. Toliver was the guest speaker.

**March 27** The 13th Annual Tuskegee Airmen Commemoration Day in Arizona was celebrated. The event was hosted by the 944<sup>th</sup> Fighter Wing Command, the 56<sup>th</sup> Fighter Wing Command, and ARAC at the 944<sup>th</sup> Fighter Wing Tuskegee Air Park, Luke Air Force Base, AZ.

In the coming year, ARAC looks forward to the revival of the Aerospace Career Education (ACE) Academy, its vocational trade incentive seminars, and field trips to various businesses for potential career opportunities. Plans are being made for chapter fundraising events, designed to generate interest and promote community involvement, thereby keeping the history of the Tuskegee Airmen alive.

Joseph A. Olano  
President, ARAC

**COME ONE, COME ALL!**



**Veggies for Veterans**

9:00–10:30 a.m. Distribution to begin at 9:00 a.m. for 600 bags  
Wednesday, September 10th, 2025 | Carl T. Hayden Medical Center  
ACC Hallway and Drive Thru

Gregory's Fresh Market  
TUSKEGEE AIRMEN, INC.  
Arizona's Regional Air Force Chapter

State Farm  
SNP  
Peddlers Son  
DELTA DENTAL

**Join Diana Gregory in this exceedingly worthy cause!**

## 2025 ARAC BOARD OF DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, AND CHAIRPERSONS

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**Please join ARAC in making Arizona a greater place to educate, inspire, live, and motivate youth across the state!**

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- Ashby-Herring Scholarship Fund**
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**Please make check or money order payable to ARAC/TAI and mail it with the form to:**

**ARAC - Merle Ryan-Toliver, Treasurer  
7309 N. 6th Way  
Phoenix, AZ 85020**

**Words of encouragement: ARAC Chaplain Moses Finley, II**

***“Gracious words are a honeycomb, sweet to the soul and healing to the bones.”***

***Proverbs 16:24***

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Army Women:  
World War II and Beyond



The history of the Women's Army Corps is one of determination and persistence. Read about our beginnings below. For further reading, see our recommended [resources](#) page.

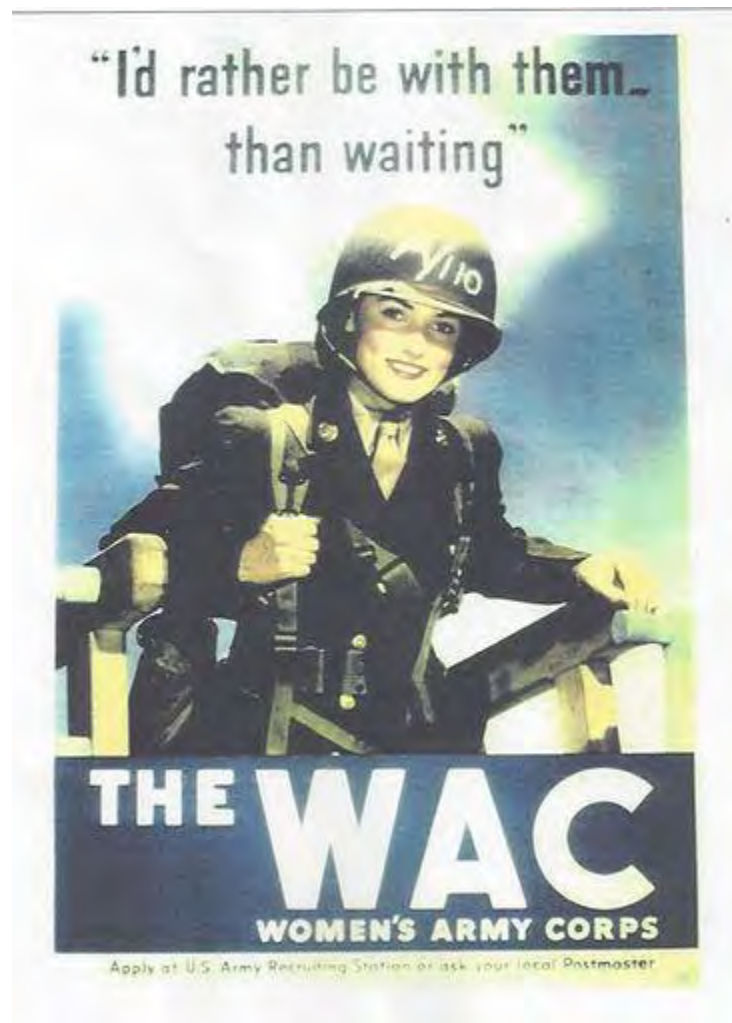
In 1941 as World War II was showing no signs of resolution, the Honorable Edith Nourse Rogers, a Congresswoman from Massachusetts, recognized the need for increased Army support. Rogers introduced the first bill to establish a women's auxiliary unit that would allow women to serve in non-combat roles, filling critical positions to free men for combat duties. On May 14, 1942, Congress approved the creation of a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC). Two days later, Oveta Culp Hobby was appointed the first Director of the WAAC.

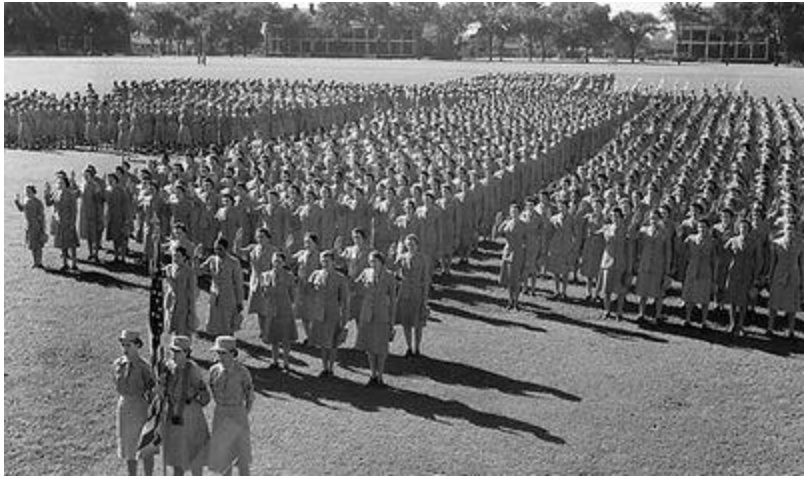
As an auxiliary of the Army, the WAAC had no military status. Therefore, Mrs. Rogers introduced another bill in 1943 to enlist and appoint women in the Army of the United States. President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the bill on July 1, 1943. Ninety days later, the Women's Army Corps (WAC) replaced the WAAC. Colonel Hobby continued as Director of the WAC.

Six months before women received military status, the first WAAC contingent arrived in Algeria, North Africa. In July 1943, the first WAAC Separate Battalion arrived in England led by Lt. Col. Mary A. Hallaren.

After official incorporation, three WAC units joined Vice Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's Southeast Asia Command in New Delhi, India, in October 1943. In November a WAC platoon arrived in Caserta, Italy, and month later, another arrived in Cairo, Egypt. January 1944 marked the arrival of the first WAC unit in the Pacific at New Caledonia. In May a large group arrived in Sydney, Australia.

Five training centers were opened within a year. These included the first at Fort Des Moines, Iowa; the second at Daytona Beach, Florida; the third at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia; the fourth at Fort Devens, Massachusetts; and the fifth at Camp Ruston, Louisiana.





Swearing in of the first WAC officers  
Fort Des Moines, Iowa

The Beginning: Women's Auxiliary Army Corps

Restructuring: Post WWII

The Women's Army Corps numbered 99,000 at its peak in 1945. After Victory in Europe in May 1945 and the surrender of Japan the following August, the remaining WAC training centers at Fort Oglethorpe and Fort Des Moines closed. No further WAC training was conducted, and WAC numbers began to decline.

Noticing the drop in enrollment, the War Department launched a program in February 1946 aimed at retaining women still in service and re-enlisting those who had served during World War II. The Chief of Staff, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, announced that he would ask Congress to make the Women's Army Corps a permanent part of the Regular Army and the Organized Reserve Corps.

Noticing a decline in WAC numbers, the War Department began a program in February 1946 aimed at retaining women still in service and re-enlisting those who had served during World War II. The Chief of Staff, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, announced that he would ask Congress to make the Women's Army Corps a part of the Regular Army and the Organized Reserve Corps.



Unfortunately, by the end of May 1946, the WAC had dropped from a wartime high of more than 99,000 women to about 21,500. By the end of May 1948, WAC strength totaled approximately 6,500 women on active duty.

On June 12, 1948, President Harry S. Truman signed the Women's Armed Services Integration Act, permitting women to serve in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. A new training center at Camp Lee, Virginia, was opened in July 1948.

#### The Korean War: Back in Action

With the beginning of the Korean conflict, women were again needed in greater numbers than in peacetime. Within two years after the Women's Armed Services Integration Act became law, more than 120,000 women enlisted.

To train these new soldiers, Congress appropriated funds to establish a permanent home for the Women's Army Corps at Fort McClellan, Alabama. The center conducted basic training, clerk-typist, stenography, personnel specialist, leadership, and cadre courses for enlisted personnel, as well as basic and advanced courses for officers. The first commander of the WAC Center was Lt. Col. Eleanore C. Sullivan.



Many women served in Mobile Army Surgical Hospitals (MASH), and on MEDEVAC aircraft or hospital ships. One of the first mobile surgical hospitals to be set up in Korea was the 8055th MASH. The team of doctors and nurses in the 8055th sometimes treated hundreds of casualties in a day, and routinely performed life-saving surgeries.

New WAC detachments were established in Japan and Okinawa to support the men fighting in Korea. A full WAC unit was not sent to Korea, but in 1952, a number of individual women filled administrative positions in Pusan and Seoul.

## Vietnam: Army Women Achieve Higher Ranks



WAC Director Colonel Elizabeth P. Hoisington (3rd from left) meets cadre members of the WAC Detachment, Long Binh, South Vietnam, 1967



Sergeant Major Betty Adams training the South Vietnamese Women's Armed Forces Corps (WAFC)



Major Anne Marie Doering

The Women's Army Corps continued to serve during the Vietnam War. The first WAC officer assigned to Vietnam in March 1962 was Major Anne Marie Doering. Two WAC advisors to the Vietnam Women's Army Forces Corps were next to arrive in January 1965—Lt. Col. Kathleen I. Wilkes and Master Sergeant Betty L. Adams. WAC officers were replaced annually.

A WAC detachment with an average strength of 90 enlisted women was located at HQ, US Army, Vietnam, Long Binh, approximately 20 miles from Saigon. The detachment remained there from January 1967 until October 1972 when all US troops began to withdraw from Vietnam.

Many enlisted women and WAC officers also served at General Westmoreland's headquarters in Saigon throughout this same period.

On 8 November 1967, Congress removed promotion restrictions on women officers, making it possible for women to achieve general officer rank. The first WAC officer to be promoted to Brigadier General was Elizabeth P. Hoisington on 11 June 1970; the second was Mildred C. Bailey, and the third was Mary E. Clarke. They were the seventh, eighth, and ninth (and last) Directors of the WAC, respectively.

A major expansion of the WAC began in 1972 as a means of helping the Army maintain its required strength after the elimination of the draft on June 30, 1973. As a result of a strong recruiting campaign and the opening of all Military Occupational Specialties to women (except those involving combat duties), the WAC increased from 12,260 in 1972 to 52,900 in 1978.

## Women's Army Corps Innovations: Reserve Officer Training Corps



Beginning in 1972, women were permitted in the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC). By May 1981, approximately 40,000 women were enrolled in college and university ROTC programs. On July 1, 1974, all WAC officers were permanently detailed to other branches of the Army (except the combat arms), and the WAC officers' career branch was reduced to zero.

In 1975, defensive weapons training became a mandatory course for enlisted women, warrant officers, and women officers. This policy also applied to women in the Reserve and National Guard. In the fall of 1977, women began taking the same basic training course as enlisted men, and a year later, they began training together in the same units. After a four-year trial period, joint training was discontinued in August 1982.

The first women cadets entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in July 1976, and women have graduated with every class since 1980. To fully utilize barracks space worldwide, separate WAC units were phased out by 1974. Enlisted women continue to be housed separately to ensure privacy in sleeping and bath facilities, but they are jointly administered by a commander and cadre group. The WAC Center and School closed in December 1975.

A home for the Women's Army Corps Museum was constructed at Fort McClellan, Alabama, in 1977 with funds donated by WAC personnel and their friends. With the closing of Fort McClellan, a new museum will be built at Fort Lee, Virginia.

Integration:

Army Women in the General Ranks

As a means of assimilating women more closely into the structure of the Army and eliminating any feeling of separateness, Congress disestablished the Women's Army Corps as a separate corps of the Army on October 29, 1978, by an Act of Congress. In 1979, the Army Secretary made enlistment qualifications the same for men and women.

The 1980s was a period of change and transition for women in the U.S. Army, with new opportunities opening up for women in the military. The United States Military Academy at West Point saw its first women graduates in 1980. These women were later inducted into the U.S. Army Women's Hall of Fame in 2011.

In the 1990s, women in the Army saw significant progress, particularly during the Gulf War, where large numbers of female soldiers were deployed to combat zones despite still being restricted from direct combat roles. This period also saw policy changes allowing women to fly combat missions and serve on Navy combat ships, marking a major step toward greater integration in combat-related roles, although limitations based on the "Risk Rule" still existed.



Helen "Johnnie" Johnston casing the WAC colors, March 1979. CSM Johnston played a pivotal role in disestablishing the Women's Army Corps.







## Soldier's Creed

I am an American Soldier.

I am a warrior and a member of a team.

I serve the people of the United States, and live the Army Values.

I will always place the mission first.

I will never accept defeat.

I will never quit.

I will never leave a fallen comrade.

I am disciplined, physically and mentally tough, trained and proficient in my warrior tasks and drills.

I always maintain my arms, my equipment and myself.

I am an expert and I am a professional.

I stand ready to deploy, engage, and destroy, the enemies of the United States of America in close combat.

I am a guardian of freedom and the American way of life.

I am an American Soldier.



## [The 6888th Monument / USA / Women of the 6888th](#)

<https://www.womenofthe6888th.org/the-6888th-monument>



### [Women of the 6888th](#)

Central Postal Directory Battalion



Motto: "No Mail, Low Morale" Nickname: "The Six-Triple Eight"

### **The 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion Monument**

The monument is in the Buffalo Soldier Military Park at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas along with other monuments honoring African-American individuals and units, and consist of a 25-inch Bronze bust of the unit's Commanding Officer, LTC Charity Adams (Earley), eight black granite panels highlighting the unit's lineage, historical information, key unit pictures, one panel for the Corporate Donors who donate at least \$6,688.88, and on the back panel is an alphabetical list, by states, of 800-plus members, of the original list of 855 assigned during WWII. Three were killed in an automobile accident.

The dimensions of the monument are:

- Width - 6 feet
- Depth - 4 feet
- Height - 4 feet 6 inches
- Bronze Bust - 25 inches tall

Dedication of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion Monument was on November 30, 2018, at the Buffalo Soldier Monument Park at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.



The Monument



Click on images to magnify.

## THE LINEAGE

**"THE TRUE WORTH OF A RACE MUST BE MEASURED BY THE CHARACTER OF ITS WOMANHOOD."**

— Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune (10 JULY 1875 - 18 MAY 1955)

Educator, Special Assistant to Secretary of War and Presidential Advisor

The 6888th was a segregated, all-Black, WAC unit active from January 1945 to March 1946. At full strength, it consisted of 855 women (824 enlisted and 31 officers). The women were selected from over 6,000 Black women serving in the Army Air Corps and Service Corps.

In January 1945, approximately 750 WACs went to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia for overseas screening and limited combat training. They then went to Camp Shanks, New York for departure on the unit's first transatlantic crossing to the European Theater of Operations (ETO).

04 Feb 1945: According to the ship's manifest, 738 boarded the *Le de France*.

12 Feb 1945: Docked in Glasgow, Scotland.

14 Feb 1945: Arrived on Valentine's Day for duty in Birmingham, England and moved into the former King Edwards Boys School, which served as their headquarters and barracks.

04 Mar 1945: Major Charity Adams assumed command.

12 Mar 1945: Officially designated as the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion.

May 1945: Relocated to Rouen, France.

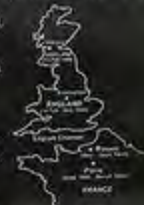
Sept 1945: Relocated to Paris, France.

Dec 1945: Major Charity Adams returned to the United States. Captain Mary F. Kearney and Captain Bernice G. Henderson succeeded her in command.

Mar 1946: Under the command of Captain Henderson and with fewer than 300 members, the 6888th departed the ETO and returned to Fort Dix, New Jersey for separation and unit inactivation.

Awards: Women's Army Corps Service Medal, European African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal and the World War II Victory Medal.

Following their separation, the women of the 6888th returned to their jobs, families and careers. Others re-enlisted and made careers in the military. As Dr. Bethune predicted, the 6888th made history and proudly served with a unified purpose.



## THE CROSSING



*Le de France*

Keith L. Pope  
PHOTOGRAPHY

HEADQUA



# THE 6888TH

CENTRAL POSTAL DIRECTORY BATTALION  
WOMEN OF DETERMINATION, DEDICATION, AND DISTINCTION  
MOTTO: "NO MAIL, LOW MORALE" NICKNAME: "SIX TRIPLE EIGHT"



CAPTAIN CHARITY ADAMS AND OFFICER CANDIDATES - PARADE GROUNDS, FORT DES MOINES, IOWA (1943)

"THERE IS NO PLEASURE IN ACHIEVEMENT IF IT IS NOT SHARED."  
- LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARITY ADAMS (EARLEY)

## THE FIRST BATTALION INSPECTION



HEADQUARTERS, KING EDWARDS BOYS SCHOOL  
15 FEB 1945 - ENGLAND

## THE CELEBRATION PARADE



JOAN OF ARC AND VICTORY IN EUROPE DAY  
27 MAY 1945 - ROUEN, FRANCE

Keith L. Pope  
PHOTOGRAPHY

## THE MISSION

### "THE UNIT BROKE ALL RECORDS SORTING MAIL."

— LTC Anna W. Wilson (Steere) (25 NOV 1909 - 15 JAN 1999)  
European Theater of Operations, WAC Staff Director

The mission of the 6888th was to support the war and lift morale by sorting, repackaging and redirecting millions of pieces of mail in England and a similar amount in France. In England, mail for over seven million military personnel and Red Cross workers had been backlogged for over two years. The Army gave the unit six months to clear the backlog. Despite working in cold, damp, musty, poorly lit and rodent-infested buildings, the 6888th broke all records and cleared it in three months.

The women understood that the lack of mail resulted in low morale on the homefront and battlefield, so they ...



Sorted 5.25 million parcels monthly

- Worked 24 hours, seven days a week, in three eight-hour shifts.
- Assigned over seven million individuals personal identification numbers.
- Distinguished between 7,500 "Robert Smiths" in the Directory.
- Redirected incomplete addresses, such as "Junior, U.S. Army."
- Recognized that, unfortunately, some service personnel had died.
- Sorted 65,000 parcels each shift, 195,000 daily, and 5.85 million monthly.

In December 1944, two months before the 6888th arrived in England, another postal unit sorted only 624,000 parcels.

In May 1945, the 6888th relocated to Rouen, France and then to Paris in September 1945. The unit cleared all backlogs before it departed the ETO in March 1946.

In addition to their mission, the women raised funds to bury three members who died from a vehicle accident while in the line of duty. Amid war-torn France, the 6888th also donated \$4,503.70 to the United Negro College Fund. The unsurpassed performance of this unique cadre of "weaponless women warriors" left a LEGACY worthy of being honored.

## THE RECORD



Sorted nearly 12 million parcels in three months

Keith L. Pope  
PHOTOGRAPHY

# THE LASTING LEGACY

SPEAKING TO YOUNGER WOMEN AT A CEREMONY ON 25 FEB 2009, A 6888TH VETERAN SAID:

**"YOU ARE STANDING ON OUR SHOULDERS. BUT LET ME TELL YOU WHAT OUR PRIDE IS: SEEING YOU YOUNG WOMEN WHO HAVE SUCCEEDED SINCE US."**

—PRIVATE GLADYS SCHUSTER CARTER  
(15 FEB 1922 - 30 JUNE 2009)

CO-FOUNDER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLACK MILITARY WOMEN

**"THE WOMEN OF THE 6888TH CENTRAL POSTAL DIRECTORY BATTALION ILLUMINATED CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN LOVED ONES THAT HAD GONE DARK... IN THE DARKEST OF TIMES, THEY DID NOT JUST HELP DELIVER MAIL. THEY DELIVERED HOPE, LOVE AND INSPIRATION TO CARRY ON FOR THEMSELVES AND OUR COUNTRY."**

—THE EMPLOYEE-OWNERS OF BURNS & MCDONNELL

**"THE 6888TH CENTRAL POSTAL DIRECTORY BATTALION EMBODIED CHARACTER AND EXCELLENCE DESERVING OF RESPECT AND RECOGNITION. EACH MEMBER'S SERVICE OVERSEAS IN A RACIALLY SEGREGATED ARMY DURING WORLD WAR II REFLECTS THEIR SELFLESS COMMITMENT TO THE AMERICAN IDEAL OF LIBERTY, JUSTICE AND HUMAN DIGNITY FOR ALL."**

—BRENDA L. MOORE, PH.D.  
AUTHOR OF "TO SERVE MY COUNTRY, TO SERVE MY RACE"

**"WE ADVOCATE FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN MILITARY WOMEN TO TELL 'HERSTORY,' THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHALLENGES OFTEN ABSENT FROM HISTORY BOOKS. IT IS WELL THAT THE 6888TH CENTRAL POSTAL DIRECTORY BATTALION'S EXTRAORDINARY LEGACY WILL NOW BE KNOWN TO ALL. INSPIRING FUTURE GENERATIONS."**

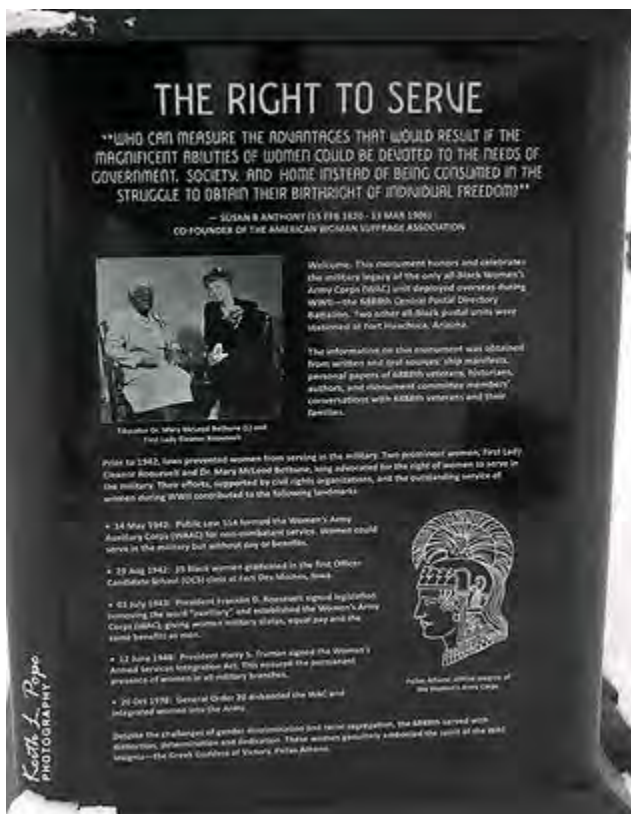
—COLONEL STEPHANIE DAWSON, USA, RETIRED  
PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLACK MILITARY WOMEN

WHEN ASKED WHAT SHE WOULD LIKE TO TELL THE WOMEN CURRENTLY SERVING IN THE MILITARY AND WOMEN WHO WOULD SERVE IN THE FUTURE, PFC MARGARET F. BARRISOUR, A MEMBER OF THE 6888TH, REPLIED:

**"BE IT KNOWN THAT A MORE DEDICATED OR DISCIPLINED GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS CANNOT BE FOUND THAN THOSE WOMEN WHO BRAVED THE ONSLAUGHT OF PREJUDICE AND RIDICULE DURING WORLD WAR II AND STILL MAINTAINED THEIR DIGNITY."**

"A FEW GOOD WOMEN" BY EVELYN MONAHAN & ROSEMARY NEIDEL-GREENLEE

Keith L. Pope  
PHOTOGRAPHY



Updates from the Sculptor













**LTC CHARITY ADAMS - FIRST COMMANDING OFFICER**

**Stone# A-9**  
*"See close-up to see how these emblems are clayed on stone."*

### THE LINEAGE

**"THE LINEAGE OF THE 6888TH CENTRAL POSTAL DIRECTORY BATTALION"**

The 6888th Central Postal Directory (CPD) was established in 1945 to provide mail and communication services to the 8888th Central Postal Directory (CPD) in Germany. The 6888th CPD was the only CPD to be established in the United States. It was the only CPD to be established in the United States. It was the only CPD to be established in the United States.

**THE CROSSING**

## THE 6888TH

**CENTRAL POSTAL DIRECTORY BATTALION**  
**WOMEN OF DETERMINATION, DEDICATION, AND DISTINCTION**  
**MOTTO: "NO BAIL, LOW MORALE" TICKET: "SIX TRIPLE EIGHT"**

**"THERE IS NO PLEASURE IN ACHIEVEMENT IF IT IS NOT SHARED"**

**THE FIRST BATTALION INSPECTION**

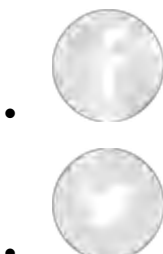
**THE CELEBRATION PARADE**

### THE MISSION

**"THE LINE MADE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE 6888TH AND THE 8888TH"**

The mission of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion was to provide mail and communication services to the 8888th Central Postal Directory (CPD) in Germany. The 6888th CPD was the only CPD to be established in the United States. It was the only CPD to be established in the United States. It was the only CPD to be established in the United States.

**THE RECORD**



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v

A.C. 127-25

HBC/njb  
November 10, 1925 - 73 (?)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

Subject: Employment of negro man power in war.

I am enclosing a study on the Employment of Negro Man Power in War, made by a committee of The Army War College composed of Colonel Bishop, Major Drain and Major Somervell. It is based on research by previous classes, by the Faculty, as well as on War Department experiences during the World War. It is believed to be of such value in lieu of further study by the General Staff, as to furnish a basis for the employment of the negro in the next war. I recommend, unless and until a more complete study be made on the subject by the General Staff, that it be accepted as the War Department policy in handling this problem.

While the basic communication is not marked "Secret", it has been so regarded at the War College.

H. E. Fly,  
Major General U. S. A.  
Commandant.

2 incls.  
(in dup)

Notes on proposed plan for use of negro manpower.  
(Not a part of the plan)

1. The fundamental conception upon which this plan is based is that the military man power of the United States, white or black, should be assigned to duties in the Army for which it is qualified. Military considerations alone should govern in war.

2. The negro does not perform his share of civil duties in time of peace in proportion to his population. He has no leaders in industrial or commercial life. He takes no part in government. Compared to the white man he is admittedly of inferior mentality. He is inherently weak in character.

3. The negro issue should be met squarely. The War Department had no pre-determined and sound plan for the use of negro troops at the beginning of the World War. It had no adequate defense against political and racial pressure and was forced to organize negro combat divisions and commission unqualified negro officers. The results are well known.

4. The War Department when occasion demands should be able to present this matter frankly to those who make demands or should know the facts.

The negro, particularly the officer, failed in the World War. The door will not be closed against him on this account.

He will be given an opportunity to take part in war in accordance with his qualifications in exactly the same field of activity as are allotted the white man.

He will be accepted for service by the identical standards applied to the white man.

While in the service he will be measured by the standards applied to the white man. This includes, reclassification, elimination, and rewards of promotion and decoration.

He will be given a sound plan of organization, training and leadership.

He will be given tasks he may reasonably be expected to perform.

If he makes good he will have the opportunity eventually to fight in the war with all-negro organizations.

If he fails to qualify to fight as a race he will be limited to such tasks as he can perform under white leadership.

What he accomplishes in War will depend upon the negro.

5. There should be no sentiment about the use of negro troops in war.

It is not sound to contend that he should bear losses in war in proportion to his population relative to white population. The basis of his employment in war should be that applied to white soldiers, viz., qualifications and capabilities for military service.

In the American Expeditionary Forces in France the negro's total share of losses was 1-1/2%.

6. If the negro should be called into service on a plan based on the numerical strength of his population his share of man power for the Mobilization Plan would be almost twice the quota, which under the standards developed in the World War, he can furnish.

7. The Mobilization Plan provides for approximately 140,000 negroes for non-combatant duty. This would leave approximately 30,000 for the experiment of combat duty.

8. The majority of negroes left at home will be in the southern states where they will be needed for labor and where they can best be handled by competent whites.

THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE,  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT.

Washington Barracks, D. C.  
October 30, 1925

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

Subject: The use of negro man power in war.

I. Papers accompanying.

Reference "A". Analysis of the physical, mental, moral and psychological qualities and characteristics of the negro as a sub-species of the human family.

Reference "B" Performance of the negro in past wars

Reference "C" The Negro officer.

Reference "D" Negro political activity in the World War.

Reference "E" Plan for the organization and employment in war of the negro man power drafted and found physically and mentally qualified for military service.

II. The problem presented

Under the Constitution the negro has the rights of citizenship. He forms a considerable part of the population of the United States. It is evident that he must bear his share of the burden of war.

To what extent shall negro man power be used in a military effort contemplated by the War Department General Mobilization Plan?

How shall it be organized?

How shall it be officered?

How shall it be trained and employed in the Theatres of Operations and the Zone of the Interior?

What standards should be used in the appointment and promotion of negro officers?

III. Facts bearing upon the problem.

1. The Negro is physically qualified for combat duty.

He is by nature subservient and believes himself to be inferior to the white man.

He is most susceptible to the influence of crowd psychology.

He can not control himself in the fear of danger to the extent the white man can.

He has not the initiative and resourcefulness of the white man.

He is mentally inferior to the white man.

Reference "A".

2. In past wars the negro has made a fair laborer. As a technician and a fighter he has been inferior to the white man.

Reference "B"

3. In the World War the negro officer was a failure in combat.

Reference "C"

4. In the World War political pressure forced the formation of two negro combat divisions and the commissioning of about 600 negro officers.

Reference "D"

5. There are 11,000,000 negroes in the United States. The total number which according to the standards developed in the World War are qualified to be soldiers is 352,922. Applying the same standards to the white man we find that the negro can furnish 6.18 of the total man power in the United States qualified for military service. On this basis his contribution of man power to the total required by the War Department General Mobilization Plan is 209,679.

Reference "E"

#### IV. Opinion of the War College

1. In the process of evolution the American negro has not progressed as far as the other sub-species of the human family. As a race he has not developed leadership qualities. His mental inferiority and the inherent weaknesses of his character are factors that must be considered with great care in the preparation of any plan for his employment in war.

2. The life of the nation is at stake in war. Neither the white man nor the negro should be given tasks they are not qualified to perform. However, the plan for the use of the man power of the United States in war should be fair to both races.

3. In the past wars the negro has made a fair laborer, but an inferior technician. As a fighter he has been inferior to the white man even when led by white officers.

4. The negro officer was a failure as a combat officer in the World War.

5. The door should not be closed against the negro because of his failure in the World War. He should be given a fair opportunity to perform the tasks in war for which he is qualified or may qualify himself under a sound plan of organization, training and leadership. He should be measured by the same standards applied to the white man.

6. In making effective the War Department General Mobilization Plan the total number of negroes to be taken into the military service should be 209,679.

7. The largest negro unit that should be organized on mobilization is the battalion. These battalions should be assigned to divisions of the Regular Army and the National Guard in the proportion of one battalion to a division for combat training. If and when these battalions demonstrate satisfactory combat efficiency they should be grouped progressively into larger units with the division as the ultimate aim.

8. Negro soldiers as individuals should not be assigned to white units.

9. The total number of negro combat units to be organized or mobilization should be sufficient to form one complete Infantry division less headquarters of larger units. This number should be organized into battalions, trains, etc., and distributed by services and branches in the proportions indicated by tables of organization for the Infantry divisions. The remainder of the negro quota, after deducting the number necessary for training and replacement purposes and frontier and other duty in the Zone of the Interior, should be assigned to the Engineers, Quartermaster Corps, Air Service, Cavalry, Coast Artillery, and Medical Department in accordance with the occupational qualifications of the men and the needs of these services.

10. At the beginning of the war the negro combat units should be officered entirely by white officers except in the grade of lieutenant. Only negro officers who hereafter graduate from training camps where they have qualified for appointment as combat officers in accordance with standards applied to white candidates should be assigned to these units. The white officers assigned to negro combat units should be carefully selected.

11. White and negro lieutenants should be assigned to negro combat units in numbers to insure that at all times the companies will have double the number of lieutenants in corresponding white organizations. During the period of combat training the number of negro lieutenants in negro combat units should not exceed the number of white lieutenants.

12. Initially negro officers above the grade of lieutenant, and all other negro officers not included in Par. 10 above, should be assigned in general to non-combatant units of negro troops. They should be observed, tested, reclassified, eliminated or advanced eventually to combat assignments in accordance with the standards applied to white officers.

13. Negro officers should not be placed over white officers, noncommissioned officers or soldiers.

14. Negro officer candidates should attend training camps with white candidates. They should have the same instructors, take the same tests and meet the same requirements for appointment as officers as the white candidates. They should be sheltered, messed and instructed separately from white candidates.

15. Citations, decorations, and promotion for demonstrated efficiency should be given the negro in accordance with the standards applied to the white man.

16. This plan provides for the initial assignment of negro man power at the outbreak of war. It will be seen that the eventual use of the negro will be determined by his performance in combat training and service. If and when the battalions assigned to white divisions qualify for combat service, they will be assigned to this duty. If the negro makes good the way is left open for him to go into combat eventually with all-negro units. If the negro officer fails to demonstrate his ability to lead his own troops they will be led by white officers. The formation of all-negro units should be made gradually, starting with the company. They should be led by negro officers who have demonstrated their ability to lead. When they have qualified for combat duty they should be given an opportunity to demonstrate in combat whether or not they should progress to larger units.

17. The guiding principle in this plan is military efficiency. The plan is believed to be eminently fair to both the negro and the white man. Political or racial pressure should not be allowed to alter it.

V. Action recommended.

It is recommended that this study be taken as the basis of the policy of the War Department for the use of negro manpower and that the plan proposed herein be used as a guide in the revision of the War Department General Mobilization Plan.

VI. Concurrences.

The policies and plan for the use of negro man power proposed in this study are the culmination of several years study by the faculty and student body of the Army War College.

H.E. Ely,  
Major General, U. S. Army,  
Commandant.

REFERENCE #A

ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL, MENTAL, MORAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL QUALITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEGRO.

1. Physical.

During the World War statistics indicate that rejections of Class I registrants for white and negro races were respectively, 30.29% and 25.4%. Without investigation this might seem to indicate that the negro is physically superior to the white. It appears, however, that the standards prescribed for the whites were not maintained for the negro. Rates of non-effectives in negro units were so high as to cause a protest from General Pershing. He wired, "Colored Stevedore troops arriving with tuberculosis, old fractures, extreme flat feet, hernia, venereal diseases all existing prior to enlistment, not able to stand hardship of climate and travel, larger proportion of sick than among white troops. Recommend elimination of unfit by rigid physical examination before embarking."

Based upon his observation of the poor physical condition of colored stevedore troops, orders were issued to eliminate the physical unfit negroes before their departure from a port of embarkation. After the issue of such orders, 43% of 3,604 colored drafted men sent from Camp Pike to Newport News were found unfit for overseas service on medical examination at the port of embarkation. Authority had, however, been given in this case to send on from Camp Pike men suffering from venereal disease but not receiving daily treatment."

"The physical condition of a large part of the colored draft is very poor. Many must be entirely eliminated and a large portion of those left are not fit for combat duty." - Lytle Brown, A. C. of S., W. P. D., to Chief of Staff.

"A further examination into this case shows that the Commanding General, Camp Pike was not trying to unload undesirables on the Port of Embarkation. He realized they were for overseas service and he sent the pick of what he had but that is the class of men the colored drafted men were. Other examples could be given but it would be cumulative testimony along the same lines." - Col. E. D. Anderson, G. S., Chairman, Operations Branch.

Taking this case, which is stated to be more or less typical, the Surgeon at Camp Pike said: "From a conservative estimate I will state that fully 90% of all negroes received at the Depot Brigade, now have or have had venereal diseases in some form."

The situation with reference to the physical condition of negroes during the war is shown in the following quotation from a report from Col. Anderson to the Chief of Staff:- "The present policy is to accept men with certain ailments along this line and to send them to the camps to receive the necessary treatment before starting them on their training. The large percentage of colored men temporarily unfit reduces the effective strength while the space they occupy might well be used by ablebodied men." This difference between whites and negroes is also apparent in the disability discharge rate which was, respectively 42 and 80 per thousand.

From this it is clear that the number of physical defectives among the negroes was much higher than among the whites and that full weight can not be given to the figures of the Provost Marshal General, as different standards were used in the physical examination of white and negro draftees. It can be further deduced from this that the negro is physically inferior to the white man and that more rigid examinations must be conducted in the

next war. The Southern negroes, who form the bulk of the race endurance and stamina in cold rigorous climates is low. His normal physical activity is generally small, due to his laziness.

2. Mental.

It is generally recognized that the pure blood American negro is inferior to our white population in mental capacity. Such negroes as have shown marked mental attainments also show a heavy strain of white blood.

"The negroes are descended from slave imported from West Africa. Their characteristics, physically, were formerly quite uniform and show them to be very low in the scale of human evolution." The cranial cavity of the negro is smaller than the white; his brain weighing 35 ounces contrasted with 45 for the white.

The intelligence of the negro is shown in his ability to compete with the white in professions and other activities in peace time when mental equipment is an essential for success.

To turn to a statistical proof of this mental inferiority we have only to consider the intelligence tests conducted during the war. In the table following, taken from page 707 of the Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences, "Group IV is approximately a pro-rata selection by States so that the entire group is geographically representative of the country at large." The table shows "at once the striking inferiority of the colored recruits." The comparison is as follows:

RACE	NO. OF CASES	D-	D	C-	C+	C	B	A
Whites, Group I, II, IV	93,973	7.0	17.1	23.8	25.0	15.0	8.0	4.1
Negroes, Group IV	18,891	49.0	29.7	12.9	5.7	2.0	0.6	0.1

The striking thing about this table is that only 0.1% were rated as superior or 1/41st of the whites so rated and that practically one-half (49%) were rated as d-, a grade considered "too poor to make a satisfactory soldier." The loss expected in the whites in this respect is only 7%. These memoirs give several other comparisons which present cumulative testimony along this line.

The distribution of these men is not all uniform, however, as is shown in the following graph:







From this we can expect to find the fewest number of mentally crippled Negroes in the Northern States.

The A and B grades officer material, in so far as mental equipment is concerned, are likewise quite apparent from the table and graph. Written comment was invited from the officers who made the rating and their responses are summarized as follows:-

(a) All officers, without exception, agree that the Negro lacks initiative, displays little or no leadership, and cannot accept responsibility. Some point out that these defects are greater in the Southern Negro.

The actual mental test on Negro officers and officer candidates at Camp Dodge was as follows:

Officer Group	No. of Cases							
		D-	D	C-	C	C	B	A
White officers	1,385	0.1	0.3	0.7	6.2	12.3	31.2	49.2
Negro officers	95	3.3	10.0	5.3	22.1	21.0	24.2	14.7
Negro officers' training camp	273	2.2	10.5	20.8	35.6	19.4	8.1	3.4

Despite the unfavorable showing of these few Negroes, it will be noted that the percentages of white in this table are below the general average of whites at that camp and that Camp Dodge was only about average among the whole number of camps.

Rank of camps by intelligence ratings  
of Officers

Per cent A Grade	Camp	Per cent A and B Grades	Previous figures per cent A and B Grades
89.0	Humphreys	99.6	97.8
65.3	Taylor	90.0	--
60.2	Travis	89.7	--
63.1	Lewis	89.0	--
63.6	Meade	87.9	91.9
59.6	Sherman	87.0	92.0
59.2	Dodge	86.6	87.0
59.0	Devens	86.6	--
60.5	Jackson	86.2	81.6
52.0	Grant	85.4	--
52.5	Upton	85.3	--
53.6	Pike	83.6	82.0
51.2	Sheridan	82.0	79.8
47.0	Wadsworth	79.1	78.0
40.4	Cody	78.8	--
34.7	Wheeler	70.5	--
29.0	Greenleaf	64.1	--

3. On account of the ever present danger of "rape cases" and the conflict between the economic side of the question and racial feeling, the negro, generally speaking, should be trained in the locality from which drafted, and there should never be a time when the negro organizations are not very much in the minority in any camp (general opinion is that they should never exceed 1/3 the strength of any camp).

#### VII. Size of Negro Combat Units.

1. Due to his susceptibility to "Crowd Psychology" a large mass of negroes, e.g., a division, is very subject to panic. Experience had indicated that the negroes produce better results by segregation and cause less trouble. Grouping of negroes generally in the past has produced demands for equality, both during war and after demobilization. The 92d Division was a failure, admitted by all competent officers in the division and by other trained observers and leaders.

Many of our Organized Reserve Divisions are approaching completion as to units. Their organization is voluntary - to force a negro unit upon them would mean their disintegration as soon as the present obligation of the officers expired.

2. General Pershing stated that he wanted organizations no larger than a regiment to be used as were the regiments of the 93d Division. The defeat of a regiment would stop the action of a division and possibly that of a corps, it can hardly cause disaster to an army, nor, if reserves are available, to a corps or division. A regiment in defense generally has 2 battalions on the line - the negro is weak on defense and especially liable to losses in raids. The best opinion on the subject as a compromise between safety and morale in choosing between a regiment and a battalion would favor the selection of the battalion as the largest negro unit initially.

3. There is no apparent reason why one arm of the service should use negro troops and another should not. One arm may require more educated men and specialists than another, but so long as men of suitable qualifications can be found, there is no reason to exempt the arm. On the other hand it would be foolish to make up any arm of men lacking the necessary qualifications.

#### VIII. Detailed Extracts from various sources relative to the performance of Negro in Past Wars.

1. All of the foregoing data is a general statement arranged in narrative form but extracts from signed, official statements of competent military officers who had the interests of the negro at heart, but not to the exclusion of making any lowering of the required standards for military efficiency in battle. The general trend of those comments may be summed up as follows:

"The services of the negro in past wars has been most satisfactory in the capacity of labor troops and while not entirely satisfactory in combat, he should be given an opportunity to prove his worth under trained leaders, preferably white."

2. The following extracts are given in complete detail:

(a) Extract from Supplement No. 1 to Report of Committee No. 7 entitled "Historical Study of the Employment of Negro Manpower in War."

2. An opinion expressed by many experienced officers who have had long service with negro troops is as follows:

"The negro does not desire combat duty under conditions of present day warfare. That if when drafted into service he was given a choice of assignment to a combat organization or to a "Labor Battalion" (a more attractive title would be better for this class of duty, e.g., 'Service of Conservation and Repair') the majority would choose the less dangerous service."

#### V. Combat Characteristics of the Negro.

1. Generally speaking, taking the average of the Draft, only about six percent - less than eight per cent - have the characteristics to be combat soldiers - from the mental standpoint alone, hence the difficulty of finding suitable noncommissioned officers, for they must not only be mentally fit, but likewise possess initiative and courage.

2. An opinion held in common by practically all officers is that the negro is a rank coward in the dark. His fear of the unknown and unseen will prevent him from ever operating as an individual scout with success. His lack of veracity causes unsatisfactory reports to be rendered, particularly on patrol duty.

3. World War experience implies that the negro may not stand grilling combat with heavy losses. In general the negro has confidence in white leaders and granted proper initial training before going into battle, he will follow the white leader with the utmost bravery. One of the peculiarities of the negro as a soldier is that he has no confidence in his negro leaders, nor will he follow a negro officer into battle, no matter how good the officer may be, with the same confidence and lack of fear that he will follow a white man. This last trait has been so universally reported by all commanders that it can not be considered as a theory - the negroes themselves recognize it as a fact.

#### VI. Combat training for the Negro.

1. The negro needs trained leadership far more than the white man needs it, and above all they need leaders in whom they have confidence, and whose presence they can feel and see at all times.

2. On account of the inherent weaknesses in negro character, especially general lack of intelligence and initiative, it requires much longer time of preliminary training to bring a negro organization up to the point of training where it is fit for combat, than it does in the case of white men. All theoretical instruction is beyond the mental grasp of the negro - it must be intensely practical, supplemented by plain talks explaining the reasons for things in simple terms. It is necessary to distinguish the negroes' ability to memorize a subject from a true understanding of this subject. Since a large amount of individual instruction will be found necessary in a negro organization, it is desirable to have about double the number of instructors with them as with a white organization. Due to the special necessity of close observation in the lower units of negro organizations - platoons - the same need of a double complement of lieutenants in combat is apparent.

## REFERENCE "B"

### PERFORMANCE OF NEGRO IN PAST WARS

#### I. Introduction.

The performance of the negro in past wars deals solely with the American negro. It must be remembered that French colored troops are exclusively recruited from among the most mentally primitive populations and it would be impossible to compare them to the colored population of the United States. Even the French dark skinned Colonial levies in the World War have been found available as combat troops only in very limited numbers and under special conditions and long and slow training by competent officers.

#### II. Period prior to the World War.

1. During the Revolutionary War few negroes were used, but no unit composed entirely of negroes was ever raised. The so called "Rhode Island Black Regiment" was a battalion of four companies organized in 1778; less than half were negroes and their service was apparently satisfactory.

2. Two battalions of negroes participated in the Battle of New Orleans (War of 1812), where they fought behind entrenchments with white troops, closely supported by artillery. All the officers were white and their service was apparently satisfactory.

3. In the Civil War after the Emancipation Proclamation (Jan. 1, 1863) some 178,000 negroes were mustered into the service, as infantry, cavalry and artillery. With but few exceptions their officers were white. Their service met with many commendatory orders, but instances arose where units were reported incompetent, and cases of mutinies and misbehaviour also occurred when leadership was not efficient.

4. During the Indian Campaigns, Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection the Regular negro regiments participated in a number of engagements. Their officers were almost without exception white and the noncommissioned officers and many men had long service, and were well disciplined. Their service was satisfactory.

5. Prior to the World War several instances have occurred of note between negro soldiers and white civilians, such as the Houston and Brownsville affairs.

#### III. World War Record of the Negro

1. During the World War great numbers of labor and service battalions were raised from the negroes. A complete combat division, the 92nd, was organized in which the company officers of infantry and machine gun units were negroes. This division had service on the quiet fronts and in reserve in the Argonne, one regiment of which was in the front line. Its conduct was so bad that it was removed in a few days, the regimental commander asking for the removal of 35 negro officers for inefficiency and cowardice. The organizations that had white officers were markedly superior in this division to those that had colored. The trains and special services were reasonably efficient. The heavy artillery regiment with all white officers was the best negro unit.

African ancestors, cultivated by several generations of slavery, followed by about three generations of evolution from slavery in the anomalous state of legal without actual equality with the white, is one from which we cannot expect to draw leadership material.

Summarizing these characteristics, it appears that:-

The negro is profoundly superstitious.

He is by nature sub-servient and naturally believes himself inferior to the white.

He is jolly, tractable, lively and docile by nature, but through real or supposed harsh or unjust treatment may become sullen and stubborn.

He is very susceptible to the influence of crowd psychology. In consequence of this a panic among negro troops is much more serious and harder to control than one among whites.

The psychology of the negro is such that we may not expect to draw leadership material from his race. The negro has not a great deal of confidence in leaders of his own race and it would be an impossibility to place leaders of his race over whites.

The psychology of the negro is such that whites as leaders he can serve in combat troops. He has confidence in the superiority of the white and the fact that whites are with him in time of danger puts off the time when his courage gives out.

He has not the physical courage of the white. He simply cannot control himself in fear of some danger in the degree that the white man can.

His psychology is such that he willingly accepts hard labor and for this reason can well be employed in labor troops or other non-combatant branches.

The negro is unmoral. He simply does not see that certain things are wrong.

The negro is one of the most secretive in the world.

While the negro undoubtedly has a state of mind bordering on resentment directed against the white, this feeling is numbed by his easy going nature.

The negro's growing sense of importance will make them more and more of a problem, and racial troubles may be expected to increase.

##### 5. Social.

The negro's physical, mental, moral, and other psychological characteristics have made it impossible for him to associate socially with any except the lowest class of whites. The only exceptions to this are the negro concubines who have sometimes attracted men who, except for this association, were considered high class.

The social inequality makes the close association of whites and blacks in military organization inimicable to harmony and efficiency.

defense, as a race, against the whites.

A curious feature of the negro's psychology is his susceptibility to the influence of crowd psychology. We have had some painful experiences along this line in the army, notably the Brownsville riot. Other cases have occurred entirely without the military establishment wherein crowd psychology has seized upon a mass or group of negroes and precipitated a race war. It is useless to examine the causes of these for the plain facts are that regardless of causes individual negroes of the crowd would never have behaved as they have done were it not for the influence of the crowd. There is no race that is not susceptible to crowd psychology but the negro is easier swayed by it and harder to control when under its influence than others.

Closely allied to crowd psychology is the question of physical courage. In physical courage it must be admitted that the American negro falls well back of the white man and possibly behind all other races. All men, if not actually afraid of death are anxious in varying measures to avoid it. Self-preservation is said to be the first law of nature and self-preservation is but the natural avoidance of an early extinction. All members of the human family in common with all animals possess the instinct for self-preservation and the negro probably possesses it in no greater measure than the rest of mankind. The white, in general, is able to control his fear in the presence of danger and keep about the occupation in which he is engaged with at least a semblance of coolness. The negro, on the other hand, is not so capable in controlling the instinct of self-preservation. His psychological makeup is such that he is unable to control his emotions beyond a certain point. When this point is reached the "cave in" occurs and then all his efforts are bent on self-preservation. Duty, propriety, discretion and obligation are all thrown to the winds. This cannot, however, be held against him. No reasoning being can expect more of a certain nature than exists in that nature. The reason that the negro gives way under fear of some danger is exactly the same reason as that which causes the white to do the same, only the negro is likely to do so under less pressure than the white and consequently his breaking point will come more quickly. It may be likened to putting a continually increasing strain on a rope. It finally breaks because the material of which it is made is not strong enough to stand the added pull. There is this to be said however: As the negro recognizes the white as his superior he will under white control, and in the presence of whites, stand much greater pressure from impending danger than he will in a group of negroes alone.

Another feature that affects the psychology of the negro is his close association with the white race during the past two centuries. This has had an effect in two ways. Within limits the negro has acquired a veneer of the white man's culture. The negro has taken up the white man's religion and while with some the matter of religious conviction is deep-seated and real in general, it is believed to be superficial; and, were contact with the whites removed, would soon degenerate into superstitious forms or be effaced entirely. No race could have stood the amount of oppression in the form of slavery, openly expressed contempt, injustice, enforced segregation, etc., that the negro has from the white without evolving a form of psychology against the white. It would be futile for us to try to believe that the negro has no peculiar state of mind against us. He undoubtedly has. While the negro must feel some tinge of resentment against the race that has enslaved him in the past and now holds him as a thing apart, it must be agreed that this state of mind is to a great extent allayed by the innate easy-going nature of the negro.

The psychology of the negro, based on heredity derived from mediocre

### 3. Morals.

As judged by white standards, the negro is unmoral. His ideas with relation to honor and sex relations are not on the same plane as those of our white population. Petty thieving, lying, and promiscuity are much more common among negroes than among whites. Atrocities connected with white women have been the cause of considerable trouble among negroes. Experience before and in the World War showed that the negro will protect his color in cases of emergency without regard to truth. The same lack of honesty was evident with reference to reports, the lack of information being supplied from an active imagination.

"The negro officer has in my opinion been a failure. He has not the fine points of honor which should characterize the American Army officer." C. O. of Regt. of 92nd Div.

I do not remember of a single patrol report coming from an officer that ever gave sufficient information x x x practically every report had to be checked by some white officer. The check nearly always showed total ignorance on the part of the negro leader and usually a disregard of truth. Also, it is another fact which we found that colored officers cliqued together and sought at all times to protect the members of their own race, no matter whether they were right or wrong." - C. of S., 92nd Division.

"The conclusion forced by the observation of a large number of cases was that the colored officer was of almost no value in the conduct of night patrols. He would perhaps go out a short distance, kill a lot of time, and return with a report of conditions as could just as readily have been written if he had not gone out at all. Or, by some flight of the imagination, he would concoct a fanciful story of places and events entirely non-existent, but difficult to disprove at the time." - C.G., 92d Division.

If this was the state of affairs among their more intelligent picked men, i.e., their officers, the situation with regard to the rank and file can be well imagined.

### 4. Psychological.

One is inclined to believe that a member of one race is not fitted to write authoritatively on the psychology of another. The white mind and the negro mind are very different. Some people claim to understand the negroes while others whose opinions are of just as much weight say that this is impossible. There are, however, certain factors that influence the psychology of the American negro and to a certain extent we may go.

All American negroes are descendants of some tribe or tribes of Africa. From these antecedents the negro inherits a profoundly superstitious nature. The belief in fetiches exists to this day and the negro will still take great stock in signs and omens. These are very real to the negro and overpower and at times supplant the veneer of religious culture he has acquired from the whites.

The negro's racial experience as a slave has bred in him a peculiar form of mind. He has become by nature sub-servient. He instinctively regards the white man as his superior. He is willing to give away to the white man as a general rule and he does this unthinkingly. His period of service as a slave and his mental caliber cause him to accept unhesitatingly as proper and natural, work that would disgust the white.

In general the negro is jolly, docile and tractable, and lively but with harsh or unkind treatment can become stubborn, sullen and unruly. Innate secretiveness is a part of his nature. This may be a result of his period of existence as a slave. It was then his one sure weapon of

## UNITED STATES

### Introductory

So far as the United States is concerned we may consider the negro to be descended from the slaves who were imported principally during the 18th and early part of the 19th Century from the West Coast of Africa. They belonged to the true negro stock, which shows great similarity of physical characteristics, qualities which have been greatly altered due to continued crossing with whites since arrival in this country.

The West Coast negro, according to the best authorities, is very low in the scale of human elevation; his brain capacity averages about 35 ounces as contrasted with the white man's 45 ounces. He did not belong to the warrior tribes, such as are found in South Africa, but on the contrary was peaceable, indolent and backward.

After being brought to this country his status as a slave gave him almost no legal rights, did little to raise his moral standards, and instead of producing the qualities so necessary in a soldier of individual courage, initiative and pride of nationality or race, acted in quite the contrary manner. These facts are necessary to consider in studying the history of the American negro in the various wars in which he has participated.

The study herewith is merely an outline with such conclusions as seemed pertinent.

### Revolutionary War.

The question of employing negroes as soldiers was considered very early in the Revolution. In 1775 Washington prohibited in orders the enlistment of any negro. Notwithstanding this fact, it seems evident that a few free negroes had been in the army since the beginning of the war. Later the re-enlistment of such of these as had been discharged was authorized.

A number of efforts were made during the course of the war by various individuals to get the States to enlist slaves, the reward being freedom. Most of these plans were not favorably received. However, there is no doubt that during the entire war, negro slaves and freedmen were in the ranks and continued to be enlisted in most of the states, especially when the pressure for recruits increased toward the latter years of the struggle. A return of August, 1778, showed 755 in Washington's Army two months after the Battle of Monmouth.

An attempt to raise a negro organization was made in one instance only; this was the so-called "Rhode Island Black Regiment," authorized by the legislature of that State in 1778. It really was a battalion of four companies, and participated creditably in a number of actions from 1778 until the end of the war. The greatest number of negroes in the organization was in 1780, at which time 150 of its enlisted personnel were negroes, all of the officers being white. Many references are made of this being a negro organization, which is contrary to the facts shown above, for at no time was half of its strength colored.

### Conclusions.

Apparently the principal reason for the enlistment of negroes was the difficulty of obtaining other recruits. No unit composed entirely of negroes was raised, and only in the Rhode Island Black Regiment was there an appreciable number. Here they were combat soldiers; elsewhere no reference has been found of the character of their employment. In this mixed organization they apparently performed satisfactory service.

### The War of 1812.

During the earlier part of the war no colored troops were used, but as the struggle continued recruits became scarce as during the Revolution and again some steps were taken to enlist negroes. In October 1814, the Legislature of New York authorized the raising of two colored regiments, but no record has been found that indicates they were actually mustered into the service. However, some individuals were enlisted.

In September 1814, Andrew Johnson authorized the formation of two battalions of negro freemen which were commanded by Colonel Lacoste and Major D'Aquin. Both of those units had white officers and were on the line at the Battle of New Orleans. No specific record of their performances is given by Lossing other than the fact that the points where they were located which were in the vicinity of the American batteries, were not penetrated by the British attack, and apparently they performed their duty without criticism.

### Conclusions.

Behind entrenchments, under white officers and with white troops on both sides and on the defensive, the negro troops behaved properly and gave satisfactory service.

### The Mexican War.

No record has been found of the use of any negro troops during this period, and it is most probable that no separate colored units were formed.

### The Civil War.

#### (a) The Union Army.

Prior to 1863 no use was made of negro troops by the Northern States; a number of plans had been discussed, but no action taken until President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was issued on January 1st, 1863, which among other provisions, declared that negroes would be admitted into the armed forces. The policy was to have white officers, although a few negroes were commissioned. During the war some 178,000 colored troops were enlisted which were organized into: five regiments of engineers, later turned into infantry; thirteen regiments of heavy artillery, one regiment and one battery of light artillery; one hundred and thirty-eight regiments and three companies of infantry. In several instances these regiments were grouped into and operated as divisions.

It is exceedingly difficult to get accurate information as to the negro troops in this war. To cull out the facts from the records of the Rebellion would be a task entirely out of the question in the time we are allotted.

for this study, and most writers on the subject have been either negroes or persons who approached the subject from a sentimental standpoint, both having as motives the glorification of the negro.

Negro troops actually took part in many of the battles of the latter part of the war among them Port Hudson, Fort Wagner, Fort Pillow, Petersburg, Nashville and Fort Fisher. Their conduct as a whole was good. However, there were instances of incompetence and even of mutiny as at Port Hudson where an entire regiment participated in a riot, attempting to shoot one of the officers. A number of the ringleaders were sentenced to be shot for this affair.

#### (b) The Confederate Army.

From the earliest days of the war negroes had been used by the Confederacy for work on fortifications and as teamsters and cooks. However, no steps were taken to regularly organize them as soldiers until late in the fall of 1864, when the Confederate Congress passed a law authorizing their use, but by not giving freedom to the slaves enlisted practically nullified the effect of the legislation. While a few negro companies were raised they did not participate in active service.

#### Conclusions.

Scarcity of volunteers and the great number of negro slaves who had attached themselves to the Union Army, coupled with the fact that as freemen there was a demand both sentimental and practical that they should participate in the burdens of war, caused the raising of negro troops. It was a natural sequence to the Emancipation Proclamation.

Such evidence as was examined showed that when well led by white officers their service was very creditable. Where they failed poor leadership was almost certainly to be found.

#### The Indian Wars.

With the reduction of the Regular Army after the Civil War and the reorganization of 1869 four regiments of colored troops were formed in the Regular Army, the 24th and 25th Infantry, the 9th and 10th Cavalry. Their officers have been white, except in a few scattered instances. These regiments participated in several of the Indian Campaigns and Skirmishes. Their service was creditable.

#### Conclusions.

The negro organizations always consisted of small companies and troops commanded by experienced white officers and in the ranks were many non-commissioned officers and soldiers of long service. Habits of discipline and confidence in their officers was largely responsible for their good service.

#### Spanish American War.

On the outbreak of war there were four regular regiments in the service, the 24th and 25th Infantry, the 9th and 10th Cavalry. These had white

Officers throughout, while in the ranks were noncommissioned officers, most of whom had several enlistments; and indeed many of the private soldiers also had long service. All four of these regiments participated in the Santiago Campaign, suffered losses and all did good service according to all reports.

In addition to the regular regiments five State volunteer regiments and four so-called Immune Regiments were raised. None of these regiments had active service. Most of these volunteer regiments had white officers in the higher grades, but a few had colored officers throughout. As these did not get into action no opportunity was given to test their combat value.

#### Conclusions.

No separate organization larger than a regiment of colored troops participated in the war. Even these regiments were approximately the size of a battalion under our modern system of organization. The character of leadership of white officers, the length of service of the enlisted men, the discipline of the regular troops and the offensive character of the campaigns against a much inferior enemy did not put the negro troops to the severe test that modern war would demand of the hastily raised troops that compose a national army. While the service of the colored regular regiments was satisfactory, it is far from conclusive as to what might be expected of new troops under more trying conditions and less efficient leadership.

#### Philippine Insurrection.

All four of the regular regiments participated at some time in the campaign against the Philippine Insurgents. None of them were present during the earlier months when the organized armies of the Insurrectos were in the field. The personnel of these regiments was practically the same type as during the Spanish war.

In addition two volunteer regiments, the 48th and 49th were raised and saw service. In these the company officers were colored, being chosen largely from the noncommissioned officers of the regular regiments. All field and staff officers were white, the former being Regular Army officers.

While all colored troops saw service they did not suffer any serious losses. A number of officers have commented on the fact that where there was more or less continual sniping at sentries, particularly at night, the morale of the colored troops became appreciably lower than that in white organizations. There was also a tendency to affiliate with the natives, and there were some desertions to the insurgents.

#### Conclusions.

The character of service of the colored troops in the Philippines was not such that definite conclusions could be drawn as to their value as modern combat soldiers.

#### The World War.

During the World War, 367,710 negroes were inducted into the service

of the United States. They were organized into service and labor battalions, pioneer regiments of infantry; into one complete division, the 92nd, and the so-called 93d Division which in fact consisted of four separate infantry regiments. These two divisions were the only colored combat troops that actually saw front line service. The history of these two organizations is of particular importance as the facts are easily accessible and offer first-hand evidence of the action of negro troops in modern combat, when organized in large units.

Briefly, the history of the 92d Division is as follows: Organization started October 26, 1917, in seven different cantonments. The General Field and Staff officers were white, chosen from the Regular Army; originally company officers of infantry, artillery, (except the heavy regiment) engineers and machine gun units were colored, most of them graduates from the colored training camp at Des Moines, Iowa. Prior to departure from the United States the inefficiency of the negro officers of artillery caused them to be replaced by whites; and this was also done in the Engineers on arrival in France. It may be stated here that the colored officers training camp was for Infantry, and that many of the candidates were ex-noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army. It is a fact attested by all that the educational qualifications of these negro officers were far below the standards required for white officers. The enlisted personnel was well above the average run of the draft due to selective methods. Particularly was this true in the heavy artillery regiment and the Signal Battalion where efforts were made to have specially qualified men inducted into the service.

The division was brought to full strength just before embarkation, and sailed for France in June, 1918, where it went into a training area and spent seven weeks, the training being assisted by the assignment of a number of French officers and noncommissioned officers. From there it went on the line in the quiet St. Die Sector, remaining until September 20, when it was withdrawn and by rail and bus proceeded to the Argonne and became reserve for the 1st American Corps. One regiment, the 368th Infantry, was detached for duty as liaison group under the French 38th Corps and operated between that Corps and the left of the American forces. It was the only regiment that actually participated in the battle. A detailed study of its action has been made by the Historical Section of the Army War College. It is enough to say that it was on the line from September 26 to September 29, that it failed to make its objectives, withdrew without orders and became badly demoralized. The regimental commander showed that the principal cause of the failure was the inefficiency of the colored officers, and requested that 35 of them be removed for inefficiency and cowardice. Five of them were later convicted by General Court Martial for cowardice. The entire division was withdrawn and sent to the Marbache Area, another quiet sector. Here it remained until after the Armistice, taking part in the attacks of the 2d Army on November 10 and 11, operations of a minor character, but in which the division made an advance of about 2 kilometers, but nowhere was serious resistance encountered. The division showed a marked improvement over its work in the Argonne. The artillery which joined the divisions in the Marbache Sector gave fairly efficient support.

Of the various units in the division, the artillery and engineers had a fair degree of efficiency. The trains were well handled and transportation kept in better condition than in most white organizations. The Signal

Battalion was never equal to its task due to inability to obtain electricians, radio and telegraph operators. The infantry was never to be considered first-class. The Commander of the French Division under whom the 368th operated reported it as useless for combat.

A great deal of dissatisfaction among the negro soldiers and officers was fomented by negro agitators and magazines which continually attempted to force the race issue and bring forward claims for social equality.

To summarize, the 92d Division failed as a first-class combat unit, but nevertheless performed useful service on the defensive in quiet sectors.

The 93d Division consisted of the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372d Infantry Regiments. They were detached for duty with the French Army and always operated as parts of the French Division. The 369th was originally the 15th New York and had a number of colored officers, all of whom were ultimately removed, some of them being sent to the 92d Division. The 370th, a former Illinois National Guard regiment, during active service was commanded by a regular officer of long service with colored troops. In the 371st all officers were white. In the 372d originally there were many colored officers but most of these were ultimately eliminated. These four regiments saw service and did creditable work as combat troops, but according to reports were not as efficient as our white troops nor the French.

#### Conclusions.

1. The large number of negroes inducted into the service as a result of the draft necessitated their being organized into various types of units. The demand for services and labor troops was met by assignment of many of the uneducated ignorant negroes. The 92d Division was organized as a result of political pressure upon the administration. Political consideration also caused the formation of the negro training camp and the commissioning of some six hundred as officers.

2. As combat troops under modern war conditions they never rose to the standard of white units even when well led by white officers. The negro officers were educationally and in character far inferior to the whites, and troops under negro officers were unfit for battle against an aggressive active enemy.

3. As non-combatants in service and labor units and as drivers of animal and motor transports they did good service.

4. When grouped into units larger than a regiment they did not succeed, as thereby they lost touch with and sight of white troops as examples and supports.

5. No attempt was made to group negroes and whites in the same units, except that in some service units white noncommissioned officers were used as overseers, and successfully.

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8. One of the most striking and significant features of the employment of negro soldiers, in all of the countries considered, is the uniform and emphatic conviction that negro troops are efficient and dependable only so long as led by capable white officers and noncommissioned officers. The reasons for this are not generally discussed in the references consulted, but may be ascribed to the following:

- (a) Low intellectual capacity.
- (b) Insufficient technical education.
- (c) Lack of leading men of officer material.
- (d) Lack of confidence of colored troops in officers of their own race.
- (d) The questionable wisdom of training military leaders for armed peoples of a race, in their present development, who are not considered capable of exercising beneficial control in their various communities.

#### IV. Conclusions.

In addition to certain special conclusions appearing in the discussion, the following general conclusions are drawn from the study:

1. That negro troops, in countries other than the United States, are employed largely for the protection and police of colonial possessions. In France they are employed to augment the insufficient manpower and ease the financial burden of national defense.
2. That negro troops in the United States are employed in war both from political reasons and from the standpoint that the negro citizen should share the responsibilities, burdens and dangers of the war-time activities of his country.
3. That under efficient white leadership negro troops have done effective combat service.
4. Under negro officers they have displayed entire inaptitude for modern battle. Their natural racial characteristics, lack of initiative and tendency to become panic stricken, can only be overcome when they have confidence in their leaders.
5. They are much more susceptible to panic and their morale is quickly lowered when they come under shell fire or suffer physical hardships.
6. Their principal use during the World War was that for which they are best fitted, viz., as service and labor troops, but with selected men under competent leadership they will become useful combat troops but not equal to American white soldiers.

(b) Extracts of Statement made by organization commanders of negro units relative service of negro combat troops in France.

Div. C.O. - 92d Div.

"I would not recommend the organization of colored units larger than the regiment. Colored troops to compare favorably with white troops must have better leadership than the whites."

Chief of Staff - 92d Div.

"If negro organizations must be formed, it would be better to add to every division of infantry an extra regiment - actually making it a service regiment. The negro will stand if led by white officers, but only to the point where they will have to suffer heavy losses under severe physical strain."

C. G. 183d Brigade - 92d Div.

"Negroes should be organized in small bodies with plenty of white superintendence. When assigned to larger units they should be distinctly in the minority. Grouped as a race they should preferably be used for non-combat service."

C. O. 365th Infantry

"The negro is unfitted as a combat soldier. The following is a verified actual incident. A white Major 92d Division thought it was best to take his blanket and go up to his front lines. In the morning he found his battalion circled around him."

"Negroes may be used with safety to form combat units providing they are officered entirely by white men and provided they are subjected to a period of training at least twice as long as is considered necessary in the training of white troops - otherwise they should be used as pioneer or labor troops."

C. O. 367th Infantry

"As fighting troops, the negro must be rated as second class material, this due primarily to his inferior intelligence and lack of mental and moral qualities."

C. O. 368th Infantry

"As a soldier the negro is absolutely dependent upon the leadership of white officers. Owing to the heavy casualties among officers of combat units it would be a dangerous situation were the officers to become casualties. I consider the negro should not be used as a combat soldier."

C. O. 370th Infantry

"The nucleus was the 8th Illinois Infantry. The conduct of the men was for the most part good. There was a large amount of illiteracy, which complicated the non-commissioned officer problem. I favor no larger unit than a regiment. The majority were willing to follow an officer anywhere and at any time."

C. O. 371st Infantry

"In a future war the main use of the negro should be in labor organizations. Before leaving for France a request for 25% extra officers was granted and permitted the greatest use of white leadership."

C. O. 372d Infantry

"My observation of the negro soldier leads me to believe that his services would be best utilized with labor troops or pioneer engineers. If circumstances require them to be organized into combat organizations, then combatant officers should all be white - also the noncommissioned officers."

C. O. 317th Engineers

"After the negro lieutenants of the regiment were replaced by white the improvement was such that its efficiency was but little less than that of the average white engineer regiment."

C. G. 167th FA Brigade

"As motor mechanics, both in their handling the tractors and trucks, the negroes were, in my opinion, fully as good if not better than white troops. In regard to personal equation it was my feeling that the men, if properly led were equal to any task to which they were set."

C. O. 350th FA

"The men compared better than favorably with the white brigade as regards to exposure to influenza and pneumonia. The conduct of the regiment under shell fire was satisfactory. The presence of a large body of discontented negroes in the U.S. trained in the use of arms offers an inviting field for enemy propaganda."

C. O. 351st FA

"I believe the artillery of the 92d Division made good in every way while at the front. In general colored troops should be used as labor units with the ultimate goal of front line troops for the most trustworthy and intelligent."

(c) Certain papers concerning the negro soldier as handled by officers of important positions in the War Department.

Papers attached - some parts particularly confirm the suggested conclusions.

REFERENCE "C"

THE NEGRO OFFICER

I. Combat Weaknesses.

The Negro officer in combat showed the following weaknesses mentioned by a great majority of the commanders of Negro units in combat.

- a. They cliqued together and sought at all times to protect members of their own race, no matter whether they were right or wrong.
- b. Their principal idea was not that they were in the service to fight for their country, but that they were there for the advancement of their racial interests.
- c. They showed a lack of mental capacity for command.
- d. They showed a lack of courage in the one engagement of the 368th Infantry, 31 of 91 officers were reported as either shamefully leaving the firing line or displaying incompetence in the combat - 5 were sentenced by G.C.M. to be shot for convicted cowardice (President disapproved proceedings).
- e. The Negro soldier utterly lacked confidence in his colored officer.
- f. Negro officers had no confidence in each other, nor did they always obey each other.
- g. As a class the Negro officer was more concerned about personal appearance and having a good time than about proper performance of his duties.
- h. In most instances the Negro officer was the first to go to the rear and abandon his men at the first signs of artillery or machine gun fire, leaving the men to shift for themselves.
- i. In general the Negro officer was still a Negro, with all the faults and weaknesses of character inherent in the Negro race, exaggerated by the fact that he wore an officer's uniform.

II. The Colored Officers Training Camp.

1. The colored officers as supplied by Camp Dodge, judged by subsequent examination and test, were not properly trained, and had not been given sufficient written examinations to determine their suitability as officers. It must be remembered that the Negro can memorize drill regulations and theoretical principles by the yard, and repeat it all verbatim, but without the least understanding what it means. The previous record of these men was not such as would indicate that they would always have the moral stamina necessary to lead men in action. In fact, they were poor colored officers and not the best obtainable. The comparative intelligence rating of these candidates is as follows:

Comparative Rating - White and Negro Race

	No. of Cases	Superior A & B	Average C, C, & D	Inferior D & D-
White - Rep. of entire country	93,793	12.1	63.8	24.1
	18,891	.7#	20.6	78.7

"National Academy of Sciences - Memoirs - page 707"

# Only .1 in "A" grade-Officer Type, i.e.: 1/10 of 1 percent.

Comparative Rating - White and Negro Officer Tr. Camps

GROUP	No. of Cases	Superior A & B	C, C & C-	D & D-
Negro Officers, Camp Dodge	273	11.5	75.8	12.7
White Officers, Training Camp Fourth Series - all camps	9,026	74.2	25.4	.2

"National Academy of Sciences - Memoirs - pages 735 and 863."

2. If it is seriously proposed to have combat colored officers then they should attend camps with white candidates, but grouped separately, and be forced to measure up to the same standards as the white, both as to entrance requirements and graduation (this was not done during the World War). Since the tests show that only 1/10 of 1 percent have the mental qualifications, a strict single standard would not produce more than 400 Negroes for combat assignment at the utmost. If it can be shown that the Negro is given an equal opportunity with the white man to qualify for commissioned grades, and that only his own lack of qualifications prevent his commission in the higher grades or in combat units, then social and political demands of the administration can be resisted.

III. Reserve and National Guard Negro Officers.

1. From data furnished by the Adjutant General and the Militia Bureau as of October 28, 1925, the following is the status of Reserve and National Guard Officers (Negro):

	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	Total
Reserve Officers	1	2	24	126	275	260	688
National Guard Officers	1	1	6	51	50	41	150
Totals	2	3	30	177	325	301	838

2. A temporary embarrassment will occur in the drafting of a certain few National Guard colored units which now have Negro officers. A solution may be found in the employment of these units in the Zone of the Interior until such time as the machinery of reclassification, separation, etc., is in operation. Negroes in the Reserve Corps holding commissions should be assigned to non-combat units of Negro personnel.

In time of peace the number of Negro reserve officers should be limited by every means consistent with impartiality.

3. The Negro has been a failure as a combat officer and if given another opportunity to make good he should be held to the strictest accountability divorced from all sentiment and based on his ability to compete with the white officer. If in time of peace he is not competent to hold offices which would call for some of the qualities expected of an officer of the army, then he can not hope to have a double standard with lower qualifications in war, when the fate of the nation is at stake. The Negro has no right to expect preferential treatment over the Jew, Italian or other race - only efficiency and leadership must be recognized.

IV. Extracts from reports on Negro Officers submitted by Competent Army Officers who Tried Them Out in France.

Division Commanding General, 92nd Division:

"The mass of colored troops distrusted their colored officers - to them the colored officer was simply a "stuck-up" nigger - thus the Negro officer was handicapped by the prejudices of his own race."

Chief of Staff, 92nd Division:

"I do not remember in thirteen months service a single report coming from a Negro officer that ever gave sufficient information to base any plan thereon, and practically every report had to be checked up by some white officer."

Commanding General, 183d Infantry Brigade:

"The Negro officers did not take proper care of their men. They not only lacked initiative but lacked standing with their own men."

Commanding General, 184th Infantry Brigade:

"The Negro as an officer is a failure, and this applies to all classes of Negro officers, whether from Regular Army or from Officers' Training Camp."

Commanding Officer, 368th Infantry:

"I wish to go on record as expressing my opinion that colored officers as a class, are unfit to command troops in present-day warfare."

I.G.D. of Negro Division:

"The replacement of the combat colored officers of the 372nd Infantry by white officers had, for its effect, a better state of morale and discipline throughout the regiment; better instruction and better tactical control."

Commanding Officer, 317th Engineers:

"The improvement of the regiment upon the change from Negro lieutenants to white was phenomenal."

Commanding Officer, 370th Infantry:

"There were some good officers - hardworking and reliable men."

Commanding General, 167th FA Brigade:

"The few battery officers did not last through the training period."

V. Important War Department papers concerning the Negro officer.  
Papers follow.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

1002

1001

REAFFIRMING POLICY OF FULL PARTICIPATION IN  
THE DEFENSE PROGRAM BY ALL PERSONS, REGARDLESS  
OF RACE, CREED, COLOR, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN, AND  
DIRECTING CERTAIN ACTIONS IN FURTHERANCE OF  
SAID POLICY.

WHEREAS it is the policy of the United States to encourage full participation in the national defense program by all citizens of the United States, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, it is the firm belief that the most expeditious way of life within the Nation can be achieved successfully only with the help and support of all groups within the borders; and

WHEREAS there is evidence that available and needed workers have been barred from employment in industries engaged in defense production solely because of consideration of race, creed, color, or national origin, to the detriment of workers' needs and of national unity;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, and as a prerequisite to the successful conduct of our national defense production effort, I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color, or national origin, and I do hereby declare that it is the duty of employers and of labor organizations, in furtherance of said policy and of this order, to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries, without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

And it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. All departments and agencies of the Government of the United States concerned with vocational and training programs for defense production shall take special measures appropriate to insure that such programs are administered without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin.
2. All contracting agencies of the Government of the United States shall include in all defense contracts hereafter negotiated by them a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against his workers because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

Some of the historical documents contained in this collection were either discovered and distributed under provisions regarding African American that were common among many white Americans in the early and middle years of the twentieth century. It is important to remember that these documents must be viewed in the context of their own time. While efforts to expand readers' views help us understand the complex relationship between the Roosevelt and the Truman Administrations and the Tuskegee Army base over the issue of allowing black men to join military service, PMA Presidential Library and Archives.

7. There is established in the Office of Production Management's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, which shall consist of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President. The chairman and members of the Committee shall serve on such without compensation but shall be entitled to travel and necessary transportation, subsistence and other expenses incidental to performance of their duties. The Committee shall receive and investigate complaints of discrimination in violation of the provisions of this order and shall take appropriate steps to enforce provisions which it finds to be valid. The Director shall also cooperate in the several departments and agencies of the Government of the United States and in the Federal Bank and elsewhere which may be deemed by it necessary or proper to effectuate the provisions of this order.

MARGARET S. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,

JUNE 29, 1941.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION  
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 5, 1942

My dear Miss Tully:

I am enclosing a copy of a supplemental  
Intelligence Report "White Attitudes Toward Negroes"  
prepared for the Director of the Office of War  
Information.

Sincerely yours,



R. Keith Lane  
Chief, Bureau of Intelligence

Miss Grace Tully  
Secretary  
President of the United States  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Some of the historical documents contained in this curriculum guide reflect deep-seated and disturbing racial prejudices regarding African-Americans that were common among many white Americans in the early and middle years of the twentieth century. It is important to remember that these documents must be viewed in the context of their own time. While offensive to modern readers, they help us understand the intense opposition the Roosevelts and the Tuskegee Airmen faced over the issue of allowing black men to pilot military aircraft. FDR Presidential Library and Museum



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# INTELLIGENCE REPORT

WHITE  
ATTITUDES  
TOWARD  
NEGROES

**CONFIDENTIAL**

This document contains information relating to the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, as amended, U. S. Code 50, Sections 31 and 32. Its transmission or communication in any manner to any unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

OFFICE OF  
WAR INFORMATION  
BUREAU OF  
INTELLIGENCE

COPY No. 1

C O N T E N T S

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#### SUMMARY

White people are largely unaware of the fact that dissatisfaction is so widespread among Negroes that large numbers of them have no heart for the war. Six whites in ten, out of a national cross-section recently interviewed, felt that Negroes were pretty well satisfied with conditions. Almost as many felt that Negroes are now better off than they were before the war.

More than half of those interviewed with an opinion on the question believed that Negroes have as good a chance as whites to get jobs in war plants. Three out of four respondents in the South and nine out of ten in the rest of the country felt that a Negro should draw the same pay as a white person when he does the same work.

Fifty-five per cent of the sample believed that a Negro makes as good a soldier as a white man. Forty-nine per cent felt that he makes as good an airplane pilot. Respondents were about equally divided on the question of whether Negroes have as good a chance as whites to get ahead in the armed forces.

Whites showed a fairly good knowledge of the hopes and demands of Negroes. They recognized, for example, that what Negroes are most concerned about is improvement in their economic situation. But relatively few whites were willing to make concessions in this area. They were willing, however, to provide better housing facilities for Negroes.

On all of these issues pronounced regional differences were evident. Southerners were more inclined than people in the rest of the country to feel that Negroes are being treated fairly or are themselves to blame for any differentiation in the treatment accorded them. And they were less willing than people in other regions to make concessions to Negroes.

In all parts of the country, however, large numbers of people were unsympathetic to Negroes. Not only were they cold to their aspirations; many evidently felt that rights long since granted to Negroes should be revoked. For example, more than half of all respondents in the Northeast and West believed that there should be separate schools for white and Negro children.

Educational status also affected people's answers. On most questions the better educated were somewhat more realistic and more liberal than the less well educated.

Finally, it was found that people's views on the Negro's role in the war effort were closely linked to their prejudices on segregation and their desire to maintain present caste distinctions.

"I note with satisfaction that the theme of your significant gathering reads 'Victory is Vital to Minorities.' This theme might well be reversed and given to the Nation as a slogan. For today, as never before in our history, 'Minorities Are Vital to Victory.'"

"We are, in a sense, a Nation of minorities. By race, by religion, by color, by ancestry, each constituent group is a minority when viewed in relation to our total population. But it is the essence of our democracy that our very differences have welded us into a Nation. And the democratic way of life within that Nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders."

--Franklin D. Roosevelt,  
Message to the National  
Association for the Advance-  
ment of Colored People Con-  
ference, July 14, 1942

#### WHITE ATTITUDES TOWARD NEGROES

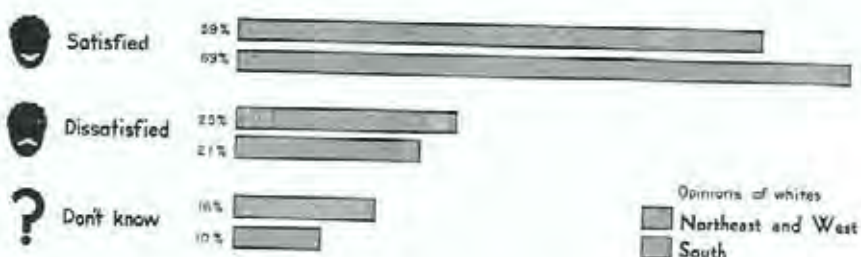
The amount of support Negroes give the war effort--and their very desire to support it--depends to a very large extent upon the attitudes of white people toward them. Negroes cannot put their shoulders to the wheel in the war effort if they are not permitted to do so. And their morale is inevitably affected by the kind of treatment they experience.

It is important, therefore, to see to what extent white Americans share the view of their President that the support of the nation's Negroes is vital to the war effort. To supplement its previous investigations of Negro morale, the Bureau of Intelligence conducted a survey of white attitudes toward Negroes. Interviews were conducted with a representative cross section of white people in all parts of the country between June 22 and July 7.

### I. Basic Attitudes Toward Negroes

Perhaps the most surprising finding of the entire investigation was that a majority of white Americans are unaware that there is anything that might be called a "Negro problem." The illustration below shows the range of responses to the question, "Do you think most Negroes are pretty well satisfied with things in this country or do you think most of them are dissatisfied?"

#### ARE NEGROES GENERALLY SATISFIED WITH CONDITIONS?



Previous investigations of Negro morale in Memphis and New York indicate that, in fact, Negroes are far from satisfied. Many of them have grievances. Some of them feel so badly about their present situation, and so discouraged about the future, that they do not think that they would be any worse off if Japan won the war. A few feel they would be no worse off under German domination. Views of Negroes in these two cities cannot be taken as indices of national sentiment, but studies in four other cities suggest that they are not unrepresentative.

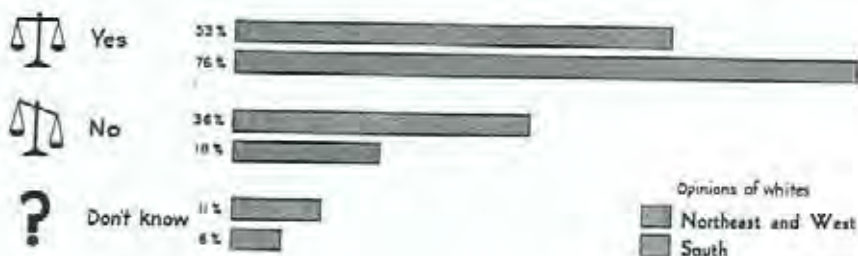
The opinion of six white people in ten that Negroes are reasonably well satisfied with their situation must, therefore, be attributed in very large measure to ignorance. But many factors contribute to this ignorance--including the

callous belief that Negroes do not need much to satisfy them. It is in the South, where discrimination is most marked and Negroes constitute a relatively large proportion of the population, that the comforting opinion that Negroes are satisfied is most prevalent.

Opportunities Open to Negroes

The beliefs whites have about Negroes tend to bolster one another. Some light is shed on the opinion that Negroes are relatively well satisfied with conditions by the response of white people to the question, "Do you think Negroes are getting all the opportunities they deserve in this country, or do you think in general they are not being treated fairly?"

**ARE NEGROES GETTING ALL THE OPPORTUNITIES THEY DESERVE?**



The belief that Negroes are getting all the opportunities they deserve is itself a product of ignorance and a disparaging attitude toward Negroes. As the chart shows, the belief is more widespread in the South than in other parts

of the country; it is more frequently expressed by those who did not complete high school than it is by the relatively well educated. But the belief is prevalent in all parts of the country, among the well educated and the poorly educated. Eighty-four per cent of the poorly educated respondents in the South subscribe to it, but so do more than one half of the well-educated respondents in the North who have an opinion on the question.

The extent to which ignorance of the facts contributes to the viewpoint is perhaps suggested by peoples' opinions on a more specific question, "Do Negroes have as good a chance as white people to get a good education?" In the Northeast and in the West eight out of ten respondents felt that Negroes in their own regions have as good a chance as whites to get a good education. And the majority of white Southerners maintained that Negroes enjoy equality of educational opportunity in their region.

Whatever the facts may be about the Northeast and the West, the opinion that Negroes have equal educational opportunities in the South is demonstrably mistaken. Because there are separate schools for the two races, it is possible to make direct statistical comparisons. In a recent year, in ten Southern states where Negroes constituted 28 per cent of the total school enrollment, only 12 per cent of the total expenditures went for Negro schools. The average expenditure per white pupil was \$37.87; per colored pupil, \$13.09. Only 19 per cent of the Negro children of high school age, as contrasted with 55 per cent of the white children, were enrolled in school.

Respondents in the Northeast and in the West, especially the better educated ones, showed some awareness of these inequalities in the southern part of the United States. When asked, "Are there any other parts of the country where

you feel Negroes do not have the same chances as white people do to get a good education?", six respondents in ten in the Northeast and West said, "Yes." It is interesting psychologically that those who acknowledged the existence of inequalities in their own areas were most prone to recognize the failure of other sections of the country to treat Negroes equitably.

#### Views on Negroes' Ability

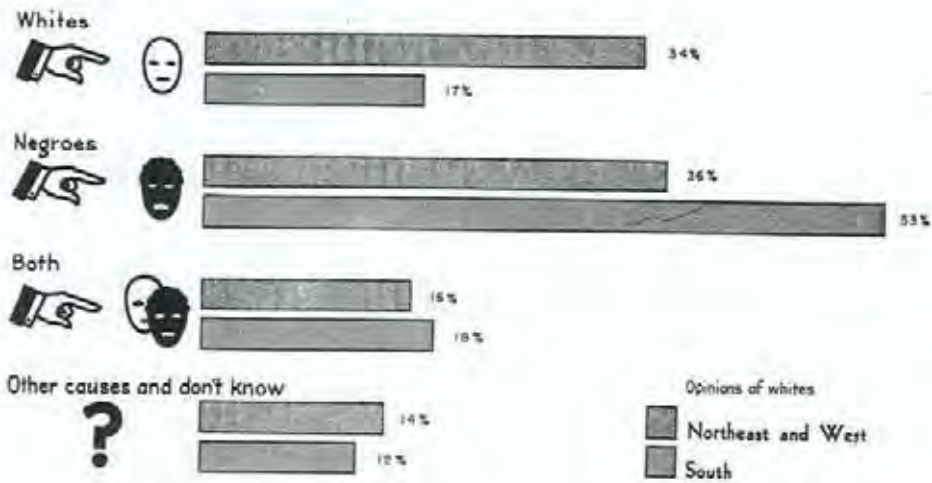
A low opinion of Negroes' capabilities also probably contributes to the feeling that they are getting all the opportunities they deserve. As the chart on the following page shows, more than a half of all white people in the South and more than a third of all white people in the rest of the country feel that Negroes are primarily responsible for their inferior status in our society. The bottom half of the chart shows the shortcomings attributed to Negroes by those who hold this viewpoint.

Better educated respondents were more inclined than the less well educated to blame white people, or both whites and Negroes, for the fact that Negroes do not have equality of opportunity. Even in the South 43 per cent of the better educated respondents were willing to put all or part of the blame for the plight of Negroes on the shoulders of the white population.

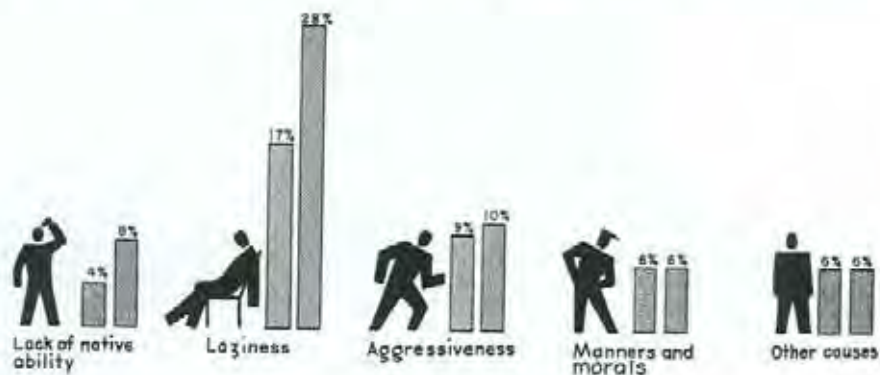
The sample was asked: "In general, do you think Negroes are as intelligent as white people -- that is, can they learn things just as well if they are given the same education and training?" Forty-eight per cent -- a majority of those who expressed an opinion -- replied that Negroes are not as intelligent as whites. As one would expect, this view was far more generally held in the South than in other regions. Surprisingly, it was voiced somewhat more frequently by the well educated than it was by the less well educated.

Whites put a somewhat more favorable appraisal on the potential ability

## WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE FACT THAT NEGROES DON'T HAVE THE SAME CHANCES AS WHITES?



## Negroes IF NEGROES, WHY ARE THEY TO BLAME?



of Negroes as workers. When asked, "If a Negro has the same training as a white person, do you think he can do a particular job just as well?", seven respondents in ten in the Northeast and in the West said, "Yes". But less than 40 per cent of the Southerners interviewed shared this view.

In every region those who had worked with Negroes had more faith in their capabilities than those who had not.

Segregation

The views of whites on the segregation issues are summed up in the table below:

	Northeast		South		West		Total
	Edu- cated*	Unedu- cated	Edu- cated*	Unedu- cated	Edu- cated*	Unedu- cated	
<u>There should be</u>							
Separate residen- tial sections	75%	80%	96%	99%	80%	84%	84%
Separate restau- rants	53	60	96	99	59	67	69
Separate schools	47	55	95	99	54	71	66
Separate sections in street cars and busses	29	37	91	97	41	47	51

The most marked differences of opinion are clearly on a regional basis. But it will be observed that large numbers of people in both the Northeast and the West expressed a preference for arrangements which would keep Negroes and whites separated. The sentiment for separate schools in these regions is especially surprising. Even though children of the two races customarily attend the same schools in the Northeast and West, except as they may be accidentally separated as a result of living in different areas, majority sentiment endorsed segregation.

\* Completed high school or better.

Similarly, large numbers of people in these regions maintained that separate sections should be provided for whites and Negroes in public conveyances, even though this would involve a change in existing arrangements. Rural people were particularly prone to favor separate sections for whites and Negroes.

It would be clearly inaccurate to say that on the issue of segregation a tolerant North and West are arrayed against an intolerant South. Yet on each of the questions the proportion of those who plumped for a policy of segregation was markedly larger in the South. It is probable, too, that Southerners feel more intensely about the issue than people in the rest of the country. The sample was asked, "If a Negro with just as much education and income as you have moved into your block, would it make any difference to you?" Eighty-six per cent of those interviewed in the South, as compared with 54 per cent in the rest of the country, said that it would. The proportion of those who indicated that they would either actively oppose the encroachment of Negroes or else move away was also larger in the South.

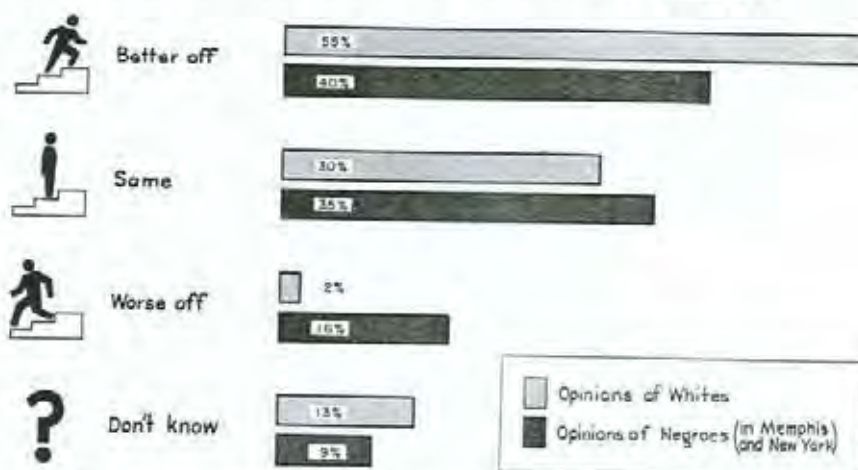
On most issues it will be noted that well-educated respondents were somewhat more liberal than the less well educated. But the better educated respondents expressed more concern than those with less education about living in the same block with Negroes. In all probability, however, this difference was due to their superior economic status--to such considerations as fear of a decline in real estate values following Negro infiltration into their neighborhoods.

## II. Negroes in the War Effort

The various attitudes which have been discussed inevitably find reflection in white people's views on the role of Negroes in the war effort and the impact of the war upon them.

Whites' ignorance of conditions among Negroes and their reluctance to see that there is any Negro problem may have something to do with the fact that 55 per cent of all those interviewed believed that Negroes have shared in the war-stimulated economic boom, and are better off than they were before December 7. In any case, as the chart below indicates, whites were significantly more inclined to hold this view than the Negroes in Memphis and New York.

### ARE NEGROES BETTER OFF SINCE THE WAR BEGAN?



Whites are less optimistic than Negroes about the effect of an American victory upon the status of Negroes, but the fact that they believe that Negroes have already improved their position may account for this. If, however, the view of seven white respondents in ten that the war will not change the status of the Negro in American society is based on a reluctance to make concessions, it may point to trouble ahead. For, if the New York and Memphis samples are typical, a sizeable minority of American Negroes believe that victory should and will mean some improvement in their lot.

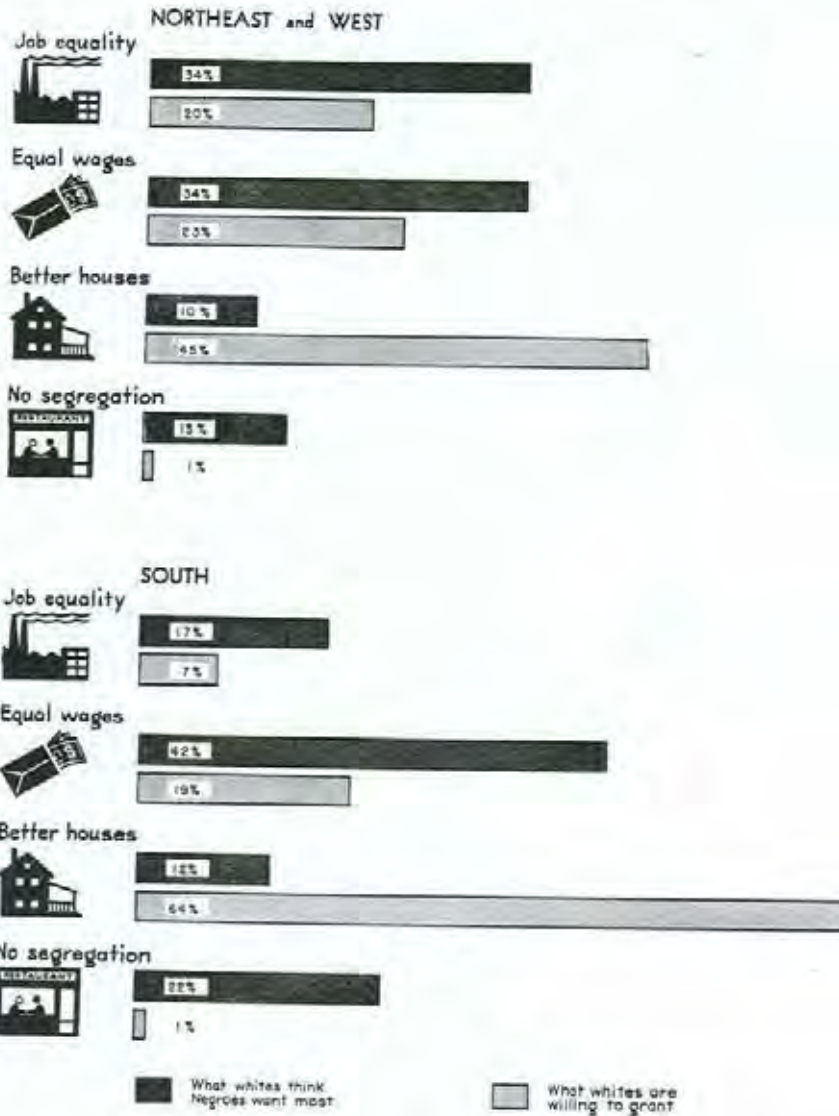
Willingness to Make Concessions

The divergence between the kind of changes Negroes want made right now and the willingness of whites to make concessions constitute a more immediate source of conflict between the races. The issue about which Negroes feel the keenest resentment today is economic discrimination. They want to have the same opportunities as whites to secure jobs for which they are qualified. And they want to get the same pay as whites when they do the same work. Better economic opportunities are regarded as the key to the improvement of Negro life in all its aspects. About better houses and the abolition of segregation, Negroes show less concern.

As the charts on the opposite page show, on the whole whites assess the grievances of Negroes quite accurately. But despite the fact that they recognize the Negroes' desire for economic equality, there is a pronounced reluctance to make concessions in this area. On the other hand, whites are willing to act to improve Negro housing conditions, although they recognize that this is not the step which Negroes most desire.

The disparity between whites' knowledge of what Negroes want and what they are willing to grant them requires explanation. It may be conjectured that economic concessions are resisted because it is felt that they threaten existing caste barriers. On the other hand, better housing for Negroes fits in with the noblesse oblige tradition, which is particularly strong in the South, of "taking care" of Negroes. It permits the perpetuation of existing segregation. Finally, it is a way of improving the health of Negroes, and many whites have come to realize that the germs of communicable diseases do not obey Jim Crow laws and that Negroes' health is a matter of close personal concern to them.

## WHAT WHITES THINK NEGROES WANT MOST NOW AND WHAT THEY ARE WILLING TO GRANT THEM



The Negro in War Production

Almost one-half of the cross section of white people expressed the belief that Negroes have as good a chance as whites to get jobs in war plants. (See chart opposite page 13.) But the relatively well educated were not so likely to hold this opinion as the less well educated.

Those who believed that Negroes do not have as good a chance as whites to get war jobs were asked to tell who they thought was responsible for the situation. Regional differences sharply influenced their answers. Southerners thought that Negroes themselves deserve most of the blame for whatever difficulties they encounter. A plurality in the Northeast blamed the managers of factories; a plurality in the West blamed labor unions.

Nine out of ten respondents in the Northeast and the West, and three out of four in the South, said that a Negro doing the same work as a white person should draw the same pay. But some people, especially in the South, may have expressed this opinion secure in the knowledge that the issue was remote, since in all probability Negroes could not get the same jobs as whites.

Southerners were far more prone than people in other parts of the country to object violently to Negroes working alongside them. In the Northeast and in the West, only three respondents in ten said that it would make any difference to them if Negroes were hired to work with them. But seven Southerners in ten said that it would make a difference. And far more Southerners than Northerners or Westerners carried their opposition to the point of saying that they would quit their jobs if Negroes were hired to work with them.

There are some grounds for encouragement, however, in the fact that in all parts of the country those who had already worked with Negroes were far more willing to work alongside them than were those who had never had the experience.

# NEGROES IN THE WAR EFFORT

Opinions of whites  
 Upper bar: NORTHEAST and WEST  
 Lower bar: SOUTH

"Do Negroes have as good a chance as whites to get war jobs?"



"Are Negroes as patriotic as whites?"



"Does the Negro make as good a soldier as the white man?"



"Does the Negro make as good an airplane pilot as the white man?"



"Do Negroes have the same chances as whites to get ahead in the armed forces?"



Yes

No

Don't know

The Negro in the Armed Forces

From two-thirds to three-fourths of the people interviewed in the Northeast and in the West believed that Negroes are just as patriotic as whites. But in the South a majority of respondents with an opinion on the subject maintained that they are not as patriotic.

The same regional differences were apparent in views on the Negro's ability as a soldier. Six out of ten respondents in the Northeast and in the West felt that the average Negro makes just as good a soldier as the average white man. But in the South a majority of respondents held the contrary opinion. Throughout the country even fewer people felt that the Negro makes a good airplane pilot. Most of those who were scornful of Negroes' fighting ability maintained that they are cowardly, have less native ability, or are lazy and lack initiative.

Respondents divided up into three groups of almost equal size on the question of who should lead Negro troops. Three in ten believed that they should be led by white officers, and almost the same number were of the opinion they should be led by Negro officers. Four respondents in ten felt that they should be led by both whites and Negroes.

The usual regional variations were apparent. In the Northeast and in the West the most popular view was that Negroes should be led by officers of both races. In these regions the second largest vote was for Negro officers, except in the rural West, where white officers were in second place. In the South the predominant opinion was that Negro troops should be led by white officers. A sizeable group felt that both white and Negro officers should be employed, but the comments volunteered by some of those who expressed this opinion indicated that they felt that the top officers should be whites and the minor officers, who have close contact with the troops, Negroes.

#### CONCLUSIONS

The task of making Americans generally see the importance of bringing the nation's Negro minority more fully into the war effort is one of immense difficulty. In part this difficulty stems from the close relationship between views on the Negro's role in the present emergency and deep-seated, stubbornly-held attitudes toward his worth, his ability and his place in society.

The task is national in scope. Although Southerners were more disparaging of Negroes than people in the rest of the country, and more reluctant to make concessions to them, large numbers of people in all regions showed what must be regarded as an illiberal attitude toward Negroes. On some issues, indeed, it appears that rights which have long since been granted to them are still opposed by large numbers of white people.

Despite these difficulties, the situation is by no means hopeless. There are promising possibilities, for example, in the fact that large numbers of white people recognize the need for improving Negro housing conditions.

Many of the attitudes of whites toward Negroes stem in part at least from ignorance. Thus a wide dissemination of information about the accomplishments of Negroes may be expected to do a great deal of good. Perhaps the most fundamental requirement for the solution of the Negro problem is further education of the white population.

Finally, the imperative need of expanding the labor force imposes an obligation on the Federal Government, and provides an opportunity, to encourage the wider employment of Negroes in American industry.

By turning the spotlight on Negro housing conditions and attempting to improve them; by making people aware of the necessity for employing more Negroes and attempting to eliminate employment discrimination; and by publicizing the

Accomplishments of Negroes, the Federal Government can simultaneously make progress towards immediate and long-term objectives. It can secure a fuller participation of Negroes in the war effort and raise Negro morale. And over a period of time it can develop greater good will toward Negroes among the white population.

Source of the Report

This report is based on the following material:

- "White Attitudes Toward Negroes," (tables), Extensive Surveys Division, Special Report #11
- "The Negro Problem," (comment on tables), Extensive Surveys Division
- "Memphis Negroes and the War," (tables based on interviews with whites in Memphis), Extensive Surveys Division, Special Report #10
- "White Attitudes Toward Negroes," Special Services Division, Report #19
- "Negroes in The War: A Study in Baltimore and Cincinnati," Division of Surveys, Special Report #15
- "Minority Groups in Baltimore and Cincinnati," Special Services Division, Report #18
- Report on statements of private thought leaders and Government spokesmen on Negroes, Sources Division, July 21, 1942
- "Axis Propaganda Intended to Undermine Relations Between Whites and Negroes," Sources Division, July 21, 1942
- "Negroes in A Democracy At War," Survey of Intelligence Materials #25, May 27, 1942
- "Memphis Negroes and The War," Supplement to Survey #25, July 14, 1942

All of the above reports are available to authorized individuals through the Bureau of Intelligence of the Office of War Information.

OCT 22 1942  
Ack'd  
10-29-42

TUSKEGEE ARMY FLYING SCHOOL  
TUSKEGEE, A LABAMA

October 21, 1942  
318th Air Base

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

I got back from my furlough the other day and felt refreshed and rested. During my short leave I had an opportunity to go to Syracuse for a while and returned and saw "Tales of Manhattan", a very unusual story on the screen at Radio City Music Hall.

An announcement was made over the radio that you may go to England. I am praying that you will have a very safe journey and an enjoyable one too.

When I returned I expected to see the 99th and several units gone but it seems that they are not quite ready to leave yet. The pilots of the 99th look as though they have really mastered flying judging from the way they go into maneuvers.

While I was at home you asked me to let you know where the departing combat units go if possible. I have made an inquiry and was told that that information cannot be given out, at least not until after the units' trip has been completed.

Today, there was a graduation of quite a few enlisted men of the 99th and other units that make up the group. It was very colorful.

I have had no word about my officer candidate school, application as yet.

I am interested to find out the results of the case you discribed to me. It's the one in which a soldier was taken off a train in Richmond when he refused to sit in the colored section and his father wrote to you about it.

Mrs. Roosevelt, little though it may be, if ever there is anything I can do for you I am always at your disposal regardless of what it is and when and if necessary, no one would be the wiser.

Sincerely yours,

*Carl Peterson*

4245-G

WAR DEPARTMENT PAMPHLET • NO. 20-6

# COMMAND OF NEGRO TROOPS



WAR DEPARTMENT • 29 FEBRUARY 1944

~~RESTRICTED~~ DISSEMINATION OF RESTRICTED MATTER.—The information contained in this document and the essential characteristics of restricted material may be given to any person known to be in the service of the United States and to persons of undoubted loyalty and discretion who are cooperating in Government work, but will not be communicated to the public or to the press except by authorized military public relations agencies. (See also part 1, 380-5, 28 Sept. 1942.)

**DECLASSIFIED**

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : WASHINGTON : 1944

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**DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)**

Some of the historical documents contained in this curriculum guide reflect deep-seated and disturbing racial prejudices regarding African-Americans that were common among many white Americans in the early and middle years of the twentieth century. It is important to remember that these documents must be viewed in the context of their own time. While offensive to modern readers, they help us understand the intense opposition the Roosevelts and the Tuskegee Airmen faced over the issue of allowing black men to pilot military aircraft. FDR Presidential Library and Museum

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington 25, D. C., 29 February 1944.  
War Department Pamphlet No. 20-6, Command of Negro Troops, is  
published for the information and guidance of all concerned.  
[A. G. 461 (1 Feb 44).]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,  
*Chief of Staff.*

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,  
*Major General,  
The Adjutant General.*

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## Section I

# Introduction

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The purpose of this booklet is to help officers to command their troops more effectively by giving them information which will increase their understanding of their men.

Colored Americans, like all other Americans, have the right and duty to serve their country to the very best of their individual abilities. The Army has the right and duty to see to it that its personnel of all races do so serve. Furthermore the Selective Service Act requires that there will be no racial discrimination in the selection and training of men for military duty.

The same methods of discipline, training, and leadership apply to Negro troops that have proved successful with any other troops. Nevertheless, the Negro in the Army has special problems. This is the result of the fact that the Negro group has had a history materially different from that of the majority in the Army. Its average schooling has been inferior; its work has been generally less skilled than that of the white man; and its role in the life of the Nation has been limited. The following discussion is devoted to an examination of these special problems as they relate to military service, and to suggestions for their solution.

## Section II

# Negro Manpower

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No statement beginning "All Negroes" is true, just as no statement beginning "All Frenchmen," "All Chinese," or "All Americans" is true.

A white soldier from California has problems of adjusting to Army life which differ from the problems of a white soldier from Maine or Florida. Likewise a Negro soldier from the rural areas has problems different from those of a Negro who has been graduated from city schools.

The period between World Wars I and II was one of unprecedented changes for the Negro population. During this period, there occurred the greatest single mass migration in American history. While the Negro population in the North was only 1,578,336 at the time of the 1910 census, the 1940 census showed 2,960,899 living there.

### NEGROES IN TWO WARS

This shift in population shows up in the Army. One out of every three Negro soldiers in the Army today comes from North of the Mason and Dixon Line, while in World War I, only one Negro out of five was from the North.

One byproduct of this migration has been an increase in the Negro's opportunity for education. The extent to which educational opportunity for Negroes has increased since 1918 is strikingly illustrated in the comparison of Negro soldiers by education in World Wars I and II.

	<i>World War I</i>	<i>World War II</i>
High school graduates.....	1%	17%
High school nongraduates.....	4%	26%
Grade school.....	95%	57%

Northward and cityward migration was not, of course, the sole factor in raising the educational level of Negroes. The South, urban and rural, has taken great strides in improving its schools in the last 25 years.

These figures on the shift of Negroes from Southern rural to Northern urban localities and on the change in the level of education are cited because they show why Negro soldiers within the same regiment differ so widely in performance, in attitudes, and in their response to various leadership techniques. Knowledge that these differences are

usually the product of very different experiences helps officers to avoid difficulties and to secure a more hearty cooperation from Negro personnel.

Great as these changes have been since World War I, the average officer in command of Negro troops faces the fact that many of his soldiers—especially those from rural areas and also from the lower economic levels in cities—have had a very limited education as compared to white soldiers. Moreover, some of them have had very little opportunity to acquire through work experience the kind of skills which are most often used in their Army assignments. The differences between white and Negro soldiers in educational level are shown in the following table:

	<i>White</i>	<i>Negro</i>
High school graduates.....	41%	17%
High school nongraduates.....	29%	26%
Grade school.....	30%	57%

This is not an entirely accurate measure of education, since it does not allow for differences in length of school term for Negro and white pupils in some regions, or differences in the quality of schooling. Actually it understates the educational handicap of the Negro.

### NEGRO AND WHITE AGCT SCORES

The very material differences between white and Negro soldiers in terms of knowledge and skills important to the Army is illustrated by their comparative performance on the Army General Classification Test. This test, given to all selectees at reception centers, is a roughly accurate measure of what the new soldier knows, what skills he commands, and of his aptitude in solving problems. It is not a test of inborn intelligence. Yet, it is the best single measure of the new soldier's military ability which is available to his officers. Enlisted men are classified in five categories (designated by roman numerals I through V) on the basis of their scores in this test. How colored and white soldiers are distributed in the five groups is shown in the following table based on inductions during a 6-month period in 1943.

#### ARMY GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TEST

Grade distributions for all white and colored men processed at reception centers during the period 1 January 1943 through 30 June 1943

	<i>AGCT Grades</i>					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
White:						
Number.....	102,143	480,330	532,215	413,006	65,818	1,593,512
Percent.....	6.4	30.1	33.5	25.9	4.1	100.0
Colored:						
Number.....	419	5,991	23,402	83,104	61,023	173,939
Percent.....	0.2	3.4	13.5	47.8	35.1	100.0

Assignment to class IV or V on the basis of a soldier's AGCT score is not to be accepted as evidence that a man is unteachable, but it does indicate that his training requires extra patience, skill, and understanding on the part of the instructor.\*

### PROBLEMS OF VOCABULARY

One can visualize this problem a little more clearly by observing the handicap the class V man has in comprehending directions. The Research Branch of Morale Services Division gave a vocabulary test to class V men, Negro and white, in a replacement training center. Each man was asked to define 500 words occurring frequently in the Soldier's Handbook, the Soldier's Reader, Army Life, general orders, and bulletin board notices. Only half of the words were known to all the class V men studied. Examples of words which were not comprehended by 25 to 50 percent of the men are:

Discipline	Outpost	Compensation
Individual	Sentinel	Maintain
Ornament	Chevrons	Observation

Examples of words which were comprehended by less than 25 percent of the men are:

Barrage	Echelon
Cadre	Exterior
Cantonment	Ordnance
Counterclockwise	Personnel

### KNOW YOUR MEN

It is highly important for commanding officers to know how their men rank in the Army General Classification Test in order that those in the lower ranges may be singled out for special instruction. The score of any soldier can be determined by reference to his Form 20 card, which is usually on file either in the company or the regimental headquarters. On this card is entered other information about the

\* Since illiteracy reflects lack of opportunity for education rather than lack of learning ability, the Army has provided an additional test for men who have difficulty reading or writing. This test, known as the II ABC Non-Language is usually administered in replacement training centers. As with the AGCT, the men taking the test are classified in five groups on the basis of their scores, the five roman numerals having the same relative value. The results tend to sort out those men with a high degree of native intelligence but inadequate schooling from those in the lower ranges of native ability. The scores are entered on the Form 20 card and, where available, provide an additional aid to officers. A shift from V on the AGCT to I, II, or III in the non-language test marks a man with potential ability who is well worth special attention, and who, if encouraged to surmount the disadvantages of inadequate formal education, may prove to be a real asset to his unit and to the Army.

soldier which his officers should know—his age, marital status, years of schooling, place of birth, employment record, hobbies and interests, etc. Company officers who feel it important to know their men and the particular problems and capacities of each individual in the unit, make a practice of studying these cards.

Knowing that men with little formal education (i. e., the AGCT IV's and V's) are more apt to go AWOL and to contract V. D., conscientious company commanders take particular pains to see that these men understand the seriousness of such conduct. These men must be taught the inevitable consequences of "going over the hill," both by simple-language explaining of penalties involved and by firm, impartial imposition of proper penalties, exactly as would be done in the case of soldiers of better education. Special care must be taken also to see that these men understand the hazards of infection and realize the necessity for prophylactic treatment.

Within practical limits, conscientious commanders also see that the most intelligent and responsible Negroes are given a good chance to earn promotion, and that all job assignments are matched as closely as possible to the capacities and employment experience of the individual as revealed on his Form 20 card.

All of these common-sense measures apply to white troops as well as Negroes. But the fact that a Negro company is likely to have a much larger proportion of class IV and V men, along with some Negroes of marked ability, justifies special attention by the company commander to individual differences in ability and training.

### **SPECIAL TRAINING UNITS**

Special training units have been developed for illiterate and semi-literate men, non-English-speaking soldiers, and others having somewhat limited mental ability. The primary purpose of special training is to provide those literacy skills which will enable the men to pursue regular training with success.

A directive was issued in the spring of 1943 indicating that special training units would be located in reception centers after 1 June 1943. The purpose of this directive was to encourage the early identification and immediate training of men in need of basic literacy skills. By providing such training at the reception center level, organizations, unit training centers, and replacement training centers will be relieved from expending regular training effort on recruits who cannot absorb such training. There are still special training centers. However, the number of men being trained in such units is decreasing, while the units in reception centers are gradually building up to their full trainee strength.

Officers in charge of Negro troops who discover men in their units who are unable to read and write English at a fourth-grade level, who

are unable to speak or understand simple English, or who are classified in class V in the Army General Classification Test may take one of the following steps to provide for these men:

a. If the men were processed through a reception center without passing through a Special Training Unit they may be returned to the nearest reception center for special training under the provisions of letter AG 353 (24 Jul 43) OB-D-SPGAP.

b. Literacy classes may be established for the men. Such classes should be operated in addition to the regular training program and, in most cases, should be evening classes. Instructional materials for such classes may be obtained from The Adjutant General, Attention: Training Branch, The Pentagon, Washington, D. C.

c. Those men who do not evidence aptness for military training may be discharged from the Army under the provisions of section VIII, paragraph 52a, AR 615-360.

The performance of Negro soldiers on mechanical-aptitude tests is on the average markedly inferior to that of white soldiers. This is to be expected, since Negroes as a whole have not had opportunities nearly equal to those available to white men to gain mechanical experience. The three basic points for the commanding officer to bear in mind in this connection are: (1) That a Negro unit may not be expected to contain as great a proportion of men with mechanical skills of potential military value, (2) that there are nevertheless likely to be a few men with mechanical skill who must not be overlooked just because they are more rare than in a white unit of comparable size, and (3) that if men with mechanical skill are needed they can usually be developed with careful selection and training.

It is this recognition of individual differences and planned systematic effort to take these differences into account which distinguishes the successful commander of Negro troops from the officer who thinks that all Negroes are alike and all inferior.

### **GOOD SOLDIERS ARE MADE, NOT BORN**

It is alleged by some that the Negro cannot be reliable in battle, because his race lacks the necessary qualities as a matter of heredity. Many Negroes, like any other people, do lack soldierly skills. But insofar as this belief assumes that there are some mysterious inborn factors—such as courage, fear, or a fighting heart—whose presence or absence is a matter of racial inheritance, it is enough to say that there is no scientific evidence whatever to support such a view. In all the vast number of studies by psychologists and other scientists during the past two or

three decades, there is not one piece of research which proves that Negroes are, as a group, mentally or emotionally defective by heredity. All peoples seem to be endowed by nature about equally with whatever it takes to fight a good war, if they want to and have learned how. Among Negroes, as among white people, there is the widest range of individual abilities, and most of the less mentally alert in either race can be made to learn and to fight if properly led.

### **FUNDAMENTAL MISTAKES**

When a conscientious officer has this understanding of the men whom it is his responsibility to train and lead, he is in a position to avoid both of the fundamental mistakes too often made by leaders of Negro troops. One mistake is to overestimate the abilities of his men to learn and perform; the other is to underestimate their abilities. In the first case, impatience leads often to friction and discouragement. But the need for patience does not imply need for lowering standards of ultimate proficiency and jeopardizing the Army through inadequate training of any of its units. There is no place in this Army for the attitude, "These men are so limited in ability that there is no use trying to make good soldiers of them." This attitude—held even by some officers with a sincere but mistaken sense of fairness to the Negro—encourages laxness of discipline and is fatal to successful training. Steering a course between the two dangers of overestimating or underestimating his men, the commanding officer can bring through training and to the theater of operations a unit which will be a credit to him and to the Army.

### **RACIAL THEORIES WASTE MANPOWER**

Waste of Negro manpower through ineffective military training, inefficient assignment, and poor leadership born of a failure to appreciate and deal with special problems, is no less costly than the purposeless destruction of munitions. Officers at all levels of command can reduce such waste by remembering that effective command cannot be based on racial theories. The Germans have a theory that they are a race of supermen born to conquer all peoples of inferior blood. This is nonsense, the like of which has no place in the Army of the United States—the Army of a Nation which has become great through the common effort of all peoples. In our Army each man must demonstrate his capacity to acquire the needed skills. Each man should be given work and responsibility in line with his proven worth. Men with skills of military value which cannot be used in their outfits should be transferred to units where they can be used, even though this may involve considerable trouble for the responsible officer. Any other course would be a waste of manpower.

Upon the company commander falls the definite and heavy responsibility to know his men, to assign them where they can be most useful, to promote them on the basis of true worth. Upon him is the responsibility for a fair and impartial discipline and for a fair and intelligent granting of such privileges as furloughs. It is not enough for the company commander to carry out these responsibilities. He should see that his junior officers also know their men. Unless they have this knowledge and unless they apply it properly, the morale and efficiency of their outfits may be seriously impaired. Higher commanders cannot afford to run the risk of seeing junior officers destroy morale through actions based on discarded racial theories. No officer should make the mistake of thinking that he can really get to know his men by even the most faithful discharge of formal duties in the course of the day's routine activities. Leadership of men in war is a 24-hour job.

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## Section III

# Problems of Command

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The white commander of Negro troops faces special problems in understanding his men. These difficulties result partly from the fact that his background and experience, both civilian and military, are apt to be different from theirs. Even more they are a product of the men's reluctance or even inability to be entirely frank with their white officers. This difficulty of communication across the race line is an inevitable result of the Negro's experience that frank expression of opinions is apt to lead to punishment of one kind or another.

Furthermore, the commander can ill afford to lean too heavily upon the advice of other officers or civilians who claim to possess a special insight into the "Negro mind." It is entirely unlikely that such advisers have any better basis for judgment than has the commander. A sure sign of inaccuracy is the tendency of such "experts" to depend on generalities. It is just as untrue to say that "All Negroes believe such and such" as to say that all Negroes have certain mental or physical traits.

Negro soldiers, like white, grumble and complain about things they do not like. When the occasion seems suitable, they try to do something about it. The long history of disadvantage and discrimination to which they have been exposed gives many of them sound reason for complaint. The Army inherits, but has no right to pass judgment on, accumulated complaints based on civilian experience. The Negro soldiers form an important force, and it is with the proper utilization of that force that the commander is concerned.

### **CONFLICTS OF NEGRO ATTITUDES**

The mixed, conflicting feelings of the Negro soldier about his relation to the war are, in a way, typical of the feelings of Negroes in general about their position as citizens of the United States. Most Negro civilians are as American in their pride of country, in the way they want to live, and even in their prejudices, as are most whites. At the same time, they do not like the way their status as Negroes has limited their participation in the life of the country, has restricted their jobs, housing, and recreation, and has directed the prejudices of other people against them.

The wartime symbol for this two-sided line of thought is found in the response of many Negroes to the "V for victory" slogan. Among

Negroes arose a "double V" campaign: One V for victory in the war and a second V for victory in improved conditions for Negroes on the home front.

The commander of Negro troops must be aware of this conflict of ideas within the Negro group, and within the mind of many an individual Negro soldier. Acceptance of the war by the majority, and a high level of adjustment to Army life, are sources of strength. Doubts and distrust are threats to efficiency. They are handicaps to military success which, like inadequate education, are more often found among Negro than among white soldiers; and commanders of Negro troops are responsible for lessening such handicaps.

Although doubts about the cause for which they fight and about their personal stake in victory are encountered among some Negro soldiers, this does not mean that all Negro soldiers have such attitudes, and the commander should not assume that they exist until he discovers actual evidence. Neither does it mean that nothing can be done to win over men with such doubts. The commander must convince the doubters that they are wanted in the Army, that they will be used according to their abilities, and that they will be treated with justice as men and soldiers. Actions, not words, must be used to put across this idea.

The difference between the special problems of the Negro group and those of various white groups is one of degree, not of kind. Men of Greek, Italian, Latin American, French, or any other extraction have special problems. Even among native white soldiers, there are differences to be allowed for—differences in region of origin, in economic level, in educational attainments. The Tennessee mountaineer, the Vermont farmer, the Louisiana Cajun, the Pennsylvania German, the uneducated mill hand, the college-trained corporation executive, and many another type all have their special histories, attitudes, and ways of life.

The commander of Negro troops is not faced with a new and totally unknown problem. His task is simply to extend to a specific situation the teachings of everyday experience in the handling of men.

### **NEGRO SOLDIERS ARE AMERICANS**

The Negroes in our Army are Americans in both thought and behavior, but Americans of any color are not cut to a single pattern. There is no reason why they should be, for this country prides itself upon a tradition of freedom for the individual to live his life as he desires, so long as he respects the rights of others. The Negro group is not unique in that many of its members have ideas of their own about what is proper and what is not, about what is insulting and what is just. Their history and the existing restrictions which limit their participation in the life of the community make it inevitable that most Negroes

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will differ somewhat from white people in their sensitivities, thoughts, and actions.

This statement implies no criticism. It is made to call attention to those beliefs, attitudes, and traits most likely to cause trouble in the handling of Negro troops.

### **CAUSES OF RESENTMENT**

Most Negroes resent any word or action which can be interpreted as evidence of a belief that they are by birth inferior in ability to members of other races. Since the Army is concerned only with individual soldiers as functioning members of military organizations, there is never any occasion to make such uncomplimentary references. When the training and assignment of Negro troops varies from that of white, the only sound justification is in the varying distribution of individuals in terms of educational levels, skills, and experience.

Many people who do not mean to be insulting use terms, tell jokes, and do things which are traditionally interpreted by Negroes as derogatory. Such words as "boy," "Negress," "darky," "uncle," "Mammy," "aunty," and "nigger" are generally disliked by Negroes. There is also dislike of the pronunciation of the word "Negro" as though it were spelled "Nigra," because it seems to be a sort of genteel compromise between the hated word "nigger" and the preferred term "Negro." Colored and Negro are the only words which should be used to distinguish colored soldiers from white. A safe rule on jokes is to avoid those which are dependent on the traditional ideas of the white man concerning Negro characteristics. Negroes may tell them among themselves, but resent the telling of such stories by white people. It is difficult, if not impossible, to characterize all behavior which is resented by Negroes, but perhaps the simplest, if too general, way to express it is to say that troop morale will suffer if the words or acts of officers imply either racial hostility or a patronizing, condescending attitude.

### **LITTLE EXPECTED, LITTLE GAINED**

Officers who act on the theory that little can be expected of Negroes will naturally get little out of them. Colored soldiers are quick to learn whether their officers look on them as members of a childlike, mentally limited, primitive, or even vicious race, or whether the officer expects them to be good and useful troops. Colored commands have been known to take advantage of officers who showed that they expected nothing of them. The malingerer and trouble maker has a sure-fire technique in such situations. He need only act like the dullard his officer believes he is. Officers who are trying to do their best with colored troops should check their records to make sure that they are not using racial dogma as an excuse for their own failures as leaders.

It is easy to understand that Negroes do not like to be treated as racial inferiors. But many well-intentioned white people do not realize that many colored Americans prefer not to be credited with special, highly regarded talents.

The most common annoyance of this type is the emphasis upon supposedly inborn ability in music and dancing. Scientific studies have indicated that Negroes are not born with any special sense of rhythm, muscular control, ability to distinguish tones, or any other hereditary quality which might aid them to become outstanding in these arts. True, the American Negro group has developed original forms of both music and dancing, and there have been colored individuals who had great ability in both arts. The explanation, however, seems to lie in their history and life, not in their race.

A similar misunderstanding arises from the fact that there have been many outstanding Negro athletes. Negroes have been credited by some people with a physique that gives them an advantage in running, jumping, boxing, and a few other sports. This is also false. There is no evidence in biology, anatomy, psychology, or any other science to support the view that Negroes inherit any skeletal, muscular, nervous, or other physiological traits which fit them better than any other people for any activity. Such claims are far-fetched explanations for accomplishments which can be much more simply and directly explained by experience and training.

### **NEGRO ATTITUDES TOWARD RACIAL THEORIES**

Negroes see in such theories, no matter how well meant, a tendency to place them in the position of a race apart. The basic desire of the group is to be considered ordinary people. Army officers have frequently gained the ill will of colored troops by arranging, with the best intentions in the world, recreation and entertainment which overplayed such supposed racial talents.

A good rule is not to ask colored troops to show off by doing the things at which white people think Negroes are especially talented as a race. Better still, let them decide for themselves, as far as possible, the kinds of recreation and entertainment in which they will take part. No doubt they will often select activities in which they are credited with superiority. The important point is that these should not be forced upon them. They should be encouraged to do what they want to, not just what some white people think they do best.

### **FACILITIES FOR NEGRO AND WHITE SOLDIERS**

The idea of racial segregation is disliked by almost all Negroes and downright hated by most. White people and Negroes, as a rule,

fail to have a common understanding of the meaning of segregation, and as a result have difficulty in even discussing the problems involved. To many white people who have come to accept the formula of "separate but equal facilities," it seems that the protesting Negro is unreasonable, or that all that is lacking is something vaguely defined as "social equality." The protesting Negro, on the other hand, knows from experience that separate facilities are rarely equal, and that too often racial segregation rests on a belief in racial inferiority.

The Army accepts no doctrine of racial superiority or inferiority. It may seem inconsistent, therefore, that there is nevertheless a general separation of colored and white troops on duty. It is important to understand that separate organization is a matter of practical military expediency, and not an endorsement of beliefs in racial distinction.

There must be as little friction within an army as possible. A 1943 survey of attitudes of white and colored soldiers gives us some basis for judging whether there would be increased friction if the existing degrees of separation were materially reduced. The following chart summarizes the replies of white and Negro enlisted men to three questions on this subject.

*Question:* "Do you think white and Negro soldiers should be in separate outfits or should they be together in the same outfits?"

	Percent saying:		
	"Separate outfits"	"No preference or undecided"	"Same outfits"
NEGRO.....	38%	26%	36%
		All other answers	
WHITE.....	33%	12%	

*Question:* "Do you think it is a good idea or a poor idea for white and Negro soldiers to have separate P. X.'s in Army camps?"

	Percent saying:		
	"Good idea"	Undecided	"Poor idea"
NEGRO.....	40%	12%	48%
		All other answers	
WHITE.....	31%	19%	

Question: "Do you think it is a good idea or a poor idea to have separate service clubs in Army camps?"

	Percent saying:		
	"Good idea"	Undecided	"Poor idea"
NEGRO	48%	13%	39%
WHITE	85%	15%	

All other answers

This chart may be surprising, in view of the statement made earlier that almost all Negroes dislike segregation. The number of Negroes who said they thought white and Negro soldiers should be in the same outfit was about as large as the group saying they should be in separate outfits, while a quarter of the men were undecided. The explanation is that the men were not asked whether they liked or disliked the idea of separate outfits. They were given a practical question about an immediate problem, not a question about an ideal situation in an ideal world. Men's written statements on why they favored separate outfits showed that they opposed segregation in principle, but also desired to avoid friction. On the other hand, many of the men who opposed separation in the Army thought such a policy inconsistent with the aims for which the Nation is fighting.

White soldiers, by a great majority, favored racial separation in the Army. This held true for both Northerners and Southerners. However sound their reasons may or may not be, this mass sentiment cannot be ignored.

These findings must not be taken to mean that white and colored soldiers dislike each other so much that they should never be allowed to come in contact with each other, or that there is certain to be trouble at a mixed post. There is a great body of evidence to the contrary. What the findings do indicate is no more and no less than that the odds are very much in favor of less interracial friction if colored and white enlisted men continue to be organized in separate military units.

War Department instructions provide that post exchanges and theaters, or sections of theaters, and other recreational facilities may be designated for the use of particular military units, but not for the use of a certain race or color group. Existing instructions make it clear, moreover, that it is not the policy of the War Department to require racial separation in off-duty activities. The burden of deciding whether or not there shall be some separation in the use of camp facilities is placed on the local command, with the assumption that local conditions will be taken into account. There is added the specific ban on use of resented reference to race or color.

## LOCATION OF TRAINING CENTERS

The location of his unit presents special problems to the commander of Negro troops. In the 1943 survey, the majority of Negroes, Southerners as well as Northerners, said they preferred to be stationed in the North. Among Southern Negroes, 35 percent preferred a Southern station, while only 2 percent of the Northern Negroes wanted to be in the South.

Since the beginning of preparations for the war, many persons concerned with race relations have expressed regret that the Army decided to carry on a large proportion of its military training in the South. The general argument has been that such a policy greatly restricted the off-duty activities of Negroes and was especially hard on those who entered the Army from the North. In addition, it was felt that the policy would tend to spread Southern patterns of Negro-white relations to white Northerners serving in the South.

There may be much truth to these contentions, but the War Department came to the conclusion that matters of efficiency and timesaving in a national emergency outweighed the costs in interracial terms. The fact that the great majority of Negro enlisted men would prefer a reversal of this policy is a compelling reason for care on the part of officers that the morale of their men does not needlessly suffer as a consequence of Army policy.

## TRANSPORTATION

Transportation facilities, both local and long distance, are overtaxed in general and seriously inadequate in many localities. Where segregation on public conveyances is required by law, travel is likely to be especially difficult for colored soldiers. Negroes are more likely than white enlisted men to complain about local bus service. This is demonstrated by the following chart, based on data from the 1943 survey.

## ATTITUDES TOWARD BUS SERVICE

Question: "How do you feel about the bus service to and from camp for soldiers in your outfit?"

Percent saying bus service is:

	"Very poor"	"Poor"	Don't know	"Fairly good"	"Very good"
NEGRO	39%	20%	9%	20%	12%
WHITE	20%	19%	10%	37%	14%

Complaints of this sort refer to local conditions, and local military authorities are in a position to investigate and to take action when

action is justified. It may be possible to secure better cooperation and planning of service by the bus companies. Military police may be assigned to troublesome routes, not only to enforce good behavior of the troops, but also to protect them from unwarranted discrimination. Staggering of passes and furloughs may be increased. Army equipment may possibly be used under special circumstances when there is an acute shortage of private conveyances. Local transportation is a definite responsibility of the local commander.

Long-distance travel problems are less easily solved by local authorities. When such problems have serious effects upon morale, they should be reported through proper channels.

### POLICE PROBLEMS

Another local problem with which the commander may have to deal is that of the police. A long and widespread tradition that both civilian and military police are not impartial is an obstacle that must be overcome to insure the best behavior and the proper disciplining of Negro soldiers. The following chart shows Negro and white responses to questions about the fairness of M. P.'s.

Questions: "Do you think M. P.'s usually treat soldiers fairly or unfairly?" (Asked of white soldiers.)  
 "Do you think white M. P.'s usually treat Negro soldiers fairly or unfairly?" (Asked of Negroes. They were asked the same question about Negro M. P.'s.)

	Percent saying M. P.'s are:			
	"Usually not fair"	Undecided	"About half fair, half not"	"Usually fair"
Negro— Attitude toward white M. P.'s	31%	11%	37%	21%
Attitude toward Negro M. P.'s	11%	9%	44%	36%
WHITE	13%	5%	36%	46%

The survey made no attempt to get information to support or disprove the widespread belief in M. P. unfairness to Negroes. Regardless of its truth or falsity, this belief indicates that soldier-M. P. relations are a potential source of danger to be watched with great care. The fact that more colored soldiers believed that Negro M. P.'s were fair than had confidence in white M. P.'s, indicates that the use of Negro M. P.'s is desirable whenever it is feasible.

About the same proportion of Negro enlisted men had confidence in the fairness of town police as believed the white M. P.'s to be fair. Complaints about both town police and M. P.'s were most frequent among Negroes stationed in the South. But even in the North, Negroes

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were more likely to be critical of police than were similarly selected groups of white soldiers. The majority of white soldiers, whether stationed in the North or South, say that town police usually treat soldiers fairly.

There is nothing to be gained by reviving the old arguments about whether Negroes get the same treatment at the hands of the law as white people. The Army's concern is that the simple rights of all men wearing the uniform be respected, not only by police but by all civilian authorities and private citizens as well.

There is no desire to obtain special consideration for the soldier, white or colored, who breaks the law or is reasonably suspected of breaking it. There is, however, no excuse for the officer who allows his men to be maltreated without the most strenuous legitimate effort to provide them with protection. The officer who fails to act, through fear of community disapproval, when the welfare of even a single one of his men is involved, risks losing the confidence and loyalty of his unit.

It will be of benefit to the morale of Negro troops if they understand that in time of war the military authorities have the paramount right to the custody of a member of the military service charged with an offense under the civil law, and that it is War Department policy that in all ordinary cases the military authorities should try all members of the military service for all offenses alleged to have been committed by them. There is provision for exceptions to this policy, but it may be noted that no military personnel will be turned over to civil authorities by commanders of units or installations without first informing the commanding general of the appropriate service command. When a member of the military service is arrested by civil authorities it is anticipated that military authorities will be notified promptly, that he will not be unnecessarily detained, and that he will be surrendered on request to the proper military authorities for disposition of charges against him. This policy is amplified in Army Regulations 600-355, Changes No. 1, 27 August 1943.

Responsibility for the proper treatment of Negro military personnel is always on the shoulders of the commanding officers. It is their duty to make certain that colored officers and men under their command are not treated unjustly or discourteously because of their race, and that white personnel show others the respect and justice becoming to the uniform of our Army. Every effort should be made to instill and enforce principles of mutual respect, courtesy, and cooperation between Negro and white soldiers.

### **COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND THE PRESS**

The problems of relations between Negro soldiers and civilian communities adjacent to their stations is a matter of military importance and is the responsibility of the post, camp, or station commander. The

highest morale cannot be built among troops which have inadequate and unhappy civilian relationships. Effective commanding officers have repeatedly demonstrated that much can be done to afford protection, not only against discriminating police and local authorities, but also against racketeering and morale-destroying indifference to recreational and other needs of soldiers. Most communities have a real desire to cooperate with military authorities in safeguarding soldiers' interests, and even in the least cooperative communities there are responsible citizens who deplore mistreatment of soldiers, regardless of race. Commanding officers should take advantage of such sources of assistance in protecting the welfare of their personnel in their civilian contacts.

Negro morale, both military and civilian, as well as Negro willingness to cooperate with the Army, has been found to be closely related to the quantity and type of military news made available to the Negro press and to the public generally. Negro newspapers are often severely critical of the Army, but they never fail to print favorable material when they can get it. Experience proves that a substantial flow of good releases about Negro participation in the war reduces the critical content of the colored press. The most widely used materials issued to the press have been those concerned with achievements of Negroes in training, with participation in combat, and with recognition of colored units or individual soldiers for the praiseworthy completion of tasks in which anyone, white or colored, might take pride.

Commanding officers should see that their public relations officers make available as much positive information about colored troops as they can find, and that they adapt this material to the needs of both the white and colored press. The guiding principle in all releases should be this: Negroes very much prefer to be considered ordinary people like all others, rather than as quaint, peculiar, or curious characters. Material on Negroes should not present them in a light which a white man would consider unseemly for himself.

Many white officers believe that Negro newspapers and other publications prepared for Negro readers are a main source of low morale among their men. This is a doubtful assumption, but whether it is true or false, the thing to do is to make good news available to these publications. It is equally important that the facts of unfavorable incidents such as riots, crimes, etc., be given to the press as soon as they are available. If censorship were desired it would not be effective, and a delay in making known such facts results in the publication of exaggerated or false statements which are unfair or harmful to the Army. Effort should be made to see that the truth is made known as promptly as possible.

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## **RUMORS**

Investigation has shown that every case of serious interracial trouble has been fed by rumors, and that these rumors are never accurate. Colored soldiers have been angered into mob action by stories of mistreatment. White soldiers have been similarly goaded by distorted and utterly false tales about Negro behavior. The antidote for such inflammatory rumors is to be found neither in oppressive censorship nor in overzealous repressive discipline. Malicious rumors should be met squarely with the truth so stated that it cannot be misunderstood, ignored, or doubted. This should be done as quickly as possible, just as soon as the responsible officer learns that dangerous tales are circulating or that there is a focus of dissatisfaction among his men. Individual circumstances will dictate whether such dangers are to be met by formal official statements, by less formal group discussions led by commissioned or noncommissioned officers, or by military intelligence procedures.

## **CONCLUSION**

The War Department desires that Negro soldiers be used in the most effective manner. It intends that men of all races and national origins be encouraged and stimulated to do anything done by members of any other group in accordance with their individual abilities. The accomplishment of this purpose involves problems that are as technical as any other problem of personnel, and can be solved only with the benefit of special study, full information, a willingness to ask questions and try experiments, and a serious interest in finding adequate and reasonable solutions.

### **CHECK LIST**

1. Have I made due allowances for any lack of educational opportunity in my men?
2. Have I made proper effort to teach my men skills they have not previously had opportunity to acquire?
3. Have I provided literacy classes for those needing them?
4. Have I used words and phrases that my men cannot fully comprehend?
5. Have I taken great pains with AGCT IV's and V's to explain to them the consequences of AWOL and venereal disease?
6. Have I provided the most intelligent and responsible soldiers with a good chance to earn promotion and to use their best abilities, even at the expense of having them transferred from my command?
7. Have I done or said things that might wound the sensibilities of my men?
8. Have I protected the rights of my men in their relations with other troops and with the public?
9. Have I required of my troops soldierly discipline, appearance, and conduct in their relations with the public?
10. Have I provided my public relations officer with as many items as possible relating to commendable performances by my outfit and individual soldiers in it?
11. Have I exacted the highest degree of discipline, care of equipment, care of grounds and buildings, etc., while making allowances for limitations on ability to perform where lack of education and mechanical skills may be a handicap?
12. Have I given my organization the opportunity to acquire pride and confidence in itself by giving it missions for which my men show superior qualifications?
13. Have I excused my own shortcomings as a commander by attributing inadequate training to lack of ability on the part of my command instead of to my own failure to correct shortcomings?
14. Have I constantly kept before my men the reasons why we fight?
15. Have I subordinated all else to my duties as a commander, and have my men been brought to realize the paramount place of the war effort?

Some of the historical documents contained in this curriculum guide reflect deep-seated and disturbing racial prejudices regarding African-Americans that were common among many white Americans in the early and middle years of the twentieth century. It is important to remember that these documents must be viewed in the context of their own time. While offensive to modern readers, they help us understand the intense opposition the Roosevelts and the Tuskegee Airmen faced over the issue of allowing black men to pilot military aircraft. FDR Presidential Library and Museum

October 14, 1944

My dear Mr. White:

I have read with much interest your letter to me of October 5, 1944 advising of the concern among Negro servicemen of the kind of life to which they will return after the war.

x4675  
x5130

I share with you the thought that in our administration of laws respecting benefits for our veterans there must be assurance of equality of opportunity without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin, and that the administration of the important Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (the so-called "G. I. Bill of Rights") should be definitely at that level.

x4675-7

I note your correspondence with General Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, concerning your recommendation that there be included in the personnel of the Veterans Administration a qualified Negro as Assistant Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, in order that a representative of your race should serve the Veterans Administration and the United States as a policy-making and policy-executing executive.

Realizing the importance of this issue to your Association and to the colored race, I feel I can give every assurance that General Hines in his administration will see to it that there is no discrimination against any race, creed, or color and will not hesitate, should he find the circumstances warrant, to meet with you on this subject and to take that action which will recognize the splendid service being rendered our country by those of your race who are in its armed forces.

x8

Would it not be well in the further development of your thought in this regard and your interests, that you arrange to meet with General Hines in order that a full discussion may be had.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

x2538  
xpp71336  
Mr. Walter White, Secretary,  
National Association for the  
Advancement of Colored People,  
69 5th Avenue,  
New York 3, N. Y.

x2-A Misc.





## **Ike's Girls: America's First Women's Expeditionary Force**

Kristi Jones on the forgotten stories of women who served in combat theaters during WWII.

**December 16, 2024** By [Kristi Jones](#)

[VIA CROOKED LANE BOOKS](#)

On January 27, 1943, the first American women's expeditionary force in history landed in North Africa. This company, the 149th Post Headquarters Company, had been specifically requested by General Dwight D. Eisenhower to work at his Allied Force Headquarters

At the time, the Women's Army Auxiliary Force (WAAC), was a controversial corps of women attached to the United States Army. Women in uniform were an anomaly in American life and their assignment to a combat theater was unprecedented.

Initially, General Eisenhower himself opposed the use of women in uniform, but after serving in London, he had seen firsthand how British women filled out the ranks and helped the war effort by serving in non-combat military roles. The 149th Post Headquarters Company was an all-volunteer group of highly qualified women sent over by Oveta Culp Hobby, commander of the WAAC.

The company was led by five female officers who commanded this newly formed auxiliary force. As auxiliaries, they were outside traditional army command, working in conjunction with regular army. These forgotten heroes played an integral part in helping to win the war.

The roughly one hundred fifty women soldiers worked as typists, translators, codebreakers, switchboard operators and more. They even worked in a top-secret headquarters planning the invasion of Sicily. General Eisenhower himself assigned six WAACs to his office and engaged several WAAC drivers to man his staff cars.

The main switchboard at AFHQ, called Freedom, was in dire need of help and almost half the WAACs in the 149th were assigned to man the telephones, putting through vital calls as the Allies battled the Germans in Tunisia. The male callers were surprised to find an American woman on the other end and often begged them to speak, not having heard the voice of an American woman in some time.

The WAACs worked in almost all major sections of Allied Force Headquarters and were an integral part of the successful North African campaign.

When they first arrived, there was much skepticism and criticism of the WAACs. Enlisted men and officers alike expressed unease at women's presence in a combat theater. Some were outright hostile. Some warned their girlfriends back home not to join the WAACs. Many men told the women they belonged at home.

But throughout the campaign, the WAACs proved themselves to be capable soldiers and as the war progressed, the demand for women soldiers only grew. Before long, officers and generals were vying for WAACs to work in their offices.

In fact, it didn't take long for the men at AFHQ to realize that having women in a combat theater might be beneficial in unexpected ways. Almost as soon as the 149th Post HQ CO arrived in Algiers, various Army and Navy companies arranged dances and social engagements to draw the WAACs out. And the Americans weren't the only ones. British companies did the same. Soon, battle weary soldiers coming to the city for some rest and relaxation found themselves dancing with American women and enjoying some sense of normalcy in the midst of a theater of war. Most of the WAACs were happy to blow off some steam after work and dance with GIs, although some chafed at the presumption that they were there to entertain the troops. They'd signed up to serve their country. But generally, the men and women fighting for freedom were happy to have each other in a strange land, so far away from home.

Though fraternization was technically verboten, more than one officer dated an enlisted WAAC. Since the WAACs were an auxiliary force, the army had no disciplinary jurisdiction over the company in Algiers. The women were not disciplined the same way as regular army soldiers, so any mild indiscretions were often overlooked.

But life in a combat theater was not easy, even for those working behind the lines. When they'd volunteered for overseas duty, the women knew they risked being killed, but because they were an auxiliary force, they did not have the same protections as their male counterparts. Their families did not receive life insurance if they were killed in a combat theater. They were not included in any of the usual protections afforded to men if they were captured by the enemy. Initially, the women even paid for their own postage on letters sent home, a service the men received for free.

The company was billeted in a sprawling 18th century convent. They lived in large dormitory-style rooms, slept in rickety, hastily built beds without the luxury of pillows. They

washed up in the central courtyard, drawing water from an old well and using their helmets as sinks. Soap was scarce and hot showers were unheard of.

Just the day after their arrival in Algiers, the Luftwaffe bombed the city. Over the course of the next few months, the WAACs endured over sixty air raids. One night their convent was hit. The women huddled under their blankets while some of their fellow auxiliaries patrolled the rooms and halls “armed” with first aid kits in case anyone was injured. Women were not allowed to carry firearms. During one raid, some unexploded shells went through the convent roof, just missing the bed of one of the WAACs, showering her with plaster. Luckily, she escaped with just a few scratches and bruises. After the war, one WAAC described hiding in her closet during thunderstorms for the rest of her life.

Despite the dangers and inconveniences, and the long hours at work, the WAACs managed to have some fun. They joined a play put on by the Signal Corps and entertained the troops coming to Algiers for some R&R (rest and relaxation). They attended dances and dinners, and even attended a tea party at the Governor’s Palace at the express invitation of the French General, Henri Giraud, head of all French forces in North Africa. They worked and socialized with their British allies. They swam in the Mediterranean and explored nearby historical sites. But in all their descriptions of their service at AFHQ, their fondest memories are of their service to their country.

It would be several months before the Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps transitioned to a fully integrated army corps, renamed the Women’s Army Corps. During their time as auxiliaries, the 149th Post Headquarters Company proved their value as soldiers and paved the way for future generations of women to join the military and participate in the defense of our nation.

Sadly, for the most part, their stories have been forgotten. I hope my debut novel, [\*Murder in the Ranks\*](#), will illuminate their sacrifices, courage, and the critical role women played in combat theaters during World War II. Ike’s girls proved themselves to be invaluable women soldiers who forever changed perceptions on what women are capable of.

[Ike’s Girls: America’s First Women’s Expeditionary Force](#) < CrimeReads

<https://crimereads.com/ikes-girls-americas-first-womens-expeditionary-force/#>

## THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—1776<sup>1</sup>

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

### *The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America*

WHEN in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

<sup>1</sup>The delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire; Massachusetts Bay; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; Connecticut; New York; New Jersey; Pennsylvania; New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, in Delaware; Maryland; Virginia; North Carolina, and South Carolina, in Congress assembled at Philadelphia, Resolved on the 10th of May, 1776, to recommend to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs had been established, to adopt such a government as should, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and of America in general. A preamble to this resolution, agreed to on the 15th of May, stated the intention to be totally to suppress the exercise of every kind of authority under the British crown. On the 7th of June, certain resolutions respecting independency were moved and seconded. On the 10th of June it was resolved, that a committee should be appointed to prepare a declaration to the following effect: "That the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." On the preceding day it was determined that the committee for preparing the declaration should consist of five, and they were chosen accordingly, in the following order: Mr. Jefferson, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingston. On the 11th of June a resolution was passed to appoint a committee to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the colonies, and another committee to prepare a plan of treaties to be proposed to foreign powers. On the 12th of June, it was resolved, that a committee of Congress should be appointed by the name of a board of war and ordnance, to consist of five members. On the 25th of June, a declaration of the deputies of Pennsylvania, met in provincial conference, expressing their willingness to concur in a vote declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, was laid before Congress and read. On the 28th of June, the committee appointed to prepare a declaration of independence brought in a draught, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table. On the 1st of July, a resolution of the convention of Maryland, passed the 28th of June, authorizing the deputies of that colony to concur in declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, was laid before Congress and read. On the same day Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the resolution respecting independency. On the 2d of July, a resolution declaring the colonies free and independent States, was adopted. A declaration to that effect was, on the same and the following days, taken into further consideration. Finally, on the 4th of July, the Declaration of Independence was agreed to, engrossed on paper, signed by John Hancock as president, and directed to be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees, or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the continental troops, and to be proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the head of the Army. It was also ordered to be entered upon the Journals of Congress, and on the 2d of August, a copy engrossed on parchment was signed by all but one of the fifty-six signers whose names are appended to it. That one was Matthew Thornton, of New Hampshire, who on taking his seat in November asked and obtained the privilege of signing it. Several who signed it on the 2d of August were absent when it was adopt-

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distance

ed on the 4th of July, but, approving of it, they thus signified their approbation.

NOTE.—The proof of this document, as published above, was read by Mr. Ferdinand Jefferson, the Keeper of the Rolls at the Department of State, at Washington, who compared it with the fac-simile of the original in his custody. He says: "In the fac-simile, as in the original, the whole instrument runs on without a break, but dashes are mostly inserted. I have, in this copy, followed the arrangement of paragraphs adopted in the publication of the Declaration in the newspaper of John Dunlap, and as printed by him for the Congress, which printed copy is inserted in the original Journal of the old Congress. The same paragraphs are also made by the author, in the original draught preserved in the Department of State."

from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun

with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of conciguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

*New Hampshire*

JOSIAH BARTLETT, MATTHEW THORNTON,  
WM. WHIPPLE,

*Massachusetts Bay*

SAML. ADAMS, ROBT. TREAT PAINE,  
JOHN ADAMS, ELBRIDGE GERRY.

*Rhode Island*

STEP. HOPKINS, WILLIAM ELLERY.

*Connecticut*

ROGER SHERMAN, WM. WILLIAMS,  
SAM'EL HUNTINGTON, OLIVER WOLCOTT.

*New York*

WM. FLOYD, FRANS. LEWIS,  
PHIL. LIVINGSTON, LEWIS MORRIS.

*New Jersey*

RICHD. STOCKTON, JOHN HART,  
JNO. WITHERSPOON, ABRA. CLARK.  
FRAS. HOPKINSON,

*Pennsylvania*

ROBT. MORRIS, JAS. SMITH,  
BENJAMIN RUSH, GEO. TAYLOR,  
BENJA. FRANKLIN, JAMES WILSON,  
JOHN MORTON, GEO. ROSS.  
GEO. CLYMER,

*Delaware*

CAESAR RODNEY, THO. M'KEAN.  
GEO. READ,

*Maryland*

SAMUEL CHASE, CHARLES CARROLL OF  
WM. PACA, Carrollton.  
THOS. STONE,

*Virginia*

GEORGE WYTHE, THOS. NELSON, jr.,  
RICHARD HENRY LEE, FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT  
TH. JEFFERSON, LEE,  
BENJA. HARRISON, CARTER BRAXTON.

*North Carolina*

WM. HOOPER, JOHN PENN.  
JOSEPH HEWES,

*South Carolina*

THOS. HEYWARD, THOMAS LYNCH, Junr.,  
Junr., ARTHUR MIDDLETON.  
EDWARD RUTLEDGE,

*Georgia*

BUTTON GWINNETT, GEO. WALTON.  
LYMAN HALL,

NOTE.—Mr. Ferdinand Jefferson, Keeper of the Rolls in the Department of State, at Washington, says: "The names of the signers are spelt above as in the fac-simile of the original, but the punctuation of them is not always the same; neither do the names of the States appear in the fac-simile of the original. The names of the signers of each State are grouped together in the fac-simile of the original, except the name of Matthew Thornton, which follows that of Oliver Wolcott."

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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ESTABLISHING THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON  
EQUALITY OF TREATMENT AND OPPORTUNITY IN  
THE ARMED SERVICES

WHEREAS it is essential that there be maintained in the armed services of the United States the highest standards of democracy, with equality of treatment and opportunity for all those who serve in our country's defense:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, and as Commander in Chief of the armed services, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale.

2. There shall be created in the National Military Establishment an advisory committee to be known as the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, which shall be composed of seven members to be designated by the President.

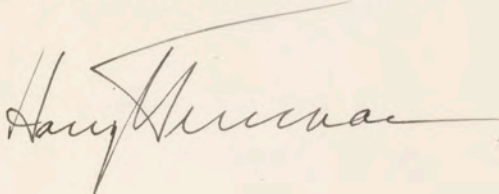
3. The Committee is authorized on behalf of the President to examine into the rules, procedures and practices of the armed services in order to determine in what respect such rules, procedures and practices may be altered or improved with a view to carrying out the policy of this order. The Committee shall confer and advise with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary

of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force, and shall make such recommendations to the President and to said Secretaries as in the judgment of the Committee will effectuate the policy hereof.

4. All executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government are authorized and directed to cooperate with the Committee in its work, and to furnish the Committee such information or the services of such persons as the Committee may require in the performance of its duties.

5. When requested by the Committee to do so, persons in the armed services or in any of the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government shall testify before the Committee and shall make available for the use of the Committee such documents and other information as the Committee may require.

6. The Committee shall continue to exist until such time as the President shall terminate its existence by Executive order.



THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 26, 1948.

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IN THE DIVISION OF THE  
FEDERAL REGISTER

Union Calendar No. 603

77TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

**H. R. 6293**

[Report No. 1705]

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**A BILL**

To establish a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps  
for service with the Army of the United  
States.

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By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts

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DECEMBER 30, 1941

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs

JANUARY 28, 1942

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on  
the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

PASSED HOUSE

AMENDED

MAR 17 1942

DESK COPY

ENROLLING CLERK

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Union Calendar No. 603

77TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 6293

[Report No. 1705]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 30, 1941

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs

JANUARY 28, 1942

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## A BILL

To establish a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for service with the Army of the United States.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the President is hereby authorized to establish and
- 4 organize in such units as he may from time to time determine
- 5 to be necessary a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for non-
- 6 combatant service with the Army of the United States for
- 7 the purpose of making available to the national defense when
- 8 needed the knowledge, skill, and special training of the
- 9 women of this Nation. The total number of women enrolled
- 10 or appointed in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps shall

OK

1 not exceed the number authorized from time to time by the  
2 President, *adh*

3 SEC. 2. From women citizens of the United States, the  
4 Secretary of War is authorized to appoint the Director and  
5 such Assistant Directors as he from time to time may deem  
6 necessary or advisable, all of such appointees to serve during  
7 the pleasure of the Secretary. The Director shall receive a  
8 salary of \$3,000 per annum, together with such other allow-  
9 ances as may be provided for hereinafter. The Director,  
10 under the direction of the Chief of Staff of the Army of the  
11 United States, shall advise the War Department on matters  
12 pertaining to the establishment of the Women's Army Aux-  
13 iliary Corps; shall operate and administer the corps in accord-  
14 ance with normal military procedure of command and admin-  
15 istration and such regulations as may be prescribed by the  
16 Secretary of War; shall make recommendations as to plans  
17 and policies concerning the employment, training, supply,  
18 welfare, and discipline of the corps; and shall perform such  
19 other duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary. Each  
20 Assistant Director appointed pursuant to this Act shall  
21 receive a salary of \$2,400 per annum, together with such  
22 other allowances as may be provided for hereinafter. Each  
23 Assistant Director shall perform such duties as may be pre-  
24 scribed by regulations published by the Secretary of War.

25 SEC. 3. The Secretary is authorized to establish and

1 maintain such number of schools as he may consider neces-  
2 sary for the purpose of training candidates for officers of the  
3 corps. The Secretary may establish by regulation the quali-  
4 fications for entry into such schools, the course of study to be  
5 pursued, and the requirements for graduation therefrom.  
6 Candidates for such schools may be selected from women  
7 volunteers who are citizens of the United States and during  
8 their attendance at such schools shall be furnished living  
9 quarters, uniforms as hereinafter provided, medical and dental  
10 service, medicines, medical and hospital supplies, hospitali-  
11 zation, subsistence, texts, necessary school supplies, and pay  
12 at the rate of \$50 per month. The Secretary may appoint  
13 officers in such numbers as he may deem necessary for the  
14 proper administration of the corps in the grades of first officer,  
15 second officer, and third officer and with such responsibilities  
16 as he may direct. The pay of officers so appointed shall be  
17 \$2,000 per annum for each first officer, \$1,575 per annum  
18 for each second officer, and \$1,500 per annum for each third  
19 officer, together with such allowances as may be hereinafter  
20 provided.

21 SEC. 4. The Director, each Assistant Director, and each  
22 officer of the corps shall receive allowances in lieu of rations  
23 at the rate of 60 cents per day and adequate quarters: *Pro-*  
24 *vided*, That when adequate quarters are not furnished, the  
25 Director shall receive in lieu thereof the sum of \$100 per

1 month, an Assistant Director shall receive in lieu thereof the  
 2 sum of \$80 per month, and all other officers shall receive  
 3 the sum of \$40 per month. The adequacy of quarters fur-  
 4 nished shall be conclusively determined in accordance with  
 5 such regulations as may be issued by the Secretary.

6 SEC. 5. The Secretary is authorized to have enrolled in  
 7 the corps, in addition to the Director, Assistant Directors,  
 8 and officers hereinabove provided for, by voluntary enroll-  
 9 ment, women of excellent character in good physical health,  
 10 between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years and  
 11 citizens of the United States. The personnel of the corps  
 12 so enrolled shall be distributed in the grades of first leader,  
 13 leader, junior leader, and auxiliary, and those in the grade  
 14 of auxiliary may be assigned ratings as specialist first, second,  
 15 or third class, in accordance with regulations prescribed by  
 16 the Secretary of War, who shall have complete authority  
 17 to define the qualifications for all such leaders and specialists.  
 18 The pay of first leaders shall be \$864 per annum, of leaders  
 19 \$720 per annum, of junior leaders \$648 per annum, and for  
 20 auxiliaries not otherwise classified \$21 per month for the  
 21 first four months of service and \$30 per month thereafter.  
 22 Specialists of the first class shall be paid, in addition to their  
 23 base pay, the sum of \$15 per month, specialists of the second  
 24 class shall similarly be paid \$10 per month, and specialists  
 25 of the third class shall similarly be paid \$5 per month.

1 The Secretary shall provide quarters for the members of  
 2 the corps so enrolled either on established Army posts, camps,  
 3 or stations, or on those to be established, or in such other  
 4 places as he may direct, and may use any of the facilities  
 5 of the Army for such purpose: *Provided*, That when quar-  
 6 ters are not available the Secretary may provide by regula-  
 7 tion to pay allowances in lieu thereof to members other than  
 8 the Director, the Assistant Directors, and the officers at the  
 9 rate of \$1.15 per day.

10 SEC. 6. The Secretary shall procure and furnish sub-  
 11 sistence to all members of the corps, exclusive of the Director,  
 12 Assistant Directors, and officers, which shall conform so far  
 13 as is practicable to the subsistence of the Army: *Provided*,  
 14 That when subsistence in kind is not furnished, the Secretary,  
 15 by regulation, shall provide payment of allowances in lieu  
 16 thereof.

17 SEC. 7. The Secretary shall prescribe the form of oath  
 18 which shall be required of all the members of the corps and  
 19 shall by regulation provide for the induction, including finger-  
 20 printing, of all members of the corps. The term of service  
 21 for all members of the corps shall be one year: *Provided*,  
 22 That the Secretary may discharge any member for cause,  
 23 disability, or for the convenience of the Government: *And*  
 24 *provided further*, That in time of war, or of national emer-  
 25 gency declared by Congress or the President, the Secretary

1 may, by order, extend the term of service to include the  
2 period of the war or national emergency plus not to exceed  
3 six months, and each contract of enrollment or certificate of  
4 appointment shall contain a statement to that effect.

5 SEC. 8. The Secretary shall prescribe uniforms, insignia,  
6 accessories, and equipment for the corps and shall procure  
7 and furnish to all members thereof, including the Director,  
8 Assistant Directors, and officers, such uniforms, headpieces,  
9 shoes, ornaments, insignia of rank and accessories, as well  
10 as such organization equipment and supplies, as may be re-  
11 quired. The responsibility and accountability of the various  
12 individuals and officers for individual clothing and equipment,  
13 and for organization equipment and supplies, shall conform  
14 so far as is practicable, to the laws and regulations pertaining  
15 to the Army in like cases.

16 SEC. 9. The Secretary shall prescribe regulations for  
17 travel and for the payment of travel allowances, including  
18 travel allowances from the place of discharge to the place  
19 of acceptance for enrollment or appointment, and such regu-  
20 lations and allowances shall be similar to those for travel of  
21 the Army.

22 SEC. 10. The Secretary shall provide medical and dental  
23 services, hospitalization, medicines, and medical and hospital  
24 supplies for each member of the corps for injuries, sickness,  
25 and disease during the time such member is actually serving

1 her enrollment or appointment, such services to conform as  
2 nearly as practicable to similar services rendered to the per-  
3 sonnel of the Army; and the facilities and personnel of the  
4 Army may be used for such services.

5 SEC. 11. If any member of the corps is physically in-  
6 jured in line of duty while on active duty, while engaged  
7 in authorized training without pay or while engaged in  
8 authorized travel with or without pay, or if any member dies  
9 as the result of such physical injury, she or her beneficiary  
10 shall be entitled to all the benefits prescribed by law for  
11 civilian employees of the United States who are physically  
12 injured while in the performance of duty or who die as a  
13 result thereof, and the United States Employees' Compensa-  
14 tion Commission shall have jurisdiction in such cases and  
15 shall perform the same duties with reference thereto as in the  
16 cases of other civilian employees of the United States so  
17 injured: *Provided*, That the benefits shall accrue to any such  
18 member or her beneficiary whether the disability or death  
19 is the result of sickness or disease contracted in line of duty,  
20 while on active duty, when such sickness or disease is proxi-  
21 mately caused by service on active duty: *Provided further*,  
22 That employees' compensation under this Act shall not be  
23 paid concurrently with active-duty pay or pension based upon  
24 active service: *And provided further*, That for the purpose  
25 of determining the benefits to which they are entitled under

act  
o/c

1 the provisions of this Act, members of the corps physically  
 2 injured when engaged in authorized training without pay will  
 3 be held and considered as receiving the pay and allowances  
 4 they would have received if in a pay status.

5 The Secretary, under such regulations as he may pre-  
 6 scribe, may authorize and require the hospitalization, medical  
 7 and surgical treatment, and domiciliary care so long as any  
 8 or all are necessary of members of the corps injured as here-  
 9 inabove set out and the Secretary is authorized to incur obli-  
 10 gations with respect thereto without reference to their line of  
 11 duty status: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to members  
 12 of the corps who are treated in private hospitals or by civilian  
 13 physicians while on furloughs or leaves of absence in excess  
 14 of twenty-four hours. Members of the corps who suffer in-  
 15 jury or contract disease in line of duty while on active duty  
 16 or while engaged in authorized training without pay shall,  
 17 under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, be  
 18 entitled at Government expense to such hospitalization, re-  
 19 hospitalization, medical and surgical care in hospital and at  
 20 their homes as is necessary for the appropriate treatment of  
 21 such injury or disease until discharged from service, released  
 22 from active duty, or released from authorized training without  
 23 pay and during such time the period of such hospitalization  
 24 or rehospitalization, but not for more than an aggregate of  
 25 six months after the termination of service if on active duty

1 with pay, to the pay and allowances, whether in money or in  
 2 kind, that they were entitled to receive at the time such injury  
 3 was suffered or disease contracted and to the necessary trans-  
 4 portation incident to such hospitalization, rehospitalization,  
 5 and return to their homes when discharged from hospital and  
 6 such pay and allowances shall be in lieu of monthly compen-  
 7 sation payable under the first paragraph of this section, dur-  
 8 ing the period covered thereby; and for any period of hos-  
 9 pitalization or rehospitalization when they are not entitled  
 10 to pay and allowances under the preceding provision they  
 11 shall be entitled to subsistence at Government expense. In  
 12 the event any member of the corps dies during her period of  
 13 enlistment or appointment, the necessary expense for the  
 14 recovery of the body, its preparation for burial, including the  
 15 use of such of the uniform and articles of clothing issued to  
 16 her as may be required, interment or cremation, and trans-  
 17 portation of remains, including round-trip transportation and  
 18 subsistence of an escort to her home or the place where she  
 19 received orders or enrolled or was appointed, or to such other  
 20 place as her relatives may designate provided the distance to  
 21 such other place be not greater than the distance to her  
 22 home, shall be paid by the United States: *Provided further*,  
 23 That if the death of the member occurs as a result of an  
 24 injury in line of duty while on active duty, while engaged in  
 25 authorized training without pay, or while engaged in author-

1 ized travel with or without pay, and while such member is  
 2 entitled to receive the benefits of the Act of September 7,  
 3 1916, the funeral and burial expenses shall be provided by  
 4 the United States Employees' Compensation Commission  
 5 under the provisions of section 11 of the Act of September  
 6 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C. 761), and in addition to  
 7 the authority contained in that section, the Commission may  
 8 embalm and transport the body, in a hermetically sealed  
 9 casket if necessary, to the home of the member.

10 SEC. 12. The corps shall not be a part of the Army, but  
 11 it shall be the only women's organization authorized to serve  
 12 with the Army, exclusive of the Army Nurse Corps. Nurses  
 13 <sup>act</sup> ~~shall not~~ <sup>OK</sup> be enrolled in the corps <sup>but</sup> and nothing in this Act  
 14 shall be construed to affect or change the Army Nurse Corps  
 15 as now established by law.

16 SEC. 13. The corps shall be administered by the Secre-  
 17 tary through the channels of command of the Army, pursuant  
 18 to such regulations as the Secretary may promulgate. The  
 19 Secretary is hereby authorized to prepare and issue any and  
 20 all regulations, rules, or orders and to employ any and all  
 21 of the facilities of the War Department and of the Army of  
 22 the United States to carry into effect the provisions of this  
 23 Act. The Secretary is further authorized to utilize the serv-  
 24 ices of the United States Employment Service to determine  
 25 the qualifications of applicants for admission into the corps.

1 SEC. 14. The members of the corps shall be subject to  
 2 such disciplinary regulations as the Secretary may prescribe,  
 3 including provisions for the punishment of major infractions  
 4 by summary discharge from the corps, and shall be subject  
 5 to the Articles of War pursuant to the second article thereof  
 6 when applicable.

7 SEC. 15. Provisions for leave now applicable to the  
 8 Army of the United States shall also apply to members of the  
 9 corps. In the case of any person who has left or leaves a  
 10 position in the employ of the United States, its Territories, or  
 11 possessions, or the District of Columbia, to join the corps,  
 12 such person shall, upon the termination of her period of serv-  
 13 ice in the corps, be restored to such position or to a position  
 14 of like seniority, status, and pay, such restoration to be  
 15 without loss of seniority; she shall further be entitled to  
 16 participate in all benefits pursuant to established rules and  
 17 practices relating to employees on furlough or leave of  
 18 absence.

19 SEC. 16. Promotion in all grades of officers who have  
 20 established or may hereafter establish their qualifications for  
 21 such promotion shall be made under such regulations as may  
 22 be prescribed by the Secretary.

23 SEC. 17. Under such regulations as the Secretary of War  
 24 may prescribe, members of the corps may be relieved from  
 25 active duty and called or recalled thereto at any time during

1 their period of service. While on an inactive duty status  
 2 such members shall not be entitled to pay or allowances in  
 3 lieu of quarters or subsistence and shall not by reason solely  
 4 of their appointments, oaths, commissions, enlistments, or  
 5 status as such members, or any duties or functions performed,  
 6 be held or deemed to be officers or employees of the United  
 7 States, or persons holding any office of trust or profit, or  
 8 discharging any official function under or in connection with  
 9 any department of the Government of the United States.

10 SEC. 18. The first sentence of section 125 of the Na-  
 11 tional Defense Act, as amended, down to the first proviso  
 12 thereof is further amended to read as follows:

13 "It shall be unlawful for any person not an officer or  
 14 enlisted man of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine  
 15 Corps to wear the duly prescribed uniform of the United  
 16 States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or any distinctive part  
 17 of such uniform or a uniform any part of which is similar  
 18 to a distinctive part of the duly prescribed uniform of the  
 19 United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps; and it shall  
 20 likewise be unlawul for any person not a member of the  
 21 Women's Army Auxiliary Corps to wear its duly prescribed  
 22 uniform or any distinctive part thereof, or a uniform any  
 23 part of which is similar to a distinctive part thereof."

24 SEC. 19. Section 101 (1) of the Soldiers' and Sailors'

1 Civil Relief Act of 1940 (Public, Numbered 861, Seventy-  
 2 sixth Congress), is hereby amended to read as follows:

3 "The term 'persons in military service' and the term  
 4 'persons in the military service of the United States', as  
 5 used in this Act shall include the following persons and no  
 6 others. All members of the Army of the United States,  
 7 the United States Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard,  
 8 the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, and all officers of the  
 9 Public Health Service detailed by proper authority for duty  
 10 either with the Army or the Navy. The term 'military  
 11 service', as used in this Act, shall signify Federal service  
 12 on active duty with any branch of service heretofore referred  
 13 to or mentioned as well as training or education under the  
 14 supervision of the United States preliminary to induction  
 15 into the military service. The terms 'active service' or  
 16 'active duty' shall include the period during which a person in  
 17 military service is absent from duty on account of sickness,  
 18 wounds, leave, or other lawful cause."

19 SEC. 20. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated,  
 20 out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,  
 21 such sums as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying  
 22 out the provisions of this Act.

[Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948 - Truman Library Institute](https://www.trumanlibraryinstitute.org/womens-armed-services-integration-act/)

<https://www.trumanlibraryinstitute.org/womens-armed-services-integration-act/>

- Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948



## TRU Blog

[Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948 | June 12, 2025](#)



JUNE 12, 1948

## THIS DAY IN HISTORY

**President Harry S. Truman Signs into law the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948**

**JUNE 12, 1948**



TODAY, we dig into the archives to explore one of President Truman's most consequential acts as commander in chief.

On this day in 1948, he signed into law the **Women's Armed Services Integration (WASI) Act**. For the first time in American history, women were permitted to serve as permanent members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the newly formed Air Force.

**With the stroke of a pen, President Truman not only paved the way for thousands of women's military careers but also guaranteed equal pay.**

**"American women have built for themselves a proud record of achievement of unselfish devotion to the public welfare . . . advancing every good cause."**

– President Harry S. Truman

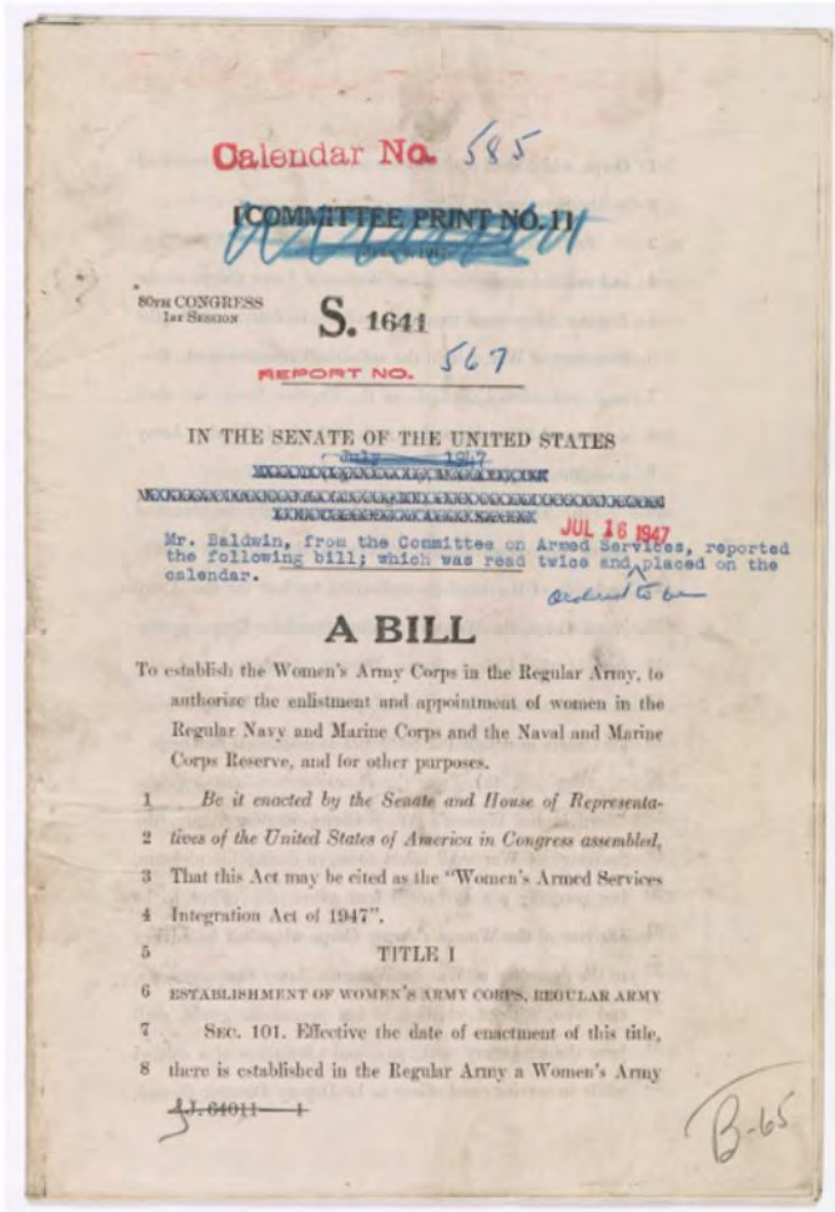
Besides Truman's direct involvement and support for women in the armed forces, then Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall went on to establish the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services (DACOWITS). Since 1951, the committee has advised the Secretary of Defense on matters and policies relating to the recruitment, retention, employment, integration, well-being and treatment of servicewomen in the Armed Forces. It is one of the oldest defense department advisory committees.

**On this day, we are reminded that history is not a closed book—it's prologue to the chapters we write for those who follow.**

*Keep scrolling; there's more to explore.*



**EXPLORE *This* Day in History**



### **The WASI ACT**

S. 1641, A Bill to establish the Women’s Army Corps in the Regular Army [and] to authorize the enlistment and appointment of women in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps and the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve, and for other purposes . . .

Originally titled the “Women’s Armed Services Integration Act of 1947.”

[EXAMINE THE LANDMARK ACT](#)

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## **The CHAMPION**



REP. MARGARET CHASE SMITH of Maine (recently remembered for her 1950 “Declaration of Conscience”) crafted and introduced the Women’s Armed Services Integration Act to the 80th U.S. Congress. During World War II, women had served in the military as reserve volunteers and had no access to the regular benefits of military service. The bill passed the Senate, but the House Armed Services Committee amended it to offer women reserve status only. Smith, who served on the committee, was the sole dissenting voice. She successfully petitioned Truman’s Secretary of Defense, James Forrestal, to voice his support for the bill. With the DoD’s backing, the WASI Act passed as originally written.

**“The issue is simple. Either the armed services have a permanent need of women officers and enlisted women or they do not.”**

– Rep. Margaret Chase Smith

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## **The WASI DEBATE**



ON FEBRUARY 18, 1948, General Dwight D. Eisenhower appeared before the House Armed Services Committee to make his support clear. In his opening remarks, Eisenhower admitted that “when this project was proposed in the beginning of the war, like most old soldiers, I was violently against it.” Now, he told the members, “I can see no objection to this bill. Everything is on the favorable side.”

**“We need them.”**

– General Dwight D. Eisenhower

[VIEW THE HEARING TRANSCRIPT](#)

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### **Six TRAILBLAZERS**

MORE THAN 3 MILLION women have served this nation in uniform since the American Revolution. Every one of them volunteered to serve; every one of them overcame tremendous opposition. Here are just a few WASI trailblazers.



**Lt. Commander Joy Hancock (Navy)**

Director of the WAVES during WWII, Hancock (then Bright) was promoted to captain in 1948. Her promotion was one of the fastest to that rank, male or female, in the U.S. Navy's history.



**Captain Eleanor Yorke (Army)**

Captain Yorke was one of approximately 600 women (few of whom were Black) stationed in Korea during the Korean War. “It got pretty rough,” she told reporters, “but I was too busy to be scared.”



**Colonel Mary A. Hallaren (Army)**

Having led the WACs in WWII, Colonel Hallaren was one of the most vocal advocates for the WASI Act. After its passage, she was the first woman to officially join the U.S. Army as an officer.

**When she first enlisted in 1942, a recruiter asked Mary Hallaren what someone of her small stature—she was barely five feet tall—could contribute to the military. Her response: “You don’t have to be six feet tall to have a brain that works.”**



**Colonel Geraldine Pratt May (Air Force)**

In 1949, May was the first director of the newly created Women’s Air Force and was promoted to colonel, making her the first woman to hold that rank in the Air Force.



**Colonel Jacqueline Cochran (Air Force)**

Jacqueline Cochran was the first woman to break the sound barrier (1953). An influential advisor on military aviation, Colonel Cochran helped integrate women into the Air Force.



**Chief Yeoman Edna Young (Navy)**

In 1948, Young was the first Black woman—among only six women—to be sworn into the Navy. In 1959, she was the first woman to achieve the rank of chief petty officer.

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## Ask an ARCHIVIST



WHERE WAS THE ACT SIGNED? Ask AI, and you'll get your history wrong. Depending on your search, you might be informed that on June 12, 1948, President Truman signed the Women's Armed Services Integration Act in the Pentagon, or on the White House lawn, or in the Oval Office. But here's the thing: his [presidential appointment book](#) puts him in California on that day. It was, after all, a campaign year. For a definitive answer, we turned to **Truman Library** archivist **Tammy Williams**:

**TW:** It's not exactly clear where Truman signed the bill. It's likely that it could have been on the Ferdinand Magellan, but without any other kind of evidence, it's hard to confirm that. The White House at the time just didn't make a big deal out of legislation signing ceremonies as it does today. So often we don't have photos, speeches, remarks, etc., unless it was for the "big stuff" (think The Marshall Plan).

**“It’s not exactly clear where Truman signed the bill...but we do know it was important to the president to actually sign the papers put before him. The physicality of it had meaning for him.”**

– Tammy Williams, archivist



We decided to throw a curve ball. President Truman was the first to use an autopen (right). Is it possible the gadget was used, in his absence, for the signing of the Women’s Armed Services Integration Act?

**TW:** Truman might have used it occasionally, but he generally disliked using an autopen, and most of his signatures are authentic. We can’t absolutely confirm that his June 12, 1948 signature was “live” (that’s a job for an appraiser), but we do know that it was important to the president that he actually sign the papers that were put before him. The physicality of it had meaning for him.

That’s good enough for us. Oh, and that photo at the top of this segment—of Margaret Chase Smith standing next to Truman as he signs? That’s one more AI error. In fact, that’s the signing of the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947.

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***And THAT’S THE WAY IT IS***



THE PRICE OF LIBERTY, a 10-minute 1950s documentary film, celebrates women's contributions to America's armed forces, from the Revolutionary War to the Korean War. President Truman is shown on the White House lawn with women service members for the 1951 ceremony marking the issuance of the "Women in Our Armed Forces" commemorative U.S. postage stamp, pictured below. Walter Kronkite narrates.

[WATCH ON C-SPAN](#)

**"Liberty is the most expensive commodity in the world today. We have it only because we are willing and able to pay the price for it."**

– Walter Kronkite ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



**“THROUGHOUT OUR HISTORY, MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL COLORS AND CREEDS, OF ALL RACES AND RELIGIONS, HAVE...HELPED BUILD THIS DEMOCRATIC NATION, REINFORCING OUR DEVOTION TO THE GREAT IDEALS OF LIBERTY AND EQUALITY.”**

*Harry Truman*

Special Message to Congress on Civil Rights, Feb. 2, 1948

Cover photo: President Truman, who signed the groundbreaking Women Armed Services Integration Act of 1948, receives the first U.S. postage stamp honoring women in the Armed Services, Sept. 11, 1952 (US Navy)

Stock and bond  
limitations, etc.

Labor conditions.

Penalty for viola-  
tions.

Salaries.  
Determined by legis-  
lation.

Officers, etc., ap-  
pointed by the Presi-  
dent.

Specified.

Provincial and mu-  
nicipal officials.

Laws not conflicting  
continued.

termination of the franchises and rights under which they were granted or upon their revocation or repeal. That all franchises or rights granted under this Act shall forbid the issue of stock or bonds except in exchange for actual cash or for property at a fair valuation equal to the par value of the stock or bonds so issued; shall forbid the declaring of stock or bond dividends, and, in the case of public-service corporations, shall provide for the effective regulation of the charges thereof, for the official inspection and regulation of the books and accounts of such corporations, and for the payment of a reasonable percentage of gross earnings into the treasury of the Philippine Islands or of the Province or municipality within which such franchises are granted and exercised: *Provided further*, That it shall be unlawful for any corporation organized under this Act, or for any person, company, or corporation receiving any grant, franchise, or concession from the government of said islands, to use, employ, or contract for the labor of persons held in involuntary servitude; and any person, company, or corporation so violating the provisions of this Act shall forfeit all charters, grants, or franchises for doing business in said islands, in an action or proceeding brought for that purpose in any court of competent jurisdiction by any officer of the Philippine government, or on the complaint of any citizen of the Philippines, under such regulations and rules as the Philippine Legislature shall prescribe, and in addition shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.

SEC. 29. That, except as in this Act otherwise provided, the salaries of all the officials of the Philippines not appointed by the President, including deputies, assistants, and other employees, shall be such and be so paid out of the revenues of the Philippines as shall from time to time be determined by the Philippine Legislature; and if the legislature shall fail to make an appropriation for such salaries, the salaries so fixed shall be paid without the necessity of further appropriations therefor. The salaries of all officers and all expenses of the offices of the various officials of the Philippines appointed as herein provided by the President shall also be paid out of the revenues of the Philippines. The annual salaries of the following-named officials appointed by the President and so to be paid shall be: The Governor General, \$18,000; in addition thereto he shall be entitled to the occupancy of the buildings heretofore used by the chief executive of the Philippines, with the furniture and effects therein, free of rental; vice governor, \$10,000; chief justice of the supreme court, \$8,000; associate justices of the supreme court, \$7,500 each; auditor, \$6,000; deputy auditor, \$3,000.

SEC. 30. That the provisions of the foregoing section shall not apply to provincial and municipal officials; their salaries and the compensation of their deputies, assistants, and other help, as well as all other expenses incurred by the Provinces and municipalities, shall be paid out of the provincial and municipal revenues in such manner as the Philippine Legislature shall provide.

SEC. 31. That all laws or parts of laws applicable to the Philippines not in conflict with any of the provisions of this Act are hereby continued in force and effect.

Approved, August 29, 1916.

August 29, 1916.  
[H. R. 15947.]  
[Public, No. 241.]

CHAP. 417.—An Act Making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes.

Naval service appro-  
priations.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the naval service of

the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes:

PAY, MISCELLANEOUS.

The Secretary of the Navy shall send to Congress at the beginning of its next regular session a complete schedule or list showing the amount of money of all pay and for all allowances for each grade of officers in the Navy, including retired officers, and for all officers included in this Act and for all enlisted men so included.

For commissions and interests; transportation of funds; exchange; mileage to officers while traveling under orders in the United States, and for actual personal expenses of officers while traveling abroad under orders, and for traveling expenses of civilian employees, and for actual and necessary traveling expenses of midshipmen while proceeding from their homes to the Naval Academy for examination and appointment as midshipmen; for actual traveling expenses of female nurses; actual expenses of officers while on shore patrol duty; hire of launches or other small boats in Asiatic waters; for rent of buildings and offices not in navy yards, including the rental of offices in the District of Columbia; expenses of courts-martial, prisoners and prisons, and courts of inquiry, boards of inspection, examining boards, with clerks' and witnesses' fees, and traveling expenses and costs; expenses of naval defense districts; stationery and recording; religious books; newspapers and periodicals for the naval service; all advertising for the Navy Department and its bureaus (except advertising for recruits for the Bureau of Navigation); copying; ferrriage; tolls; costs of suits; commissions, warrants, diplomas, and discharges; relief of vessels in distress; recovery of valuables from shipwrecks; quarantine expenses; reports; professional investigation; cost of special instruction at home and abroad, including maintenance of students and attachés; information from abroad and at home, not exceeding \$50,000, and the collection and classification thereof; all charges pertaining to the Navy Department and its bureaus for ice for the cooling of drinking water on shore (except at naval hospitals), telephone rentals and tolls, telegrams, cablegrams, and postage, foreign and domestic, and post-office box rentals; and other necessary and incidental expenses: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of the appropriation, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for clerical, inspection, and messenger service in navy yards, naval stations, and purchasing pay offices for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, shall not exceed \$190,000, and for necessary expenses for the interned persons and prisoners of war under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, including funeral expenses for such interned persons or prisoners of war as may die while under such jurisdiction; in all, \$915,000: *Provided*, That hereafter expenditures from the appropriation for obtaining information from abroad and at home shall be accounted for specifically, if, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, they may be made public, and he shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditures as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further*, That hereafter any civilian employee of the Navy Department who is a citizen of the United States and employed at any station outside the continental limits of the United States may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, after at least two years' continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service abroad, and subject to the interests of the public service, be granted accrued leave of absence, with pay, for each year of service, and if an employee should elect to postpone the taking of any or all of the leave to which he may be entitled in pur-

Pay, miscellaneous.

Schedule of all pay and allowances to be sent to Congress.

Miscellaneous expenses.

Information from abroad, etc.

*Provisos.*  
Allowance for clerical, etc., services at yards, etc.

Interned persons, etc.

Accounting without vouchers for information from abroad.

Leaves of absence to civilian employees outside continental limits.

Cumulation permitted.

Treatment of interned insane.	suance hereof such leave may be allowed to accumulate for a period of not exceeding four years, the rate of pay for accrued leave to be the rate obtaining at the time the leave is granted.
Chief of Naval Operations. To rank as admiral.	Hereafter interned persons and prisoners of war, under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, who are or may become insane, shall be entitled to admission for treatment to the Government Hospital for the Insane.
Effect of orders from.	Hereafter the Chief of Naval Operations, while so serving as such Chief of Naval Operations, shall have the rank and title of admiral, to take rank next after The Admiral of the Navy, and shall, while so serving as Chief of Naval Operations, receive the pay of \$10,000 per annum and no allowances. All orders issued by the Chief of Naval Operations in performing the duties assigned him shall be performed under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and his orders shall be considered as emanating from the Secretary, and shall have full force and effect as such. To assist the Chief of Naval Operations in performing the duties of his office there shall be assigned for this exclusive duty not less than fifteen officers of and above the rank of lieutenant commander of the Navy or major of the Marine Corps:
Details for duty with.	<i>Provided</i> , That if an officer of the grade of captain be appointed Chief of Naval Operations he shall have the rank and title of admiral, as above provided, while holding that position: <i>Provided further</i> , That should an officer, while serving as Chief of Naval Operations, be retired from active service he shall be retired with the lineal rank and the retired pay to which he would be entitled had he not been serving as Chief of Naval Operations.
<i>Provisos.</i> Rank if appointed from captain. Retirement.	Hereafter an officer of the Corps of Civil Engineers may be detailed as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and an officer of the Corps of Naval Constructors as assistant to the Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair; and, in case of death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the chief of bureau, shall, unless otherwise directed by the President, as provided by section one hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes, perform the duties of such chief until his successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease; and hereafter an officer of the line of the Navy or Marine Corps may be detailed as assistant to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, who shall, under similar conditions, perform the duties of the Judge Advocate General.
Assistant chiefs for specified bureaus.	Hereafter such amount may be expended annually for pay of drafting, technical, and inspection force from the several lump sum appropriations in which specific authority for such expenditure is given, as the Secretary of the Navy may deem necessary within the limitation of appropriation provided for such service in said lump sum appropriations at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe; and the Secretary of the Navy shall each year, in the annual estimates, report to Congress the number of persons so employed, their duties, and the amount paid to each.
Other designation by the President. R. S., sec. 179, p. 28.	CONTINGENT, NAVY: For all emergencies and extraordinary expenses, exclusive of personal services in the Navy Department, or any of its subordinate bureaus or offices at Washington, District of Columbia, arising at home or abroad, but impossible to be anticipated or classified, to be expended on the approval and authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and for such purposes as he may deem proper, \$46,000.
Assistant to Judge Advocate General.	For actual expenses incurred by and in connection with the civilian Naval Consulting Board, \$25,000.
Drafting, technical and inspection force.	FUEL OIL: For an investigation of fuel oil and gasoline adapted to naval requirements, including the question of supply and storage and the availability economically and otherwise of such supply as may be afforded by the naval reserves on the public domain, and for the purchase of necessary instruments and appliances and the extension
Allowances from lump sum appropriations.	
Contingent.	
Civilian Naval Consulting Board.	
Fuel oil and gasoline. Investigation and adaptation of.	

of the naval fuel-oil equipment plant at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the temporary employment of civilian fuel-oil experts and assistants, \$60,000.

**AVIATION:** For aviation, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy for procuring, producing, constructing, operating, preserving, storing, and handling aircraft, including rigid dirigibles, and appurtenances, maintenance of aircraft stations and experimental work in development of aviation for naval purposes, \$3,500,000: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy for drafting, clerical, inspection, and messenger service for aircraft stations shall not exceed \$25,000.

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS:** For traveling expenses of members and employees, \$2,000; two technical assistants, at \$2,500 each; one clerk, at \$1,500; one clerk, at \$1,000; one draftsman, at \$2,000; one draftsman, at \$1,000; two laborers, at \$660 each; three mechanics, at \$1,200 each; rent of office, \$1,200; supplies, \$7,800; special reports, \$5,000; movable combination field office, machine shop, dynamometer shed, hangar, and power plant, \$15,000; dynamometer carriage and truck, \$18,000; aeroplane, including motor, \$10,000; transmission dynamometer, \$1,000; ripograph, \$1,000; stabilizer, \$1,500; anemometers, barographs, inclinometers, incidence indicators, \$1,500; miscellaneous supplies, spare parts for operation of field plant, \$5,580; in all, \$85,000.

**ARMING AND EQUIPPING NAVAL MILITIA:** For the pay, subsistence, and transportation of such portion of the Naval Militia as shall engage in actual service or instruction afloat or on shore, and for pay, transportation, and subsistence of any part of the Naval Militia as shall participate in any cruise, maneuvers, field instruction, or encampment of any part of the Regular Navy afloat or on shore; for prizes, trophies, and badges for excellence in gunnery exercises and target practice of the Naval Militia; for the purpose of providing for issue to the Naval Militia any stores and supplies or publications which are supplied to the Navy by any department for the actual and necessary traveling expenses, together with a per diem not to exceed \$10 to be established by the Secretary of the Navy, of the Naval Militia Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy; and for the necessary clerical and office expenses of the Division of Naval Militia Affairs in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and for retainer pay of officers and enlisted men, and traveling and other necessary expenses of the Naval Militia and National Naval Volunteers herein authorized, \$1,270,737.73.

For the purchase, repair, and alteration of a ship for the Naval Militia of Illinois, \$125,000; for the repair of the United States ship Topeka for the Naval Militia of Minnesota, \$165,000; in all, \$290,000.

**STATE MARINE SCHOOLS:** To reimburse the State and the city of New York, \$125,000, and the State of Massachusetts, \$125,000, for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in those States in accordance with section two of the Act entitled "An Act for the establishment of marine schools, and for other purposes," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and eleven; in all, \$250,000.

**CARE OF LEPERS, ISLANDS OF GUAM AND CULION:** Naval station, island of Guam: Maintenance and care of lepers, special patients, and for other purposes, including cost of transfer of lepers from Guam to the island of Culion, in the Philippines, and their maintenance, \$14,000.

**LEASE OF NAVAL LANDS:** That authority be, and is hereby, given to the Secretary of the Navy, when in his discretion it will be for the public good, to lease for periods not exceeding five years and revocable at any time, such property of the United States under his control as may not for the time being be required for public use and for the

Equipment plant, etc.

Aviation. General expenses.

Proviso. Technical, etc., services.

Advisory committee for aeronautics. Expenses, employees, etc. *Post*, p. 1176.

Naval Militia. Arming, equipping pay, etc. *Vol. 38*, p. 286. *Post*, p. 595.

*Post*, p. 600.

Naval Militia Board. Naval Militia Affairs Division. *Ante*, p. 98. Retainer pay. *Post*, p. 593.

Ships for Illinois and Minnesota.

State marine schools. Reimbursing New York and Massachusetts. *Vol. 36*, p. 1353.

Lepers. Care, etc., Culion, P. I.

Naval lands. Leases of unused, authorized.

*Provisos.*  
Oil, etc., lands excluded.

Deposit of receipts.

Bureau of Navigation.

Transportation.

Recruiting.

*Provisos.*  
Discharge after one year's sea service.  
*Post*, p. 1171.

Personal status.

Condition.

Postmasters paid for enlisting recruits.

Contingent.

Gunnery and engineering exercises.

Outfits.

leasing of which there is no authority under existing law, and such leases shall be reported annually to Congress: *Provided*, That the authority herein granted shall not be held to apply to oil, mineral, or phosphate lands: *Provided further*, That all moneys received from such leases shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

#### BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

**Transportation:** For travel allowance of enlisted men discharged on account of expiration of enlistment; transportation of enlisted men and apprentice seamen and applicants for enlistment at home and abroad, with subsistence and transfers en route, or cash in lieu thereof; transportation to their homes, if residents of the United States, of enlisted men and apprentice seamen discharged on medical survey, with subsistence and transfers en route, or cash in lieu thereof; transportation of sick or insane enlisted men and apprentice seamen to hospitals, with subsistence and transfers en route, or cash in lieu thereof; apprehension and delivery of deserters and stragglers, and for railway guides and other expenses incident to transportation, \$1,010,524.

**Recruiting:** Expenses of recruiting for the naval service; rent of rendezvous and expenses of maintaining the same; advertising for and obtaining men and apprentice seamen; actual and necessary expenses in lieu of mileage to officers on duty with traveling recruiting parties, \$244,228.84: *Provided*, That any person who may hereafter enlist in the Navy for the first time shall, in time of peace, if he so elects, receive discharge therefrom without cost to himself during the month of June or December, respectively, following the completion of one year's service at sea. An honorable discharge may be granted under this provision; but when so granted shall not entitle the holder, in case of reenlistment, to the benefits of an honorable discharge granted upon completion of an enlistment: *And provided further*, That, at the time, he is not under charges, or undergoing punishment, or in debt to the Government: *Provided further*, That the President is authorized in his discretion to utilize the services of postmasters of the second, third, and fourth classes in procuring the enlistment of recruits for the Navy and the Marine Corps, and for each recruit accepted for enlistment in the Navy or the Marine Corps, the postmaster procuring his enlistment shall receive the sum of \$5.

**Contingent:** Ferriage, continuous-service certificates, discharges, good-conduct badges, and medals for men and boys; purchase of gymnastic apparatus; transportation of effects of deceased officers and enlisted men of the Navy; books for training apprentice seamen and landsmen; maintenance of gunnery and other training classes, packing boxes and materials; books and models; stationery; and other contingent expenses and emergencies arising under cognizance of the Bureau of Navigation, unforeseen and impossible to classify, \$10,000.

**GUNNERY AND ENGINEERING EXERCISES:** Prizes, trophies, and badges for excellence in gunnery, target practice, engineering exercises and for economy in coal consumption to be awarded under such rules as the Secretary of the Navy may formulate; for the purposes of printing, recording, classifying, compiling, and publishing the rules and results; for the establishment and maintenance of shooting galleries, target houses, targets and ranges; for hiring established ranges, and for transporting the civilian assistants and equipment to and from ranges, \$135,000.

**OUTFITS ON FIRST ENLISTMENT:** Outfits for all enlisted men and apprentice seamen of the Navy on first enlistment, at not to exceed \$60 each, \$2,065,920.

**MAINTENANCE OF NAVAL AUXILIARIES:** Pay, transportation, shipping, and subsistence of civilian officers and crews of naval auxiliaries, and all expenses connected with naval auxiliaries employed in emergencies which can not be paid from other appropriations, \$1,069,460.

Naval auxiliaries.

**Instruments and supplies:** Supplies for seamen's quarters; and for the purchase of all other articles of equipage at home and abroad; and for the payment of labor in equipping vessels therewith and manufacture of such articles in the several navy yards; all pilotage and towage of ships of war; canal tolls, wharfage, dock and port charges, and other necessary incidental expenses of a similar nature; services and materials in repairing, correcting, adjusting, and testing compasses on shore and on board ship; nautical and astronomical instruments and repairs to same; libraries for ships of war, professional books, schoolbooks, and papers; compasses, compass fittings, including binnacles, tripods, and other appendages of ship's compasses; logs and other appliances for measuring the ship's way, and leads and other appliances for sounding; photographs, photographic instruments and materials, printing outfit and materials, \$350,000.

Equipment supplies, instruments, etc.

**OCEAN AND LAKE SURVEYS:** Hydrographic surveys, including the pay of the necessary hydrographic surveyors, cartographic draftsmen and recorders, and for the purchase and printing of nautical books, charts, and sailing directions, \$105,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to detail such naval officers not exceeding four as may be necessary to the Hydrographic Office.

Ocean and lake surveys

*Proviso.*  
Details to Hydrographic Office.

**NAVAL TRAINING STATION, CALIFORNIA:** Maintenance of naval training station, Yerba Buena Island, California: Labor and material; buildings and wharves; general care, repairs, and improvements of grounds, buildings, and wharves; wharfage, ferriage, and street car fare; purchase and maintenance of live stock, and attendance on same; wagons, carts, implements, and tools, and repairs to same, including the maintenance, repair, and operation of one horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicle to be used only for official purposes; fire engines and extinguishers; gymnastic implements, models and other articles needed in instruction of apprentice seamen; printing outfit and materials, and maintenance of same; heating and lighting; stationery, books, schoolbooks, and periodicals; fresh water, and washing; packing boxes and materials; and all other contingent expenses; maintenance of dispensary building; lectures and suitable entertainments for apprentice seamen; in all, \$70,000.

Training stations, Yerba Buena Island, Cal.

**NAVAL TRAINING STATION, RHODE ISLAND:** Maintenance of naval training station, Coasters Harbor Island, Rhode Island: Labor and material; buildings and wharves; dredging channels; extending sea walls; repairs to causeway and sea wall; general care, repairs, and improvements of grounds, buildings, and wharves; wharfage, ferriage, and street car fare; purchase and maintenance of live stock, and attendance on same; wagons, carts, implements, and tools, and repairs to same, including the maintenance, repair, and operation of two horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles to be used only for official purposes; fire engines and extinguishers; gymnastic implements; models and other articles needed in instruction of apprentice seamen; printing outfit and materials, and maintenance of same; heating and lighting; stationery, books, schoolbooks, and periodicals; fresh water, and washing; packing boxes and materials; and all other contingent expenses; lectures and suitable entertainments for apprentice seamen; in all, \$85,000: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy for clerical, drafting, inspection, and messenger service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, shall not exceed \$5,701.60.

Coasters Harbor Island, R. I.

*Proviso.*  
Clerical, etc., services.

Great Lakes.	<p>NAVAL TRAINING STATION, GREAT LAKES: Maintenance of naval training station: Labor and material; general care, repairs, and improvements of grounds, buildings, and piers; street car fare; purchase and maintenance of live stock, and attendance on same; motor-propelled vehicles, wagons, carts, implements, and tools, and repairs to same, including the maintenance, repair, and operation of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, and one horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicle to be used only for official purposes; fire apparatus and extinguishers; gymnastic implements; models and other articles needed in instruction of apprentice seamen; printing outfit and material, and maintenance of same; heating and lighting, and repairs to power-plant equipment, distributing mains, tunnel, and conduits; stationery, books, schoolbooks, and periodicals; washing; packing boxes and materials; lectures and suitable entertainments for apprentice seamen; and all other contingent expenses: <i>Provided</i>, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy for clerical, drafting, inspection, and messenger service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, shall not exceed \$1,500; in all, naval training station, Great Lakes, \$80,000.</p>
<p><i>Provido.</i> Clerical, etc., services.</p>	
Saint Helena, Va.	<p>NAVAL TRAINING STATION, SAINT HELENA: Maintenance of naval training station; labor and material, general care, repairs, and improvements; schoolbooks; and all other incidental expenses, \$25,000.</p>
<p>Naval War College, R. I.</p>	<p>NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, RHODE ISLAND: For maintenance of the Naval War College on Coasters Harbor Island, including the maintenance, repair, and operation of one horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicle to be used only for official purposes; and care of grounds for same, \$35,250; services of a lecturer on international law, \$2,000; services of civilian lecturers, rendered at the War College, \$300; care and preservation of the library, including the purchase, binding, and repair of books of reference and periodicals, \$1,300: <i>Provided</i>, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy for clerical, inspection, drafting, and messenger service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, shall not exceed \$22,500; in all, Naval War College, Rhode Island, \$38,850.</p>
<p><i>Provido.</i> Clerical, etc., services.</p>	
<p>Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa. Pay of employees.</p>	<p>NAVAL HOME, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, PAY OF EMPLOYEES: One secretary, \$1,600; one foreman mechanic, \$1,500; one superintendent of grounds, at \$720; one steward, at \$720; one store laborer, at \$480; one matron, at \$420; one beneficiaries' attendant, at \$300; one chief cook, at \$480; one assistant cook, at \$360; one assistant cook, at \$300; one chief laundress, at \$240; five laundresses, at \$192 each; four scrubbers, at \$192 each; one head waitress, at \$300; eight waitresses, at \$192 each; one kitchen servant, at \$360; eight laborers, at \$360 each; one stable keeper and driver, at \$480; one master-at-arms, at \$720; two house corporals, at \$300 each; one barber, at \$360; one carpenter, at \$846; one painter, at \$846; one painter, at \$720; one engineer for elevator and machinery, \$720; five laborers, at \$540 each; one laborer, at \$420; one laborer, at \$360; total for employees, \$22,696.</p>
Maintenance.	<p>MAINTENANCE: Water rent, heating, and lighting; cemetery, burial expenses and headstones; general care and improvements of grounds, buildings, walls, and fences; repairs to power plant equipment, implements, tools, and furniture, and purchase of the same; music in chapel and entertainments for beneficiaries; stationery, books, and periodicals; transportation of indigent and destitute beneficiaries to the Naval Home, and of sick and insane beneficiaries, their attendants and necessary subsistence for both, to and from other Government hospitals; employment of such beneficiaries in and about the Naval Home as may be authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, on the recommendation of the governor; support of beneficiaries,</p>

and all other contingent expenses, including the maintenance, repair, and operation of three horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes, \$54,421; in all, for Naval Home, \$77,117, which sum shall be paid out of the income from the naval pension fund: *Provided*, That all moneys derived from the sale of material at the Naval Home, which was originally purchased from moneys appropriated from the income from the naval pension fund, and all moneys derived from the rental of Naval Home property, shall be turned into the naval pension fund.

Payable from naval pension fund.

*Proviso.*  
Return to fund of moneys received, etc.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Bureau of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES: For procuring, producing, preserving, and handling ordnance material; for the armament of ships; for fuel, material, and labor to be used in the general work of the Ordnance Department; for furniture at naval magazines, torpedo stations, and proving grounds; for maintenance of the proving ground and powder factory and for target practice; for the maintenance, repair, or operation of horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, to be used only for official purposes at naval magazines, the naval proving ground, Indianhead, Maryland, and naval torpedo stations, and for pay of chemists, clerical, drafting, inspection, and messenger service in navy yards, naval stations, and naval magazines: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy for chemists, clerical, drafting, inspection, watchmen, and messenger service in navy yards, naval stations, and naval magazines for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, shall not exceed \$505,000; in all, \$6,402,485.

Ordnance and Ordnance stores.

Passenger vehicles, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Chemical, etc., services.

Purchase and manufacture of smokeless powder, \$1,800,000: *Provided*, That no part of any money appropriated by this Act shall be expended for the purchase of powder other than small arms powder at a price in excess of 53 cents a pound: *Provided further*, That in expenditures of this appropriation, or any part thereof, for powder, no powder shall at any time be purchased unless the powder factory at Indianhead, Maryland, shall be operated on a basis of not less than its full maximum capacity.

Smokeless powder.

*Provisos.*  
Price limited.

Purchase subject to full operation of Indianhead factory.

FOR NAVAL GUN FACTORY, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: New and improved machinery for existing shops, \$150,000.

Naval Gun Factory, D. C.  
Machinery.  
Puget Sound, Wash., magazine.

NAVAL MAGAZINE, PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON: For the purchase of a light automobile for carrying passengers, to be used only for official purposes, \$600.

PROJECTILE PLANT: Toward the erection and equipment of a plant for the manufacture of projectiles, on a site to be selected by the President, including the employment of all necessary expert, drafting, and clerical assistance (to cost when completed not exceeding \$1,411,222), \$705,611, to be available until expended.

Projectile plant.  
Erection and equipment of.  
*Post*, p. 1175.

ARMOR PLANT: The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to provide, either by the erection of a factory or by the purchase of a factory, or both, for the manufacture of armor for the vessels of the Navy; said factory or factories to have an annual capacity of not less than 20,000 tons of armor; to be located at a place or places approved by the General Board of the Navy, with especial reference to considerations of safety in time of war; and the sum of \$11,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, for the purposes of this paragraph. And if the United States owns no suitable site or sites, authority is hereby given to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or gift such site or sites as may be necessary. The expenditures for drafting, technical, expert, and clerical assistance necessary shall be paid from the appropriation herein made.

Armor plant.  
Erection or purchase authorized.

Location.

Appropriation.

Acquirement of site.

Technical, etc., services.

Cost per ton of product to be reported.	The Secretary of the Navy shall keep accurate and itemized account of the cost per ton of the product of such factory or factories and report the same to Congress in his annual report.
Liners for eroded guns.	<b>NEW BATTERIES FOR SHIPS OF THE NAVY:</b> For liners for eroded guns, to be available until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, \$100,000.
Batteries for merchant auxiliaries.	<b>BATTERIES FOR MERCHANT AUXILIARIES:</b> For batteries for merchant auxiliaries (to cost not exceeding \$3,300,000), to be available until expended, \$1,650,000.
Ammunition for ships.	<b>AMMUNITION FOR SHIPS OF THE NAVY:</b> For procuring, producing, preserving, and handling ammunition for issue to ships, \$13,720,000, to be available until expended.
Torpedoes and appliances.	<b>TORPEDOES AND APPLIANCES:</b> For the purchase and manufacture of torpedoes and appliances, to be available until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, \$800,000.
Air compressors for destroyers.	<b>AIR COMPRESSORS FOR DESTROYERS:</b> For the purchase and manufacture of air compressors and equipment for destroyers, \$195,000.
Torpedo nets for battleships.	<b>TORPEDO NETS FOR BATTLESHIPS:</b> For the purchase and manufacture of torpedo nets and equipment, \$480,000.
Reserve ordnance supplies.	<b>RESERVE ORDNANCE SUPPLIES:</b> For a reserve of ordnance supplies to be available until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, \$4,503,524.
Torpedo station, Newport, R. I. General expenses.	<b>TORPEDO STATION, NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND:</b> For labor and material; general care of and repairs to grounds, buildings, and wharves; boats, instruction, instruments, tools, experiments, and general torpedo outfits, \$100,000.
Machinery, etc.	For new and improved machinery and tools for torpedo factory, \$100,000.
Experimental work.	<b>EXPERIMENTS, BUREAU OF ORDNANCE:</b> For experimental work in the development of armor-piercing and torpedo shell and other projectiles, fuses, powders, and high explosives, in connection with problems of the attack of armor with direct and inclined fire at various ranges, including the purchase of armor, powder, projectiles, and fuses for the above purposes and of all necessary material and labor in connection therewith; and for other experimental work under the cognizance of the Bureau of Ordnance in connection with the development of ordnance material for the Navy, \$100,000.
Contingent building fund.	<b>CONTINGENT BUILDING FUND:</b> For minor extensions and improvements of public works under the cognizance of the Bureau of Ordnance, \$10,000.
Repairs.	<b>REPAIRS BUREAU OF ORDNANCE:</b> For necessary repairs to ordnance buildings, magazines, wharves, machinery, and other items of like character, \$30,000.
Contingent.	<b>CONTINGENT, BUREAU OF ORDNANCE:</b> For miscellaneous items, namely, cartage, expenses of light and water at magazines and stations, tolls, ferriage, technical books, and incidental expenses attending inspection of ordnance material, \$9,500.
Bureau of Yards and Docks.	<b>BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.</b>
Maintenance.	<b>MAINTENANCE, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS:</b> For general maintenance of yards and docks, namely: For books, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire engines; fire apparatus and plants; machinery; operation or repair, purchase, maintenance of horses and driving teams; carts, timber wheels, and all vehicles, including motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles to be used only for official purposes, and including motor-propelled vehicles for freight-carrying purposes only for use in the navy yards; tools and repair of the same; stationery; furniture for Government houses and offices in navy yards and naval stations; coal and other fuel; candles, oil, and gas; attendance on light and power plants; cleaning and clearing up yards and care of buildings; attendance on
Vehicles.	

fires, lights, fire engines, and fire apparatus and plants; incidental labor at navy yards; water tax, tolls, and ferriage; pay of watchmen in navy yards; awnings and packing boxes; and for pay of employees on leave, \$1,774,000: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy for clerical, inspection, drafting, messenger, and other classified work in the navy yards and naval stations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, shall not exceed \$625,000: *Provided further*, That hereafter worn-out motor-propelled vehicles for the Naval Establishment may be exchanged as a part of the purchase price of new ones.

CONTINGENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS: For contingent expenses and minor extensions and improvements of public works at navy yards and stations, \$50,000.

PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Toilet and locker facilities, \$3,000.

NAVY YARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS: Additional air-compressor plant, \$37,500; dredging, to continue, \$10,000; ventilating system, \$5,000; toilet and locker facilities, \$12,000; in all, \$64,500.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, NEW YORK: Dredging, to continue, \$50,000; general distributing systems, \$15,000; paving to continue, \$10,000; ventilating system, \$11,000; toilet and locker facilities, \$7,000; improvements to heating system, \$8,000; improvements to brass foundry, \$7,900; in all, \$108,900.

NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA: Ventilating system, \$9,000; toilet and locker facilities, \$4,000; dredging, to continue, \$25,000; dry dock (limit of cost, not exceeding \$3,500,000), \$500,000; in all, \$538,000.

For the purchase of ground adjoining Quartermaster's Depot, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the erection thereon of an addition to said depot, to cost, ground and building, not to exceed \$175,000.

NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Additional gun shop (to cost exclusive of equipment not exceeding \$600,000), \$200,000; fireproof model storage, \$65,000; fuel-oil storage, \$18,000; toilet and locker facilities, \$2,000; in all, \$285,000.

For the acquisition by purchase or condemnation of such lands in the vicinity of the navy yard, Washington, District of Columbia, as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy it shall be deemed necessary or expedient to acquire for additions to said navy yard, \$331,000, and in addition to said sum the unexpended balances of the appropriation in the Act of March third, nineteen hundred and seven (Thirty-fourth Statutes, page eleven hundred and eighty-seven), for a railroad bridge and track at the Washington Navy Yard, and of the appropriation in the Act of June twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and ten (Thirty-sixth Statutes, pages six hundred and fifteen to six hundred and sixteen), authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to enter into an agreement with the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company for the construction of a track connection to the Washington Navy Yard, and the acquisition of land or property necessary in connection therewith, are hereby reappropriated and made available for the acquisition of such additional lands, and the several provisions of said Act of June twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and ten, so authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to enter into said agreement, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to enter into an agreement or agreements with such railroad company or companies as he may deem proper for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, and operating a sufficient and satisfactory track connection or con-

*Provisos.*  
Clerical, etc., services.

Exchange of worn-out motor vehicles.

Contingent.

Public works.

Portsmouth, N. H.

Boston, Mass.

New York, N. Y.

Philadelphia, Pa.

*Post*, p. 1177.

Washington, D. C.

Additional lands for navy yard.  
Purchase, etc.

Balances reappropriated,

Vol. 34, p. 1187.

Vol. 36, p. 615.

Railroad siding to navy yard.

Vol. 36, p. 615,

amended.  
Location.

<p><i>Provisos.</i> Right of way.</p>	<p>Title.</p> <p>Location over public grounds.</p>	<p>Purchase or condemnation of right of way.</p>	<p>Use of appropriations.</p>	<p>Construction of bridge across Anacostia River.</p>	<p>Vol. 34, p. 84.</p>	<p>Use of present track during construction of new.</p>	<p>Removal after completion.</p>	<p>Right to amend, etc.</p>	<p>Condemnation proceedings if necessary.</p>	<p>Vol. 26, p. 412.</p>	<p>Wharves, structures, etc., of present occupants included.</p>	<p>nections with the railroad track system of the Washington Navy Yard as said system is now or may be hereafter established: <i>Provided</i>, That so much of said track connection or connections as can not be constructed over any right of way or property now or hereafter owned or occupied by such railroad company or companies shall be constructed wholly upon a suitable and satisfactory right of way to be provided by the United States, the title to which at all times remain in the United States: <i>Provided further</i>, That so far as may be consistent with the public interests said track connection or connections, with appurtenant turnouts and sidings, may be located and constructed in, upon, over, and through public grounds, space, and streets of the United States as the same are now or may be hereafter ascertained and established: <i>Provided further</i>, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to acquire any part of the land or property necessary for said right of way by purchase or condemnation, and to secure the construction of the connections, sidetracks, turnouts, switches, and so forth, necessary to the proper operation of the yard system in connection with the said track connection or connections, and for the purpose of acquiring said right of way such part of the sums herein appropriated for additions to said navy yard as may be necessary are hereby made available: <i>Provided further</i>, That authority is hereby granted to the railroad company or companies, and its or their successors and assigns, entering into the agreement aforesaid, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto for such track connection across the Anacostia River, District of Columbia, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation to an available point within or in the vicinity of the said navy yard, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled 'An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters,' approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six: <i>Provided further</i>, That pending the completion of the track connection hereinbefore authorized and provided for the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company is hereby authorized to maintain its track connection with the said navy yard as at present existing and to continue the operation thereof under such rules and regulations as may be established by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the governance thereof: <i>Provided</i>, That within thirty days after the completion of the new track connection with the said navy yard hereinbefore authorized and provided for said Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company shall, at its own expense, remove said existing track connection east of the west building line of Second Street east and restore and make the surface of the streets over and through which the same is laid satisfactory to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia: <i>Provided further</i>, That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act': <i>Provided further</i>, That in the event that the Secretary of the Navy shall be unable to acquire the land or lands, or any parcel or parcels thereof, necessary or expedient in his judgment for the purposes aforesaid at a price deemed by him to be reasonable, then and in that event he is hereby authorized and directed to acquire the same by condemnation proceedings in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to be instituted upon his request by the Attorney General of the United States, and to be conducted in substantial accord with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved August twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety (Twenty-sixth Statutes, pages four hundred and twelve to four hundred and thirteen), providing a site for the enlargement of the Government Printing Office, which provisions are hereby made applicable to the proceedings for this purpose, and jurisdiction to hear and determine the same is hereby conferred upon the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia: <i>Provided further</i>, That the power and authority to acquire by purchase or condemnation, as the case may be, lands for the purposes</p>
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aforesaid shall include the power and authority to purchase, condemn, or compensate for any wharves, bulkheads, structures, or other improvements upon any land, as well as any outstanding privately owned interests in the same, in the vicinity of the said navy yard deemed expedient for said additions within the area designated by the Secretary of the Navy that, though owned or claimed by the United States, is in the occupancy of private individuals, and the sums herein appropriated for are hereby made available for such purposes: *Provided further*, That upon the acquisition of the additional lands hereby authorized to be acquired all portions of public streets on which any squares acquired so abut and lying between the same, and all public alleys within said squares, together with such portions of streets and public alleys as lie between the present navy yard and the lands, or any part thereof, so acquired, are hereby abandoned and closed, and said portions of said streets and public alleys, together with the Government-owned land lying south of the north line of Potomac Avenue between the west boundary of the navy yard and the east line of Second Street east prolonged in a southerly direction, and such other Government-owned land along the water front of the Anacostia River lying between the east line of the said navy yard and the west line of Eleventh Street east prolonged in a southerly direction, shall be regarded as set apart and reserved for naval purposes: *Provided further*, That any balance not expended in said purchase or condemnation may be used toward improving the lands so added to the said navy yard and toward the extending of the railroad-track system thereof and connections thereto: *Provided further*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to lease, for periods not exceeding ten years, such portions of Potomac Avenue and P Street between One-half Street and First Street, southeast, together with public reservation numbered two hundred and forty-seven, and such portion of First Street, southeast, as may in their judgment be not needed for public use, together with a water frontage of Potomac Avenue and said portion of First Street, east, as abuts the Anacostia River and all the land of the United States in the area lying between said streets and avenue and the Anacostia River, to Lewis E. Smoot, of Washington, District of Columbia, at a rental to be fixed by said commissioners: *Provided further*, That the said Lewis E. Smoot shall surrender to the Government of the United States his present leasehold on wharf property now held by him which is included in the land proposed to be added to the navy yard under the provisions of this Act.

NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA: Ventilating system, \$15,000; toilet and locker facilities, \$12,000; to complete one hundred and fifty ton crane, \$265,000; dry dock (limit of cost, not exceeding \$3,500,000), \$500,000; one structural shop (cost not to exceed \$1,000,000), \$400,000; salvage and tools, \$50,000; in all, \$1,242,000.

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to lease for a period not to exceed three years storage facilities in the vicinity of the navy yard, Norfolk, at an annual rental of not exceeding \$16,000, to be paid out of the appropriation "Pay, miscellaneous."

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, NAVAL ACADEMY: Sea wall, \$70,000.

MARINE RECRUITING STATION, PORT ROYAL, SOUTH CAROLINA: For a new building for the naval hospital and for necessary changes in existing buildings and equipment, \$15,000.

NAVY YARD, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA: Dredging, to continue, \$12,000; toilet and locker facilities, \$8,000; in all, \$20,000.

Dredging Cooper River, approach to navy yard, Charleston, South Carolina, \$175,000.

NAVY AERONAUTIC STATION, PENSACOLA, FLORIDA: To repair and reconstruct, where necessary, public works damaged by storm of July, nineteen hundred and sixteen, \$420,000.

Closing of streets, etc., within area acquired.

Reserved for naval purposes.

Use of balances.

Lease of water front to Lewis E. Smoot.

Surrender by him of present lease.

Norfolk, Va.

Lease for storage.

Naval Academy.  
Port Royal, S. C.

Charleston, S. C.

Pensacola, Fla.  
Repairs, aeronautic station.

New Orleans, La. Repairing hurricane damages.	<p>NAVAL STATION, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA: To repair and reconstruct where necessary public works damaged in September, nineteen hundred and fifteen, by hurricane, \$150,000, and the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized to transfer from this appropriation to the appropriation "Naval station, New Orleans, Louisiana," made by joint resolution approved April twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, the amount heretofore expended therefrom for such repairs and reconstruction.</p>
Vol. 38, p. 770.	
Mare Island, Cal.	<p>NAVY YARD, MARE ISLAND, CALIFORNIA: Maintenance of dikes and dredging, \$50,000; erecting shop, \$25,000; toilet and locker facilities, \$9,000; floating crane, revolving type (to cost not exceeding \$600,-000), \$300,000; in all, \$384,000.</p>
Land for aviation base, etc., San Diego County, Cal.	<p>The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to purchase two hundred and thirty-two acres of land on or near the Bay of San Diego, San Diego County, California, to be used for advance base, expeditionary and aviation purposes, to cost not exceeding \$250,000: <i>Provided</i>, That at the same time the city of San Diego, San Diego County, California, donates, free of encumbrance, to the United States Government a parcel of five hundred acres of adjoining tide lands of the Bay of San Diego, known as Dutch Flat, without cost to the United States Government for the purpose of establishing a naval base thereon.</p>
<i>Proviso.</i> Donation from San Diego.	
Puget Sound, Wash.	<p>NAVY YARD, PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON: Dredging, to continue, \$15,000; toilet and locker facilities, \$3,000; in all, \$18,000.</p>
Pearl Harbor, Ha- waii.	<p>NAVAL STATION, PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII: Dry dock, to continue, \$700,000.</p>
Cayey, P. R. Part of Army bar- racks, transferred to Navy.	<p>The following-described part of the military reservation of Henry Barracks, at Cayey, Porto Rico, is hereby transferred to and placed under the control and jurisdiction of the Navy Department for use for naval purposes:</p>
Description.	<p>That part of the military reservation of Henry Barracks known as Magazine Hill, comprising that portion of said reservation lying westerly of Las Lleras (quebrada) and south and east of the Caguas and Guayama Roads, excepting a rectangular area in the northern extremity of said tract marked "Board Public Work" on the map of Henry Barracks prepared under the direction of Major H. C. Price, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, by Lieutenant Carlos M. Lopez, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, April twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and fifteen, which land transferred to the Navy Department is shown in red on photostat copy of map bearing the legend "Henry Barracks, Cayey, Porto Rico. Map showing boundary lines of the original Spanish reservation and the present reservation as described in General Order Numbered Ninety-seven, War Department, July seventh, nineteen hundred and three, and General Order Numbered Thirty-one, War Department, February twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and five. Compiled and corrected from existing maps under direction of Major H. C. Price, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, by Lieutenant Carlos M. Lopez, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, April twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and fifteen," on file in the Navy Department; containing approximately fifty-nine acres, more or less.</p>
Oahu, Hawaii. Naval reservation on Fords Island trans- ferred to Army, in part.	<p>The following-described part of the naval reservation on Fords (Mokuumeume) Island, island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as shown on brown print bearing the legend "Military and Naval Reservations adjacent to Honolulu Harbor, Office Quartermaster General, December, nineteen hundred and fifteen," on file in the Navy Department, is hereby transferred to and placed under the control and jurisdiction of the War Department for use for military purposes:</p>
Description.	<p>Beginning at a point marked by a concrete monument at the southeast corner of the land acquired by the United States from the John Ii estate through condemnation proceedings, which point has the</p>

coordinates two hundred and thirty and one-tenth feet south and eighty-seven and two-tenths feet west from "Ford No. 5" (Ford No. 5 being marked by a galvanized pipe in a concrete monument stamped "U. S. 1911," established by the United States district engineer office, and having coordinates eight thousand five hundred and seventy and ninety-nine hundredths feet south and ten thousand and eighty-seven and sixty-four hundredths feet east from the Ewa Territorial trigonometric station); thence north twenty-three degrees twelve minutes east one hundred and seventy-seven feet, more or less; thence north sixteen degrees no minutes east sixty-six feet, more or less, to a point on the shore line at high-water mark; thence southerly along high-water mark to a point marked by a concrete monument that is, with reference to the point of beginning, south fifty-one degrees no minutes east seventy feet, more or less, the southwesterly boundary of the said tract being formed by the line joining said last-mentioned point on the high-water line with the point of beginning: *Provided*, That this transfer is in no manner to interfere with the right of the Navy Department to make such use of the shoals and islets extending in a northeasterly direction from Fords Island as the needs of the naval service may require: *Provided further*, That there may be established over said military reservation, at such place as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War, a right of way for the use of the Navy from the remaining portion of the naval reservation on Fords Island to the said shoals and islets.

*Provisos.*  
Naval rights reserved.

Right of way to reservation.

NAVAL STATION, TUTUILA, SAMOA: Officers' quarters, \$4,000.

Tutuila, Samoa.

NAVAL STATION, GUAM: Water-front improvements, \$1,000.

Guam.

GUNS AND MUNITIONS STORAGE: For the storage of munitions of war at naval magazines, navy yards, and stations; Navy Yard, Washington, District of Columbia, gun storage, \$23,000; Naval Magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania, one magazine building, \$25,000; mine storage, \$25,000; Naval Magazine, Hingham, Massachusetts, one magazine building, \$21,600; one shell house, \$21,600; Naval Magazine, Iona Island, New York, detonating fuze house, \$2,000; two subsurface magazines, \$4,000; Naval Powder Depot, Lake Denmark, New Jersey, four subsurface magazines, \$6,000; naval magazine, Kuahua, Hawaii, magazine for explosive "D," \$3,000; naval magazine, Mare Island, California, shell house, \$19,200; naval magazine, Puget Sound, Washington, extension of fuze and primer house, \$2,500; Naval Magazine, Saint Juliens Creek, Virginia, storehouse, \$16,000; Naval Proving Ground, Indianhead, Maryland, soda storehouses, \$69,000; sulphur storehouses, \$18,500; cotton storehouses, \$19,000; Pacific Coast Torpedo Station, Keyport, Washington, magazine for war heads, \$5,000; in all, \$280,400.

Guns and munitions storage at designated yards, etc.

NAVAL MAGAZINE, HINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS: Smokeless powder test building, \$1,300; quarters for guards, \$5,000; in all, \$6,300.

Hingham, Mass.,  
naval magazine.

NAVAL PROVING GROUND, INDIANHEAD, MARYLAND: Three powder dry houses, \$15,000; fire protection, \$38,000; for the construction of a foot-passenger bridge over Mattawoman Creek, Charles County, Maryland, for the exclusive use of the Government of the United States under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, \$25,000: *Provided*, That the said bridge shall be so constructed as not to interfere with the navigation of the said creek; fence around powder factory, \$28,000; in all, \$106,000.

Indianhead, Md.,  
proving ground.

Passenger bridge.

*Proviso.*  
Construction.

NAVAL MAGAZINE, FORT MIFFLIN, PENNSYLVANIA: Office building, \$5,000.

Fort Mifflin, Pa.,  
naval magazine.

NAVAL MAGAZINE, IONA ISLAND, NEW YORK: Quarters for guards, \$5,000.

Iona Island, N. Y.,  
naval magazine.

NAVAL MAGAZINE, LAKE DENMARK, NEW JERSEY: Quarters for guards, \$10,000.

Lake Denmark, N. J.,  
naval magazine.

Keyport, Wash., naval magazine.	NAVAL TORPEDO STATION, KEYPORT, WASHINGTON: Railroad system, \$5,000; one officer's quarters, \$6,000; in all, \$11,000.
Kuahua, Hawaii, naval magazine.	NAVAL MAGAZINE, KUAHUA, HAWAII: Surveillance test house, \$3,000; filling house for explosive D, \$2,000; in all, \$5,000.
Mare Island, Cal., naval magazine.	NAVAL MAGAZINE, MARE ISLAND, CALIFORNIA: Laboratory and testing building, \$3,000.
Newport, R. I., tor- pedo station.	NAVAL TORPEDO STATION, NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND: Seaman gunners' quarters, \$105,000; sea wall and filling, \$36,000; in all, \$141,000.
Saint Juliens Creek, Va., naval magazine.	NAVAL MAGAZINE, SAINT JULIENS CREEK, VIRGINIA: Filling house, \$2,000; railroad system, \$12,500; locomotive house, \$3,500; for eighty-eight acres of additional land to be secured by purchase or condemnation or otherwise, as the Secretary of the Navy may direct, \$60,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary; in all, \$78,000.
Puget Sound, Wash., naval magazine.	NAVAL MAGAZINE, PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON: Two filling houses, \$3,000; guardhouse, \$4,000; in all, \$7,000.
Fuel depots.	DEPOTS FOR COAL AND OTHER FUEL: For fuel storage at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and Guam, \$460,000; for custody and care of naval petroleum reserves, \$10,000; contingent, \$30,000; in all, \$500,000.
Melville, R. I., coal- ing station.	NAVAL COALING STATION, MELVILLE, RHODE ISLAND: Improvements to water supply, including purchase of land, \$15,000.
Torpedo storage. Former appropriation available. Vol. 38, p. 935.	The appropriation contained in the naval appropriation Act approved March third, nineteen hundred and fifteen, of \$20,000 for the construction of a building for the storage of torpedoes at the naval torpedo station, Newport, Rhode Island, is hereby made available for expenditure for a like purpose at the naval coaling station, Melville, Rhode Island.
Naval hospitals. Canacao, P. I.	NAVAL HOSPITAL, CANACAO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Six contagious-disease units, \$3,600.
Chelsea, Mass.	NAVAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS: Sea wall, \$14,700.
Mare Island, Cal.	NAVAL HOSPITAL, MARE ISLAND, CALIFORNIA: Mess hall, extension, \$15,000.
Newport, R. I.	NAVAL HOSPITAL, NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND: Three contagious wards, \$18,000.
Guam, marine bar- racks.	MARINE BARRACKS, GUAM: Three officers' quarters, \$10,000.
Experimental and research laboratory. Equipment, opera- tion, etc.	EXPERIMENTAL AND RESEARCH LABORATORY: For laboratory and research work on the subject of gun erosion, torpedo motive power, the gyroscope, submarine guns, protection against submarine, torpedo and mine attack, improvement in submarine attachments, improvement and development in submarine engines, storage batteries and propulsion, aeroplanes and aircraft, improvement in radio installations, and such other necessary work for the benefit of the Government service, including the construction, equipment, and operation of a laboratory, the employment of scientific civilian assistants as may become necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy (limit of cost not to exceed \$1,500,000), \$1,000,000: <i>Provided</i> , That nothing herein shall be construed as preventing or interfering with the continuation or undertaking of necessary experimental work during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, as heretofore conducted under other appropriations: <i>Provided further</i> , That the Secretary of the Navy shall make detailed reports to the Congress not later than June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and annually thereafter, showing the manner in which all expenditures hereunder have been made.
<i>Provisos.</i> Continuance of other experiments.	
Statement of ex- penditures.	
California training station.	NAVAL TRAINING STATION, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Water supply improvements, to be immediately available, \$32,475.
New York naval hos- pital.	NAVAL HOSPITAL, NEW YORK, NEW YORK: Remodeling house numbered four, \$10,000.
Repairs and preser- vation.	REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION AT NAVY YARDS AND STATIONS: For repairs and preservation at navy yards, coaling depots, coaling plants, and stations, \$1,100,000.

Total public works, \$8,350,875, and the amounts herein appropriated therefor, except for repairs and preservation at navy yards and stations, shall be available until expended.

The President is hereby authorized to appoint a commission of five officers of the Navy not below the rank of commander to investigate and report at the beginning of the next regular session of Congress if practicable, and if not, as soon thereafter as practicable, as to the necessity, desirability, and advisability of establishing an additional navy yard or naval station on the Pacific coast of the United States. And if such a navy yard or naval station be recommended as necessary and advisable, said report shall designate the most suitable site and the estimated cost thereof, together with a detailed statement of the reasons for such designation and the nature and scope of the activities for naval purposes of such yard or station. In arriving at such designation the commission shall take into consideration all strategical and other military considerations as well as all industrial elements necessary for the economical and successful operation of such a yard or station, including local conditions as to labor and material. Said report shall also contain an estimated cost of the necessary buildings, shops, piers, sea walls, and equipment of said yard or station together with the estimated annual cost of maintenance thereof.

Said commission shall also investigate and report upon the necessity, desirability, and advisability of improving existing or establishing an additional navy yard or naval station on the Atlantic coast south of Cape Hatteras or on or near the United States coast of the Gulf of Mexico or in the Caribbean Sea of a character adequate for the proper naval defense of that portion of the country. Said report shall contain all the information of like character as directed in the preceding paragraph relating to the investigation and report as to the Pacific coast.

Said commission shall also investigate and report as to the necessity, desirability, and advisability of establishing submarine and aviation bases on the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific coasts and other possessions of the United States, and as to the cost and location thereof:

*Provided*, That the sum of \$10,000 is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of said commission, including drafting, technical and clerical assistance in the Navy Department or elsewhere.

Said commission shall also investigate and report as to the necessity, desirability, and advisability of abolishing any existing navy yard or naval station, and if such action is recommended, to report fully the reasons therefor and the advantages to be obtained thereby.

#### BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT:** For surgeons' necessaries for vessels in commission, navy yards, naval stations, Marine Corps, and for the civil establishment at the several naval hospitals, navy yards, naval medical supply depots, Naval Medical School, Washington, and Naval Academy, and toward the accumulation of a reserve supply of medical stores, \$921,740.

**CONTINGENT, BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY:** For tolls and ferriages; care, transportation, and burial of the dead; purchase of books and stationery, binding of medical records, unbound books, and pamphlets; hygienic and sanitary investigation and illustration; sanitary and hygienic instruction; purchase and repairs of non-passenger-carrying wagons, automobile ambulances, and harness; purchase of and feed for horses and cows; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of two passenger-carrying motor vehicles for naval dispensary, Washington, District of Columbia, to be used only for official purposes; trees, plants, care of grounds, garden tools, and

Amounts available until expended.

Commission to report on necessity, etc., for additional yard on Pacific coast.

Designation of site, etc.

Basis of consideration.

Estimates, etc.

Necessity for additional yards on Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea coasts.

Submarine and aviation bases.

Amount for expenses.

Advisability of abolishing present yards, etc.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Surgeons' necessaries. Civil establishment.

Contingent.

seeds; incidental articles for the Naval Medical School and naval dispensary, Washington; naval medical supply depots, sick quarters at Naval Academy and marine barracks; washing for medical department at Naval Medical School and naval dispensary, Washington; naval medical supply depots, sick quarters at Naval Academy and marine barracks, dispensaries at navy yards and naval stations, and ships; and for minor repairs on buildings and grounds of the United States Naval Medical School and naval medical supply depots; rent of rooms for naval dispensary, Washington, District of Columbia, not to exceed \$1,200; for the care, maintenance, and treatment of the insane of the Navy and Marine Corps on the Pacific coast, including supernumeraries held for transfer to the Government Hospital for the Insane; for dental outfits and dental material, not to exceed \$38,000, and all other necessary contingent expenses; in all, \$241,080: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, may expend \$25,000 of said appropriation for the purchase of a dairy herd, land for pasturage, and erection of necessary buildings for the naval hospital at Las Animas, Colorado.

Dental outfits.

*Proviso.*  
Dairy herd, Las Animas, Colo., hospital.

Transferring remains of officers, etc.

*Provisos.*  
Not deducted from gratuity pay.  
Vol. 37, p. 329.

Application of fund.

*TRANSPORTATION OF REMAINS:* To enable the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to cause to be transferred to their homes the remains of officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who die or are killed in action ashore or afloat, and also to enable the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to cause to be transported to their homes the remains of civilian employees who die outside of the continental limits of the United States, \$24,908: *Provided*, That no deduction shall hereafter be made from the six months' gratuity pay allowed under the naval Act of August twenty-second, nineteen hundred and twelve, on account of expenses for funeral, interment, or for expenses of preparation and transportation of the remains: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be available for payment for transportation of the remains of officers and men who have died while on duty at any time since April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and shall be available until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen.

In all, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, \$1,187,728.

## Hospital Corps.

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

Authorized strength of.

Grades and ratings.

*Proviso.*  
Transfers allowed to and from.

Pharmacists. Examination, etc., for rating.

*Proviso.*  
Rank, pay, etc.

Hereafter the authorized strength of the Hospital Corps of the Navy shall equal three and one-half per centum of the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy and Marine Corps, and shall be in addition thereto, and as soon as the necessary transfers or appointments may be effected the Hospital Corps of the United States Navy shall consist of the following grades and ratings: Chief pharmacists, pharmacists, and enlisted men classified as chief pharmacists' mates; pharmacists' mates, first class; pharmacists' mates, second class; pharmacists' mates, third class; hospital apprentices, first class; and hospital apprentices, second class; such classifications in enlisted ratings to correspond respectively to the enlisted ratings, seamen branch, of chief petty officers; petty officers, first class; petty officers, second class; petty officers, third class; seamen, first class; and seamen, second class: *Provided*, That enlisted men of other ratings in the Navy and in the Marine Corps shall be eligible for transfer to the Hospital Corps, and men of that corps to other ratings in the Navy and the Marine Corps.

The President may hereafter, from time to time, appoint as many pharmacists as may be deemed necessary, from the rating of chief pharmacist's mate, subject to such moral, physical, and professional examinations and requirements as to length of service as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe: *Provided*, That the pharmacists now in the Hospital Corps of the United States Navy or hereafter

appointed therein in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall have the same rank, pay, and allowances as are now or may hereafter be allowed other warrant officers.

Pharmacists shall, after six years from the date of warrant, be commissioned chief pharmacists after passing satisfactorily such examinations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, and shall, when so commissioned, have the same rank, pay, and allowances as now or may hereafter be allowed other commissioned warrant officers: *Provided*, That the pharmacists at present in the service who have served or may hereafter serve six or more years in that grade shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of chief pharmacist upon satisfactorily passing the examinations provided for in this Act.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby empowered to limit and fix the numbers in the various ratings.

Section three of an Act entitled "An Act to organize a Hospital Corps of the Navy of the United States; to define its duties and regulate its pay," approved June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and the pay, allowances, and emoluments of the enlisted men of the Hospital Corps shall be the same as are now, or may hereafter be, allowed for respective corresponding ratings, except the rating of turret captain of the first class in the seaman branch of the Navy: *Provided*, That the pay of the rating of the chief pharmacist's mate shall be the same as that now allowed for the existing rating of hospital steward.

Hospital and ambulance service with such commands and at such places as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, shall be performed by members of said corps, and the corps shall be a constituent part of the Medical Department of the Navy; and the enlisted men thereof shall be a part of the enlisted force provided by law for the Navy.

Officers and enlisted men of the Medical Department of the Navy, serving with a body of marines detached for service with the Army in accordance with the provisions of section sixteen hundred and twenty-one of the Revised Statutes, shall, while so serving, be subject to the rules and articles of war prescribed for the government of the Army in the same manner as the officers and men of the Marine Corps while so serving.

NAVAL DENTAL CORPS.

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint and commission, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, dental surgeons in the Navy at the rate of one for each one thousand of the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy and Marine Corps, who shall constitute the Naval Dental Corps, and shall be a part of the Medical Department of the Navy. Original appointments to the Naval Dental Corps shall be probationary for a period of two years and may be revoked at any time during the probationary period by the President: *Provided*, That the rank of such officers of the same date of appointment among themselves at the end of said probationary period shall be determined by the recommendations of an examining board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, which board shall conduct a competitive examination, based upon both service record and professional attainments, in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and the rank of such officers so determined shall be as of date of original appointment with reference to other appointments to the naval service: *Provided further*, That all appointees to the grade of dental surgeon shall be citizens of the United States between twenty-four and thirty years of age, and shall be graduates of standard medical or dental colleges and trained in the several branches of dentistry, and who shall, before appointment, have successfully passed moral,

Chief pharmacists.  
Rank, pay, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Promotions from  
pharmacists.

Limit.

Former ratings, etc.,  
repealed.  
Vol. 30, p. 475.

*Proviso.*  
Chief pharmacist's  
mate.

Hospital and ambulance  
service.

Status.

Service when at-  
tached to Army with  
marines.  
R. S., sec. 1621, p. 274.

Naval Dental Corps.

Dental surgeons.  
Appointments au-  
thorized.

Original probationary  
periods.

*Provisos.*  
Rank among them-  
selves.

Qualifications.

physical, and professional examinations before medical and professional examining boards appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and have been recommended for appointment by such boards.

**Rank, pay, and allowances.** Dental surgeons shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenants (junior grade) until they shall have completed five years' service. Dental surgeons of more than five but less than twenty years' service shall, subject to such examinations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, have the rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenant. Dental surgeons of more than twenty years' service shall, subject to such examinations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, have the rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenant commander: *Provided*, That the total number of dental surgeons with the rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenant commander shall not at any time exceed ten.

**Proviso. Limitation.** All officers now in the Dental Corps (including the officers appointed for temporary service) appointed under the provisions of the Act of August twenty-second, nineteen hundred and twelve, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and for other purposes," and all officers now in active service appointed under the provisions of the Act of March fourth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, who were eligible for appointment to the Dental Corps under the provisions of said Act, shall be appointed dental surgeons in the Dental Corps without further examination and without regard to the age qualifications herein prescribed: *Provided*, That the officers so appointed shall not be subject to the provisions herein prescribed for probationary service for a period of two years: *Provided further*, That such officers shall, after appointment as herein prescribed, rank from date of commission and take seniority among themselves in the order of their original appointment by the Secretary of the Navy as shown on the Navy list on the date of approval of this Act: *And provided further*, That no dental surgeon appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Act who on original appointment to the Dental Corps was over forty years of age shall be eligible for retirement before he has reached the age of seventy years, except for physical disability incurred in the line of duty.

**Proviso. Not subject to probationary service.** Dental surgeons who shall have lost numbers on the Navy list by sentence of court-martial or by failure upon examination for promotion shall be considered to have lost service accordingly for purposes of advancement in rank with increased pay and allowances.

**Present officers may be appointed without examination, etc. Vol. 37, pp. 344, 903.**

**To rank from original appointment.**

**Retirement restricted.**

**Loss of numbers on Navy list to affect longevity.**

Dental Reserve Corps.

DENTAL RESERVE CORPS.

Organized as part of Medical Department. Vol. 37, p. 344.

Qualifications, etc.

Temporary active service.

**Proviso. Recommissions of present officers. Post, p. 1182.**

That a Navy Dental Reserve Corps is hereby authorized to be organized and operated under the provisions of the Act approved August twenty-second, nineteen hundred and twelve, providing for the organization and operation of a Navy Medical Reserve Corps, and differing therefrom in no respect other than that the qualification requirements of the appointees shall be dental surgeons and graduates of reputable schools of medicine or dentistry instead of "reputable schools of medicine," and so many of said appointees may be ordered to temporary active service as the Secretary of the Navy may deem necessary to the health and efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, provided the whole number of both Naval Dental Corps and Naval Dental Reserve Corps officers in active service shall not exceed in time of peace one to one thousand of the officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps: *Provided*, That all officers now in the Navy Dental Reserve Corps shall be recommissioned in the Navy Dental Reserve Corps provided in this Act, in the order of their original appointment in said Corps, and hereafter when ordered to active duty officers of the Medical

Reserve Corps and officers of the Dental Reserve Corps shall receive promotion in rank in the respective Reserve Corps under the same relative conditions and provisions of active service as is provided in this Act for the Naval Dental Corps.

## BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS.

PAY OF THE NAVY: Pay and allowances prescribed by law of officers on sea duty and other duty, \$12,927,735.36; officers on waiting orders, \$175,000; officers on the retired list, \$3,124,527; commutation of quarters for officers on shore not occupying public quarters, including boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, machinists, pharmacists, pay clerks, and mates, naval constructors, and assistant naval constructors, \$510,000; and also members of Nurse Corps (female), \$1,000; for hire of quarters for officers serving with troops where there are no public quarters belonging to the Government, and where there are not sufficient quarters possessed by the United States to accommodate them, or commutation of quarters not to exceed the amount which an officer would receive were he not serving with troops, and hire of quarters for officers and enlisted men on sea duty at such times as they may be deprived of their quarters on board ship due to repairs or other conditions which may render them uninhabitable, \$3,000; pay of enlisted men on the retired list, \$443,134; extra pay to men reenlisting under honorable discharge, \$1,016,000; interest on deposits by men, \$12,000; pay of petty officers, seamen, landsmen, and apprentice seamen, including men in the engineers' force and men detailed for duty with the Fish Commission, sixty-eight thousand seven hundred men, and the President is hereafter authorized, whenever in his judgment a sufficient national emergency exists, to increase the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy to eighty-seven thousand men; and pay of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, and for the pay of enlisted men detailed for duty with the Naval Militia, \$30,655,704.29; pay of enlisted men undergoing sentence of court-martial, \$225,000, and hereafter the number of enlisted men of the Navy shall be exclusive of those sentenced by court-martial to discharge; and as many machinists as the President may from time to time deem necessary to appoint; and six thousand apprentice seamen under training at training stations, and on board training ships, at the pay prescribed by law, \$999,630; pay of the Nurse Corps, \$119,182; rent of quarters for members of the Nurse Corps, \$15,000; in all \$50,226,912.65; and the money herein specifically appropriated for "Pay of the Navy" shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law as "Pay of the Navy," and for that purpose shall constitute one fund: *Provided*, That the enlisted strength of the Navy authorized in this Act shall be deemed to include all enlistments heretofore made during this calendar year which may have been in excess of the number authorized by law at the time: *Provided further*, That the designation of the rating of coal passer be changed to fireman, third class, and that of ordinary seaman to seaman, second class, without change of pay; and that the Bureau of Navigation be authorized under rules established for the advancement of other enlisted men, to advance printers to the ratings of printer, first class, and chief printer, which ratings are hereby authorized with same pay and increases allowed to yeomen, first class, and chief yeomen, respectively: *And provided further*, That the rating of storekeeper is hereby established in the artificer branch with the following rates of pay per month: Chief petty officer, \$50; petty officer, first class, \$40; petty officer, second class, \$35; petty officer, third class, \$30, subject to such increases of pay and allowances as are or may hereafter be authorized by law for the enlisted men of the Navy.

Promotions.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Pay of the Navy. Allotment of amounts.

Enlisted men.

Increase authorized.

Maximum strength.

Additional apprentice seamen.

Provisos. Enlistments during calendar year.

Ratings changed.

Storekeepers, artificer's branch. Ratings for.

Midshipmen.  
Additional appointments.  
By the President.  
By Secretary of the Navy from enlisted men.  
*Ante*, p. 9.  
*Post*, p. 1182.

*Proviso.*  
Competitive examinations required.

Admission of Filipinos.

Designation by Governor General.

*Proviso.*  
Pay, allowances, etc.

Not entitled to appointment in Navy.

Commissioned personnel.

Percentage of officers of the line.

*Provisos.*  
Distribution of grades.

Service of lieutenants (junior grade).

Staff corps.

Percentages.

Promotions.

Hereafter in addition to the appointment of midshipmen to the United States Naval Academy, as now prescribed by law, the President is hereby allowed fifteen appointments annually instead of ten as now prescribed by law, and the Secretary of the Navy is allowed twenty-five appointments annually, instead of fifteen as now prescribed by law, the latter to be appointed from the enlisted men of the Navy who are citizens of the United States, and not more than twenty years of age on the date of entrance to the Naval Academy, and who shall have served not less than one year as enlisted men on the date of entrance: *Provided*, That such appointments shall be made in the order of merit from candidates who have in competition with each other passed the mental examination now or hereafter required by law for entrance to the Naval Academy, and who passed the physical examinations required before entrance under existing laws.

That hereafter the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to permit not exceeding four Filipinos, to be designated, one for each class, by the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, to receive instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland: *Provided*, That the Filipinos undergoing instruction, as herein authorized, shall receive the same pay, allowances, and emoluments, to be paid out of the same appropriations, and shall be subject to the same rules and regulations governing admission, attendance, discipline, resignation, discharge, dismissal, and graduation as are authorized by law and regulation for midshipmen appointed from the United States, but the Filipino midshipmen herein authorized shall not be entitled to appointment to any commissioned office in the United States Navy by reason of their graduation from the Naval Academy.

#### COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL.

Hereafter the total number of commissioned officers of the active list of the line of the Navy, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be four per centum of the total authorized enlisted strength of the active list, exclusive of the Hospital Corps, prisoners undergoing sentence of discharge, enlisted men detailed for duty with the Naval Militia, and the Flying Corps: *Provided*, That the total number of commissioned line officers on the active list at any one time, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be distributed in the proportion of one of the grade of rear admiral to four in the grade of captain, to seven in the grade of commander, to fourteen in the grade of lieutenant commander, to thirty-two and one-half in the grade of lieutenant, to forty-one and one-half in the grades of lieutenant (junior grade) and ensign, inclusive: *Provided further*, That lieutenants (junior grade) shall have had not less than three years' service in that grade before being eligible for promotion to the grade of lieutenant.

The total authorized number of commissioned officers of the active list of the following staff corps, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be based on percentages of the total number of commissioned officers of the active list of the line of the Navy as follows:

Pay Corps, twelve per centum; Construction Corps, five per centum; Corps of Civil Engineers, two per centum; and that the total authorized number of commissioned officers of the Medical Corps shall be sixty-five one hundredths of one per centum of the total authorized number of the officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, including midshipmen, Hospital Corps, prisoners undergoing sentence of discharge, enlisted men detailed for duty with the Naval Militia, and the Flying Corps. Officers of the lower grades of the Medical Corps, Pay Corps, Construction Corps, and Corps of Civil Engineers shall be advanced in rank up to and including the rank of lieutenant commander with the officers of the line with whom

or next after whom they take precedence under existing law: *Provided*, That all assistant surgeons shall from date of their original appointment take rank and precedence with lieutenants (junior grade): *Provided further*, That to determine the authorized number of officers in the various grades and ranks of the line and of the staff corps as herein provided, computations shall be made by the Secretary of the Navy semiannually, as of July first and January first of each year, and the resulting numbers in the various grades and ranks, as so computed, shall be held and considered for all purposes as the authorized number of officers in such various grades and ranks and shall not be varied between such dates.

The total number of commissioned officers of the active list of the following mentioned staff corps at any one time, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be distributed in the various grades of the respective corps as follows:

**MEDICAL CORPS:** One-half medical directors with the rank of rear admiral to four medical directors with the rank of captain, to eight medical inspectors with rank of commander, to eighty-seven and one-half in the grades below medical inspector: *Provided*, That hereafter appointees to the grade of assistant surgeon shall be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-two at the time of appointment.

**PAY CORPS:** One-half pay directors with the rank of rear admiral to four pay directors with the rank of captain, to eight pay inspectors with the rank of commander, to eighty-seven and one-half in the grades below pay inspector.

**CONSTRUCTION CORPS:** One-half naval constructors with the rank of rear admiral to eight and one-half naval constructors with the rank of captain, to fourteen naval constructors with the rank of commander, to seventy-seven naval constructors and assistant naval constructors with rank below commander: *Provided*, That vacancies in the Construction Corps shall be filled in the manner now prescribed by law, at such annual rate as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe: *Provided further*, That hereafter ensigns of not less than one year's service as such shall be eligible for transfer to the Construction Corps.

**CORPS OF CIVIL ENGINEERS:** One-half civil engineers with the rank of rear admiral to five and one-half civil engineers with the rank of captain, to fourteen civil engineers with the rank of commander, to eighty civil engineers and assistant civil engineers with the rank below commander.

Hereafter no further appointments shall be made to the Corps of Professors of Mathematics, and that corps shall cease to exist upon the death, resignation, or dismissal of the officers now carried in that corps on the active and retired lists of the Navy.

When there is an odd number of officers in the grade or rank of rear admiral in the line or in each corps, the lower division thereof shall include the excess in number, except where there is but one.

Whenever a final fraction occurs in computing the authorized number of any corps, grade or rank in the naval service, the nearest whole number shall be regarded as the authorized number: *Provided*, That at least one officer shall be allowed in each grade or rank.

For the purpose of determining the authorized number of officers in any grade or rank of the line or of the staff corps, there shall be excluded from consideration those officers carried by law as additional numbers, including staff officers heretofore permanently commissioned with the rank of rear admiral, and nothing contained herein shall be held to reduce below that heretofore authorized by law the number of officers in any grade or rank in the staff corps.

Hereafter pay and allowances of officers in the upper half of the grade or rank of rear admiral, including the staff corps and including staff officers heretofore permanently commissioned with the rank of

*Provisos.*  
Assistant surgeons.

Semiannual computation of.

Authorized number in grades.

Grades distributed.

Medical Corps.

*Proviso.*  
Age of appointees.

Pay Corps.

Construction Corps.

*Provisos.*  
Original vacancies.

Transfers of ensigns.

Civil Engineer Corps.

Professors of mathematics to cease.  
R. S., sec. 1480, p. 257.

Provision for odd numbers.

Fractional number.

*Proviso.*  
Minimum.

Additional numbers excluded from authorized strength.

Rear admirals.  
Pay and allowances.

<i>Proviso.</i> Rank in staff corps.	rear admiral, shall be that now allowed by law for the first nine rear admirals, and the pay and allowances of officers in the lower half of the grade or rank of rear admiral, including the staff corps, shall be that now allowed by law for the second nine rear admirals: <i>Provided</i> , That officers shall take rank in each staff corps according to the dates of commission in the several grades, excepting in cases where they have gained or lost numbers.
Chief warrant officers. Pay, etc., after six years.	Hereafter chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief machinists, chief carpenters, chief sail makers, chief pharmacists, and chief pay clerks, on the active list with creditable records, shall, after six years from date of commission, receive the pay and allowances that are now or may hereafter be allowed a lieutenant (junior grade), United States Navy: <i>Provided</i> , That chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief machinists, chief carpenters, chief sail makers, chief pharmacists, and chief pay clerks, on the active list with creditable records, shall, after twelve years from date of commission, receive the pay and allowances that are now or may hereafter be allowed a lieutenant, United States Navy.
<i>Proviso.</i> After twelve years.	
Heat and light allowances.	Warrant officers shall receive the same allowances of heat and light as are now or may hereafter be allowed an ensign, United States Navy.
Leaves of absence.	Warrant officers shall be allowed such leave of absence, with full pay, as is now or may hereafter be allowed other officers of the United States Navy.
Promotions to commander, and above, to be by selection only. <i>Post</i> , p. 1182.	Hereafter all promotions to the grades of commander, captain, and rear admiral of the line of the Navy, including the promotion of those captains, commanders, and lieutenant commanders who are, or may be, carried on the Navy list as additional to the numbers of such grades, shall be by selection only from the next lower respective grade upon the recommendation of a board of naval officers as herein provided.
Board for recommending. Composition.	The board shall consist of nine rear admirals on the active list of the line of the Navy not restricted by law to the performance of shore duty only, and shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy and convened during the month of December of each year and as soon after the first day of the month as practicable.
Oath required.	Each member of said board shall swear, or affirm, that he will, without prejudice or partiality, and having in view solely the special fitness of officers and the efficiency of the naval service, perform the duties imposed upon him as herein provided.
List of vacancies and eligibles to be submitted to.	The board shall be furnished by the Secretary of the Navy with the number of vacancies in the grades of rear admiral, captain, and commander to be filled during the following calendar year, including the vacancies existing at the time of the convening of the board and those that will occur by operation of law from the date of convening until the end of the next calendar year, and with the names of all officers who are eligible for consideration for selection as herein authorized, together with the record of each officer: <i>Provided</i> , That any officer eligible for consideration for selection shall have the right to forward through official channels at any time not later than ten days after the convening of said board a written communication inviting attention to any matter of record in the Navy Department concerning himself which he deems important in the consideration of his case: <i>Provided</i> , That such communication shall not contain any reflection upon the character, conduct, or motives of or criticism of any officer: <i>Provided further</i> , That no captains, commanders, or lieutenant commanders who shall have had less than four years' service in the grade in which he is serving on November the thirtieth of the year of the convening of the board shall be eligible for consideration by the board: <i>Provided further</i> , That the recommendation of the board in the case of officers of the former Engineer Corps
<i>Provisos.</i> Communication to board allowed from eligibles.	
Restriction.	
Service in grade required.	
Recommendations for shore and engineering duty only.	

who are restricted by law to the performance of shore duty only and in that of officers who may hereafter be assigned to engineering duty only shall be based upon their comparative fitness for the duties prescribed for them by law. Upon promotion they shall be carried as additional numbers in grade.

The board shall recommend for promotion a number of officers in each grade equal to the number of vacancies to be filled in the next higher grade during the following calendar year: *Provided*, That no officer shall be recommended for promotion unless he shall have received the recommendation of not less than six members of said board: *Provided further*, That the increase in the number of captains herein authorized shall be made at the rate of not more than ten captains in any one year.

The report of the board shall be in writing signed by all of the members and shall certify that the board has carefully considered the case of every officer eligible for consideration under the provisions of this law, and that in the opinion of at least six of the members, the officers therein recommended are the best fitted of all those under consideration to assume the duties of the next higher grade, except that the recommendation of the board in the case of officers of the former Engineer Corps who are restricted by law to the performance of shore duty only, and in that of officers who may hereafter be assigned to engineering duty only, shall be based upon their comparative fitness for the duties prescribed for them by law.

The report of the board shall be submitted to the President for approval or disapproval. In case any officer or officers recommended by the board are not acceptable to the President, the board shall be informed of the name of such officer or officers, and shall recommend a number of officers equal to the number of those found not acceptable to the President and if necessary shall be reconvened for this purpose. When the report of the board shall have been approved by the President, the officers recommended therein shall be deemed eligible for selection, and if promoted shall take rank with one another in accordance with their seniority in the grade from which promoted: *Provided*, That any officers so selected shall prior to promotion be subject in all respects to the examinations prescribed by law for officers promoted by seniority, and in case of failure to pass the required professional examination such officer shall thereafter be ineligible for selection and promotion. And should any such officer fail to pass the required physical examination he shall not be considered, in the event of retirement, entitled to the rank of the next higher grade.

On and after June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty, no captain, commander, or lieutenant commander shall be promoted unless he has had not less than two years' actual sea service on sea-going ships in the grade in which serving or who is more than fifty-six, fifty, or forty-five years of age, respectively: *Provided*, That the qualification of sea service shall not apply to officers restricted to the performance of engineering duty only: *Provided further*, That captains, commanders, and lieutenant commanders who become ineligible for promotion on account of age shall be retired on a percentage of pay equal to two and one-half per centum of their shore-duty pay for each year of service: *Provided further*, That the total retired pay shall not exceed seventy-five per centum of the shore-duty pay they were entitled to receive while on the active list.

Except as herein otherwise provided, hereafter the age for retirement of all officers of the Navy shall be sixty-four years instead of sixty-two years as now prescribed by law.

Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to reduce the rank, pay, or allowances of any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps as now provided by law.

Status.

Recommendations for next calendar year.

*Provisos.* Concurrence required.

Captains limited.

Report.

Recommendations to be stated.

Submission to the President. Substitution for unacceptables.

Eligible after approval, to promotions.

*Proviso.* Examinations required, etc. Effect.

Actual seaservice required after June 30, 1920.

Age limit.

*Provisos.* Engineering duty not included.

Officers ineligible for promotion on account of age to be retired.

Pay restricted.

Retiring age, 64. R. S., sec. 1444, p. 253, amended.

No reduction of present rank, etc.

Officers for engineering duty only.

OFFICERS FOR ENGINEERING DUTY ONLY.

Assignments from the line on application.

Officers of the line of the Navy not below the grade of lieutenant may, upon application, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, be assigned to engineering duty only, and that when so assigned and until they reach the grade of commander, they shall perform duty as prescribed in section four of the Personnel Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and thereafter shore duty only as now prescribed for officers transferred to the line from the former engineer corps, except that commanders may be assigned to duty as fleet and squadron engineers: *Provided*, That when so assigned they shall retain their place with respect to other line officers in the grades they now or may hereafter occupy, and also the right to succession to command on shore in accordance with their seniority, and shall be promoted as vacancies occur subject to physical examination and to such examination in engineering as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe: *Provided further*, That the number of officers so assigned in any one year shall be in accordance with the requirements of the service as determined by the Secretary of the Navy: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to appoint annually in the line of the Navy for a period of ten years following the passage of this Act, in the order of merit determined by such competitive examination as he may prescribe, thirty acting ensigns for the performance of engineering duties only. Persons so appointed must have received a degree of mechanical or electrical engineer from a college or university of high standing or be graduates of technical schools approved by the Secretary of the Navy, must have been found physically qualified by a board of medical officers of the Navy for the performance of the duties required, and must at the time of appointment be not less than twenty nor more than twenty-six years of age. Such appointments shall be for a probationary period of three years, and may be revoked at any time by the Secretary of the Navy.

Duties, Vol. 30, p. 1005.

Provisos. Status in line retained.

Number of assignments in any year.

Acting ensigns for engineering duty only, authorized from civil life.

Qualifications, etc.

Probationary period.

Service required.

Commission on termination.

Examination, etc.

Duties restricted.

No pay if absent on account of personal misconduct.

Proviso. Enlistment period continued until absence made good.

Furloughs for unexpired enlistment.

Proviso. Conditions.

Such acting ensigns shall, upon the completion of the probationary period of three years, of which two years shall have been spent on board cruising vessels and one year pursuing a course of instruction at the Naval Academy prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, be commissioned in the grade of lieutenant of the junior grade after satisfactorily passing such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and having been recommended for promotion by the examining board and found physically qualified by a board of medical officers of the Navy.

Such officers shall thereafter be required to perform engineering duties only, and shall be eligible for advancement to the higher grades in the manner herein provided for line officers assigned to engineering duty only.

Hereafter no officer or enlisted man in the Navy or Marine Corps in active service who shall be absent from duty on account of sickness or disease resulting from his own intemperate use of drugs or alcoholic liquors, or other misconduct, shall receive pay for the period of such absence, the time so absent and the cause thereof to be ascertained under such procedure and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy: *Provided*, That an enlistment shall not be regarded as complete until the enlisted man shall have made good any time in excess of one day lost on account of sickness or disease resulting from his own intemperate use of drugs or alcoholic liquors, or other misconduct.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to grant furlough without pay to enlisted men for a period covering the unexpired portion of their enlistment: *Provided*, That such furlough be granted under the same conditions and in lieu of discharge by purchase or by

special order of the department. Enlisted men so furloughed shall be subject to recall in time of war or national emergency to complete the unexpired portion of their enlistment, and shall be in addition to the authorized number of enlisted men of the Navy.

Hereafter the authorized number of surgeons in the United States Navy be, and it is hereby, increased by one; and that hereafter the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to detail one or more officers of the Medical Corps of the United States Navy for duty with the Military Relief Division of the American National Red Cross.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to cause to be paid to Mrs. Sophia Gompers, mother of the late William Gompers, seaman, United States Navy, \$176.40, being the amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by that seaman at the date of his death, less expenses of interment.

That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be paid to Mrs. Eliza Orr, mother of the late William Orr, fireman, United States Navy, an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by him at the date of his death, less expenses of interment.

No officer who, after having commanded a fleet in active commission, has been retired for age and whom, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, the public interests make it necessary to retain for a time after said retirement and who is performing active duty as chairman of the executive committee of the General Board, shall, for the period so retained, suffer any reduction in the emoluments he was receiving at the time of his retirement: *Provided*, That hereafter any retired officer of the naval service who shall be detailed on active duty shall, while so serving, receive the active duty pay and allowances of the grade, not above that of lieutenant commander in the Navy or of major in the Marine Corps, that he would have attained in due course of promotion if he had remained on the active list for a period beyond the date of his retirement equal to the total amount of time during which he has been detailed on active duty since his retirement: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to reduce the pay of any retired officer on active duty whose retired pay exceeds the active duty pay and allowances for the grade of lieutenant commander.

Hereafter all commissioned officers of the active list of the Navy shall receive the same pay and allowances according to rank and length of service: *Provided*, That this provision shall not be construed to reduce the pay and allowances of commissioned warrant officers as herein authorized.

That the accounting officers of the United States Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to allow in the accounts of disbursing officers of the Navy all payments for telephones in Government quarters which have been disallowed under section seven of the Act of August twenty-third, nineteen hundred and twelve (Thirty-seventh Statutes, pages one and four hundred and fourteen), by decision of the Comptroller.

That the accounting officers of the United States Treasury are hereby authorized to credit to the account of Paymaster George R. Crapo, United States Navy, the sum of \$360, which amount was paid by the said Paymaster Crapo for a passenger-carrying vehicle for official use at the Naval Station, Key West, Florida, on September twenty-second, nineteen hundred and fourteen, under a mistake of law.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Passed Assistant Paymaster James C. Hilton, United States Navy, the sum of \$6,033.61, being the amount stolen from United States funds by a person or persons unknown

Recall in time of war.

Surgeons increased by one. Detail for Red Cross service.

Sophia Gompers. Payment to.

Eliza Orr. Payment to.

General Board. Pay, etc., of officer serving as chairman of executive committee when retired.

*Proviso.* Pay, etc., of retired officers detailed for active duty.

No reduction of pay.

Pay of officers on active list.

*Proviso.* Commissioned warrant officers.

Telephones in government quarters. Accounts for, allowed.

Paymaster George R. Crapo. Credit in accounts.

Passed Assistant Paymaster James C. Hilton. Credit in accounts.

Paymaster T. D. Harris. Credit in accounts.	and charged against the accounts of the said James C. Hilton, passed assistant paymaster, on the books of the Treasury Department. The accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to allow in the accounts of Paymaster T. D. Harris, United States Navy, credit for the full payment of the contract price made by him to James Morrow under contract of May twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and nine, and to Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company, James Corse, N. H. Dow Manufacturing Company, The Snead and Company Iron Works, and Original Cabinet Company under contracts of March, nineteen hundred and eleven, pertaining to the naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois.
Ensign Harold Harrison Little. Promotion authorized.	That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause Ensign Harold Harrison Little, United States Navy, to be examined for promotion to the grade of lieutenant (junior grade), United States Navy, and subject to his successfully passing such re-examination to promote him to the grade of lieutenant (junior grade), to take place on the Navy list in such grade next after Lieutenant (Junior Grade) William G. Greenman, United States Navy, who was the officer immediately above the said Harold Harrison Little in the list of lieutenants (junior grade) at the date said Harold Harrison Little became due for promotion to the grade of lieutenant (junior grade), United States Navy: <i>Provided</i> , That no back pay, allowances, or emoluments shall accrue by reason of the passage of this Act.
<i>Proviso.</i> No back pay, etc.	Hereafter Assistant Paymaster John D. P. Hodapp, United States Navy, shall be regarded as having been appointed as an assistant paymaster in the United States Navy on the same date as the officer now next above him in grade: <i>Provided</i> , That nothing herein shall be construed to entitle the said Assistant Paymaster John D. P. Hodapp, United States Navy, to any back pay, allowances, or other emoluments.
Assistant Paymaster John D. P. Hodapp. Date of appointment established.	Section six of an Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, namely:" approved May tenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:
<i>Proviso.</i> No back pay, etc.	"SEC. 6. That unless otherwise specially authorized by law, no money appropriated by this or any other Act shall be available for payment to any person receiving more than one salary when the combined amount of said salaries exceeds the sum of \$2,000 per annum, but this shall not apply to retired officers or enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or to officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia and Naval Militia in the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia: <i>Provided</i> , That no such retired officer, officer, or enlisted man shall be denied or deprived of any of his pay, salary, or compensation as such, or of any other salary or compensation for services heretofore rendered, by reason of any decision or construction of said section six."
Double pay prohibitions modified. <i>Ante</i> , p. 120, amended.	NAVAL FLYING CORPS.
Double salaries restricted.	The Naval Flying Corps shall be composed of one hundred and fifty officers and three hundred and fifty enlisted men, detailed, appointed, commissioned, enlisted, and distributed in the various grades, ranks, and ratings of the Navy and Marine Corps as hereafter provided. The said number of officers, student flyers, and enlisted men shall be in addition to the total number of officers and enlisted men which is now or may hereafter be provided by law for the other branches of the naval service.
Exceptions extended.	The number of officers detailed to duty in aircraft involving actual flying in any one year shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Air Service as determined by the Secretary of the Navy: <i>Provided</i> , That the officers so detailed from the line of the Navy and from the
<i>Proviso.</i> Excepted classes not deprived of salary, etc.	
Naval Flying Corps.	
Composition of.	
Additional to naval strength.	
Yearly detail of officers.	
<i>Provisos.</i> Maximum.	

Marine Corps shall not exceed the total number herein prescribed for the Naval Flying Corps: *Provided further*, That the proportion of line officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps thus detailed shall be the same as the proportion established for the regular services: *And provided further*, That the student flyers hereinafter provided for shall be in addition to the officers and enlisted men comprising the Naval Flying Corps.

The officers detailed and the enlisted men of the Naval Flying Corps shall receive the same pay and allowances that are now provided by law for officers and enlisted men of the same grade or rank and rating in the Navy and Marine Corps detailed to duty with aircraft involving actual flying.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to appoint annually in the line of the Navy and the Marine Corps for a period of two years following the passage of this Act, in order of merit as determined by such competitive examinations as he may prescribe, fifteen acting ensigns or acting second lieutenants for the performance of aeronautic duties only. Persons so appointed must be citizens of the United States, and may be appointed from warrant officers or enlisted men of the naval service or from civil life, and must, at the time of appointment, be not less than eighteen or more than twenty-four years of age: *Provided*, That no person shall be so appointed until he has been found physically qualified by a board of medical officers of the Navy for the performance of the duties required: *Provided further*, That the number of such appointments to the line of the Navy and of the Marine Corps shall be in the proportion decided for the regular services. Such appointments shall be for a probationary period of three years and may be revoked at any time by the Secretary of the Navy.

Such acting ensigns and acting second lieutenants shall be detailed to duty in the Naval Flying Corps in aircraft involving actual flying.

Such acting ensigns of the Navy and acting second lieutenants of the Marine Corps shall, upon completion of the probationary period of three years, be appointed acting lieutenants of the junior grade, or acting first lieutenants, respectively, by the Secretary of the Navy for the performance of aeronautic duties only, after satisfactorily passing such examinations as he may prescribe, and after having been recommended for promotion by the examining board and found physically qualified by a board of medical officers of the Navy. Such appointments shall be for a probationary period of four years and may be revoked at any time by the Secretary of the Navy.

Such acting lieutenants (junior grade) and acting first lieutenants may elect to qualify for aeronautic duty only or to qualify for all the duties of officers of the same grade in the Navy and in the Marine Corps, respectively. Those officers who elect to qualify for aeronautic duty only shall be detailed to duty in the Naval Flying Corps involving actual flying in aircraft. Those officers who elect to qualify for the regular duties of their grade shall be detailed to duty in the regular service for at least two years to allow them to prepare for such qualification.

Such acting lieutenants (junior grade) and acting first lieutenants who have elected to qualify for aeronautic duty only shall, upon completion of the probationary period of four years, be commissioned in the grade of lieutenant of the line of the Navy or captain of the Marine Corps for aeronautic duties only, after satisfactorily passing such competitive examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy to determine their moral, physical, and professional qualifications for such commissions and the order of rank in which they shall be commissioned. Such lieutenants for aeronautic duty only shall be borne on the list as extra numbers, taking rank with and next after officers of the same date of commission.

Proportion of line officers.

Student flyers in addition.

Pay and allowances.

Acting ensigns or second lieutenants for aeronautic duty only.

Qualifications.

Proviso. Medical examinations. Proportion.

Probationary period.

Details for actual flying.

Promotions on completing probation.

Examinations, etc.

Additional probation.

Choice of duties.

Duty with Flying Corps.

Regular service duty.

Commissions for aeronautic duty only. Grade in Navy or Marine Corps.

To be extra numbers.

Commissions for line duty.	Such acting lieutenants (junior grade) and acting first lieutenants who have elected to qualify for the regular duties of the line of the Navy and of the Marine Corps, respectively, shall, upon completion of the probationary period of four years, two years of which shall have been on such regular duties, be commissioned in the grade of the line of the Navy or Marine Corps according to his length of service, after
Examinations, etc.	passing satisfactorily such competitive examinations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy to determine their moral, physical, and professional qualifications for such commissions and to determine the order of rank in which they shall be commissioned.
To be extra numbers.	Such officers of the line of the Navy and Marine Corps will be borne upon the lists of their respective corps as extra numbers, taking rank with and next after officers of the regular services of the same date of commissions.
Transfers to Reserve Flying Corps.	Acting lieutenants (junior grade) of the line of the Navy for aeronautic duties only and acting first lieutenants of the Marine Corps for aeronautic duty only who have completed the probationary period of four years may, upon examination for commissions to the next higher grade, if recommended by the board of examination, be transferred to the Naval Reserve Flying Corps and commissioned in the same grade or the next higher grade as may be recommended in accordance with their qualifications as determined by the examination: <i>Provided</i> , That at any time during such probationary period any such officer can, upon his own request, if his record warrants it, be transferred to the Naval Reserve Flying Corps and commissioned in the acting grade he then holds. Any officer of the Naval Flying Corps holding an appointment of student flyer or acting ensign, second lieutenant, lieutenant (junior grade), or first lieutenant, who, upon examination for promotion, is found not qualified shall, if not recommended by the examining board for transfer to the Naval Reserve Flying Corps, be honorably discharged from the naval service.
Commissions.	Officers commissioned for aeronautic duty only shall be eligible for advancement to the higher grades, not above captain in the Navy or colonel in the Marine Corps, in the same manner as other officers whose employment is not so restricted, except that they shall be eligible to promotion without restriction as to sea duty, and their professional examinations shall be restricted to the duty to which personally assigned: <i>Provided</i> , That any such officer must serve at least three years in any grade before being eligible to promotion to the next higher grade.
Proviso. Transfers during probation.	Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the detail of officers and enlisted men of other branches of the Navy as student aviators or student airmen in such numbers as the needs of the service may require.
Discharge if found not qualified.	Such officers and enlisted men, while detailed as student aviators and student airmen involving actually flying in aircraft, shall receive the same pay and allowances that are now provided by law for officers and enlisted men of the same grade or rank and rating in the Navy detailed for duty with aircraft.
Promotions of officers for aeronautic duty only. Grade limited, etc.	The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to appoint annually for a period of four years, from enlisted men of the naval service, or from citizens of the United States in civil life, not to exceed thirty student flyers for instruction and training in aeronautics who shall receive the same pay and allowances as midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy: <i>Provided</i> , That persons so appointed must, at the time of appointment, be not less than seventeen or more than twenty-one years of age: <i>Provided further</i> , That no person shall be appointed a student flyer until he shall have qualified therefor by such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.
Proviso. Service required.	
Detail from other branches as student aviators or airmen.	
Pay and allowances.	
Student flyers from enlisted men or civil life.	
Pay, etc.	
Provisos. Age.	
Examinations.	

The appointment of student flyers shall continue in force for two years, unless sooner revoked by the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, and at the end of such period student flyers shall be examined for qualification as qualified aviators: *Provided*, That if such student flyers are not qualified, their appointment will be revoked, or, if recommended by the examining board, they shall be transferred to the Naval Reserve Flying Corps and commissioned as ensigns therein.

Student flyers shall, after receiving a certificate of qualification as an aviator for actual flying in aircraft, rank with midshipmen and shall receive the same pay and allowances as midshipmen, plus fifty per centum thereof: *Provided*, That student flyers who have qualified as aviators under the provisions of this Act shall be commissioned acting ensigns for aeronautic duties only, after three years' service: *Provided further*, That they shall have been examined by a board of officers of the Naval Flying Corps to determine by a competitive examination prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy their moral, physical, and professional fitness and the order of rank in which they shall be commissioned: *And provided further*, That any student flyer qualified as an aviator may at any time, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, if his record warrants it, at his own request, be transferred to the Naval Reserve Flying Corps and be commissioned as ensign therein: *And provided further*, That student flyers not considered qualified for commissions as acting ensigns for aeronautic duties only may, upon recommendation of the examining board, be transferred to the Naval Reserve Flying Corps and be commissioned as ensigns therein.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to establish aeronautic schools for the instruction and training of student flyers and prescribe the course of instruction and qualifications for certificate of graduation as a qualified aviator.

Nothing in this or any other Act shall be so construed as to prevent the temporary detail of officers and enlisted men of any branch of the Navy for duty with aircraft.

In the event of the death of an officer or enlisted man or student flyer of the Naval Flying Corps from wounds or disease, the result of an aviation accident, not the result of his own misconduct, received while engaged in actual flying in or in handling aircraft, the gratuity to be paid under the provisions of the Act approved August twenty-second, nineteen hundred and twelve, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and for other purposes," shall be an amount equal to one year's pay at the rate received by such officer or enlisted man or student flyer at the time of the accident resulting in his death. In all cases where an officer or enlisted man or student flyer of the Navy or Marine Corps dies, or where a student flyer or an enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps is disabled by reason of any injury received or disease contracted in line of duty, the result of an aviation accident, received while employed in actual flying in or in handling aircraft, the amount of pension allowed shall be double that authorized to be paid should death or the disability have occurred by reason of an injury received or disease contracted in line of duty not the result of an aviation accident.

Student flyers and the acting ensigns and acting lieutenants (junior grade) and acting second and first lieutenants for aeronautic duties only provided for herein shall be subject to the laws and regulations and orders for the government of the Navy, but shall not be entitled to retirement or retired pay.

The enlisted personnel of the Naval Flying Corps shall be distributed by the Secretary of the Navy in the various ratings as

Term of appointment.

*Proviso.*  
Revocation or transfer to Reserve Corps.

Qualified aviators.

Rank and pay.  
*Provisos.*  
Promotion after three years.

Examinations.

Transfer on request to Reserve Corps.

Commissions.

Other transfers.

Aeronautic training schools authorized.

Temporary details for aircraft duty allowed.

Aviation accidents. Gratuity for death from.

Vol. 38, p. 939, amended.  
Vol. 37, p. 326.

Double pension for death or disability.

Navy laws, etc., applicable.

Ratings of enlisted men.

Transfers of enlisted men within two years.	now obtain in the Navy in so far as such ratings are applicable to duties connected with aircraft.
<i>Proviso.</i> Limit.	Within the first two years after the approval of this Act enlisted men may be transferred from other branches of the Naval Service to the Naval Flying Corps, under regulations established by the Secretary of the Navy governing such transfer and the qualifications for this corps: <i>Provided</i> , That the number so transferred shall not exceed one-half the total number of enlisted men allowed by this Act.
Regulations to be made.	The Secretary of the Navy shall establish regulations governing the term of enlistment, the qualifications, and advancement of the enlisted men of the Flying Corps.
Enlisted men may become student flyers.	Any enlisted man who passes satisfactorily the prescribed examination and is recommended by a board of officers may be appointed a student flyer as herein provided.

Administration of justice.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Officers who may order deck courts. R. S., sec. 1624, pp. 281-284. Vol. 35, p. 621, amended.	Hereafter all officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who are authorized to order either general or summary courts-martial may order deck courts upon enlisted men under their command, and shall have the same authority to inflict minor punishments as is conferred by law upon the commander of a naval vessel.
Summary courts-martial.	Summary courts-martial may be ordered upon enlisted men in the naval service under his command by the commanding officer of any brigade, regiment, or separate or detached battalion, or other separate or detached command, and, when empowered by the Secretary of the Navy, by the commanding officer or officer in charge of any command not specifically mentioned in the foregoing: <i>Provided</i> , That when so empowered by the Secretary of the Navy to order summary courts-martial, the commanding officer of a naval hospital or hospital ship shall be empowered to order such courts and deck courts, and inflict the punishments which the commander of a naval vessel is authorized by law to inflict, upon all enlisted men of the naval service attached thereto, whether for duty or as patients.
<i>Proviso.</i> Naval hospitals or ships.	
Approval of sentence.	No sentence of a summary court-martial shall be carried into execution until the proceedings and sentence have been approved by the officer ordering the court, or his successor in office, and by his immediate superior in command: <i>Provided</i> , That if the officer ordering the court, or his successor in office, be the senior officer present, such sentence may be carried into execution upon his approval thereof.
<i>Proviso.</i> By officer ordering court.	
General courts-martial. Officers who may convene.	When empowered by the Secretary of the Navy, general courts-martial may be convened by the commanding officer of a squadron, of a division, of a flotilla, or of a larger naval force afloat, and of a brigade or larger force of the naval service on shore beyond the continental limits of the United States: <i>Provided</i> , That in time of war, if then so empowered by the Secretary of the Navy, general courts-martial may be convened by the commandant of any navy yard or naval station, and by the commanding officer of a brigade or larger force of the Navy or Marine Corps on shore not attached to a navy yard or naval station.
<i>Proviso.</i> In time of war at yards, etc.	
Courts of inquiry.	Courts of inquiry may be convened by any officer of the naval service authorized by law to convene general courts-martial.
Marines as a separate organization.	When a force of marines is embarked on a naval vessel, or vessels, as a separate organization, not a part of the authorized complement thereof, the authority and powers of the officers of such separate organization of marines shall be the same as though such organization were serving at a navy yard on shore, but nothing herein shall be construed as impairing the paramount authority of the commanding officer of any naval vessel over the vessel under his command and all persons embarked thereon.
Authority of commander of vessel not impaired.	

## NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

Naval Reserve  
Force.

There is hereby established, under the Department of the Navy, a Naval Reserve Force, to consist of six classes, designated as follows and as hereinafter described:

- First. The Fleet Naval Reserve.
- Second. The Naval Reserve.
- Third. The Naval Auxiliary Reserve.
- Fourth. The Naval Coast Defense Reserve.
- Fifth. The Volunteer Naval Reserve.
- Sixth. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

The Naval Reserve Force shall be composed of citizens of the United States who, by enrolling under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy or by transfer thereto as in this Act provided, obligate themselves to serve in the Navy in time of war or during the existence of a national emergency, declared by the President: *Provided*, That citizens of the insular possessions of the United States may enroll in the Naval Auxiliary Reserve.

The Secretary of the Navy shall make all necessary and proper regulations not inconsistent with law for the administration of the provisions of this Act which relate to the Naval Reserve Force.

Members of the Naval Reserve Force may be ordered into active service in the Navy by the President in time of war or when, in his opinion, a national emergency exists.

There shall be allowed in the Naval Reserve Force the various ratings, grades, and ranks, not above the rank of lieutenant commander, corresponding to those in the Navy. Officers of the line may be appointed for deck or engineering duties, as they may elect.

Members of the Naval Reserve Force appointed to commissioned grades shall be commissioned by the President alone, and members of such force appointed to warrant grades shall be warranted by the Secretary of the Navy: *Provided*, That officers so warranted or commissioned shall not be deprived of the retainer pay, allowances, or gratuities to which they would otherwise be entitled. Officers of the Naval Reserve Force shall rank with but after officers of corresponding rank in the Navy.

Enrollment and reenrollment shall be for terms of four years, but members shall in time of peace, when no national emergency exists, be discharged upon their own request upon reimbursing the Government for any clothing gratuity that may have been furnished them during their current enrollment.

Persons enrolling shall be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

When first enrolled members of the Naval Reserve Force, except those in the Fleet Naval Reserve, shall be given a provisional grade, rank or rating in accordance with their qualifications determined by examination. They may thereafter, upon application, be assigned to active service in the Navy for such periods of instruction and training as may enable them to qualify for and be confirmed in such grade, rank or rating.

No member shall be confirmed in his provisional grade, rank or rating until he shall have performed the minimum amount of active service required for the class in which he is enrolled, nor until he has duly qualified by examination for such rank or rating under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

No person shall be appointed or commissioned as an officer in any rank in any class of the Naval Reserve Force, or promoted to a higher rank therein, unless he shall have been examined and recommended for such appointment, commission, or promotion by a board of three naval officers not below the rank of lieutenant commander, nor until he shall have been found physically qualified by a board of

Established.

Classes.

Composition.  
For service in time  
of war, etc.*Proviso.*  
Insular citizens.Regulations to be  
made.Order for active  
service.

Ranks, grades, etc.

Deck or engineering  
duties.Commissions by  
President alone.

Warrant grades.

*Proviso.*  
Retainer pay.

Rank of officers.

Term of service.

Oath of allegiance.

Provisional grade,  
etc.Instruction service  
on application.Service for confirma-  
tion of grade, etc.Examinations, etc.,  
of officers.

Former officers and midshipmen excepted.	medical officers to perform the duties required in time of war, except that former officers and midshipmen of the Navy, who shall have left the service under honorable conditions and who shall have enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force, may be appointed in the grade and rank last held by them without examination other than the physical examination above prescribed.
Retainer pay. On enrollment.	The retainer pay of all members of the Naval Reserve Force, except the Volunteer Naval Reserve, while enrolled in a provisional rank or rating, and until such time as they shall have been confirmed in such rank or rating, shall be \$12 per annum. Thereafter, the retainer pay shall be that prescribed for members in the various classes.
Additional to active pay.	Retainer pay shall be in addition to any pay to which a member may be entitled by reason of active service.
Conditions of payment.	Retainer pay shall only be paid to members of the Naval Reserve Force upon their making such reports concerning their movements and occupations as may be required by the Secretary of the Navy.
Reenrollment. Increased pay, etc., for.	Members of the Naval Reserve Force who reenroll for a term of four years within four months from the date of the termination of their last term of enrollment, and who shall have performed the minimum amount of active service required during the preceding term of enrollment, shall, for each such reenrollment, receive an increase of twenty-five per centum of their base retainer pay: <i>Provided</i> , That enrolled members who shall have completed twenty years of service in the Naval Reserve Force, and who shall have performed the minimum amount of active service required in their class for maintaining efficiency during each term of enrollment, shall, upon their own application, be retired with the rank or rating held by them at the time, and shall receive in lieu of any pay, a cash gratuity equal to the total amount of their retainer pay during the last term of their enrollment.
Proviso. Retirement after twenty years.	
Cash gratuity in lieu of pay.	
Payment of retainer pay.	Retainer pay shall be paid annually or at shorter intervals, as the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, may direct.
Other public service than military allowed.	No existing law shall be construed to prevent any member of the Naval Reserve Force from accepting employment in any branch of the public service, except as an officer or enlisted man in any branch of the military service of the United States or any State thereof, nor from receiving the pay and allowances incident to such employment in addition to his retainer pay.
Naval laws applicable when in active service.	Enrolled members of the Naval Reserve Force shall be subject to the laws, regulations, and orders for the government of the Regular Navy only during such time as they may by law be required to serve in the Navy, in accordance with their obligations, and when on active service at their own request as herein provided, and when employed in authorized travel to and from such active service in the Navy. Members of the Naval Reserve Force shall be issued a distinctive badge or button which may be worn with civilian dress, and whoever, not being a member of the Naval Reserve Force of the United States and not entitled under the law to wear the same, willfully wears or uses the badge or button or who uses or wears the same to obtain aid or assistance thereby, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$20 or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days or by both such fine and imprisonment.
Badge or button, to issue.	
Punishment for unauthorized use.	
Pay, etc., for active service.	All members of the Naval Reserve Force shall, when actively employed as set forth in this Act, be entitled to the same pay, allowances, gratuities, and other emoluments as officers and enlisted men of the naval service on active duty of corresponding rank or rating and of the same length of service. When not actively employed in the Navy, members of the Naval Reserve Force shall not be entitled to any pay, bounty, gratuity, or pension except as expressly provided for members of the Naval Reserve Force by the provisions of this Act.
At other times.	
Service in time of war, etc.	Enrolled members of the Naval Reserve Force may, in time of war or national emergency, be required to perform active service in the

Navy throughout the war or until the national emergency ceases to exist.

Members of the Naval Reserve Force shall, upon first reporting for active service for training during each period of enrollment, be credited with a uniform gratuity of \$50 for officers and of \$30 for men.

Upon reporting for active service in time of war or national emergency the uniform gratuity shall be \$150 for officers and \$60 for men, or the difference between these amounts and any amounts that may have been credited as a uniform gratuity during the current enrollment: *Provided*, That should any member of the Naval Reserve Force sever his connection with the service without compulsion on part of the Government before the expiration of his term of enrollment, the amount so credited shall be deducted from any money that may be or may become due him.

Hereafter, in shipping officers and men for service on board United States auxiliary vessels, preference shall be given to members of the Naval Reserve Force, and, after two years from the date of approval of this Act, no person shall be shipped for such service who is not a member of the Naval Reserve Force herein provided.

Members of the Naval Reserve Force may, upon application, be transferred from one class to another class for which qualified under the provisions of this Act; and may in time of war volunteer for and be assigned to duties prescribed for any class which they may be deemed competent to perform.

The Secretary of the Navy shall prescribe a suitable flag, or pennant, that may be flown as an insignia on private vessels or vessels of the merchant service commanded by officers of the Naval Reserve Force: *Provided*, That it shall not be flown in lieu of the National ensign.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to establish schools or camps of instruction at such times and in such localities as he may deem advisable for the purpose of instructing members and applicants for membership in the Naval Reserve Force. No applicant shall be accepted for instruction unless he agrees to abide by the regulations of the school and pursue the course prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. Persons who satisfactorily complete the course will be given certificates of qualification for the rank or rating for which duly qualified, and may be permitted to enroll in the proper class of the reserve in such rank or rating. For the purpose of carrying into effect this paragraph of the Act there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$30,000, which is hereby made available to be expended as the Secretary of the Navy may direct in the necessary equipment and maintenance of such schools and camps.

**FLEET NAVAL RESERVE.**

All former officers of the United States naval service, including midshipmen, who have left that service under honorable conditions, and those citizens of the United States who have been, or may be entitled to be, honorably discharged from the naval service after not less than one four-year term of enlistment or after a term of enlistment during minority, and who shall have enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force shall be eligible for membership in the Fleet Naval Reserve.

In addition to the enrollments in the Fleet Naval Reserve above provided, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the Fleet Naval Reserve at any time within his discretion any enlisted man of the naval service with twenty or more years' naval service, and any enlisted man, at the expiration of a term of enlistment who

Uniform gratuity for training.

For service in time of war.

*Proviso.*  
Deduction on voluntary withdrawal.

Auxiliary vessels. Preference to Reserve Force.

Restricted to, after two years.

Transfers to other classes permitted.

Flag or pennant to be prescribed.

*Proviso.*  
Condition.

Schools of instruction, etc.

Admissions.

Certificates on completing course.

Appropriation for expenses.

Fleet Naval Reserve.

Former naval officers, etc., eligible for.

Transfers of enlisted men to.

Service required.

<p><i>Proviso.</i> On voluntary application, etc.</p>	<p>may be then entitled to an honorable discharge, after sixteen years' naval service: <i>Provided</i>, That such transfers shall only be made upon voluntary application and in the rating in which then serving, and the men so transferred shall be continued in the Fleet Naval Reserve until discharged by competent authority.</p>
<p>Training on ship-board.</p>	<p>The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to assign any member of the Fleet Naval Reserve to active duty for training on board ship, upon the application of such member, but any member who has failed to perform three months' active service with the Navy in any term of enrollment shall, on the next reenrollment, receive retainer pay at the rate of \$12 per annum until such time as he shall have completed three months' active service. The three months' active service with the Navy may be taken in one or more periods, at the election of the member: <i>Provided</i>, That no member shall be entitled to travel allowance unless the period of such active service is for not less than one month, or unless specifically provided for by such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.</p>
<p><i>Proviso.</i> Travel allowance limited.</p>	<p>Men enrolled in the Fleet Naval Reserve with less than eight years' naval service shall be paid at the rate of \$50 per annum; those with eight or more years and less than twelve years' naval service shall be paid at the rate of \$72 per annum; and those with twelve or more years' naval service shall be paid at the rate of \$100 per annum, such pay to be considered as retainer pay for the obligation on the part of such members to serve in the Navy in time of war or national emergency: <i>Provided</i>, That for all purposes of this Act a complete enlistment during minority and any enlistment terminated within three months prior to the expiration of the term of enlistment by special order of the Secretary of the Navy shall be considered as four years' service. The annual retainer pay of officers of the Fleet Naval Reserve shall be two months' base pay of the corresponding rank in the Navy.</p>
<p>Retainer pay. Ratings.</p>	<p>Reenrollments in the Fleet Naval Reserve shall be for four years. Officers and men enrolling in the Fleet Naval Reserve within four months of the date of the termination of their last naval service or reenrolling within four months of the date of the termination of their last term of enrollment shall receive an increase of twenty-five per centum of their retainer pay for each such enrollment: <i>Provided</i>, That men who have enrolled in the Fleet Naval Reserve within four months of the date of their discharge from the regular naval service shall, upon reenlistment in the regular naval service within four months of the date of discharge from the Fleet Naval Reserve, be entitled to the same gratuity and additional pay as if they had reenlisted in the regular naval service within four months of discharge therefrom.</p>
<p>Obligation incurred by.</p>	<p>Members of the Fleet Naval Reserve who have, when transferred to the Fleet Naval Reserve, completed naval service of sixteen or twenty or more years shall be paid a retainer at the rate of one-third and one-half, respectively, of the base pay they were receiving at the close of their last naval service plus all permanent additions thereto: <i>Provided</i>, That the pay authorized in this paragraph as a retainer shall be increased ten per centum for all men who may be credited with extraordinary heroism in the line of duty or whose average marks in conduct for twenty years or more shall not be less than ninety-five per centum of the maximum.</p>
<p><i>Proviso.</i> Enlistment period.</p>	<p>Any pay which may be due any member of the Fleet Naval Reserve shall be forfeited when so ordered by the Secretary of the Navy upon the failure, under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, of such man to report for inspection.</p>
<p>Officers' retainer pay.</p>	<p>Members of the Fleet Naval Reserve who have established their qualifications by examination to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy may be given warrants or commissions in the Fleet Naval Reserve in the grades of boatswain, gunner, carpenter, machinist,</p>
<p>Reenrollments. Retainer pay increased.</p>	
<p><i>Proviso.</i> Additional pay if reenlisting in regular service.</p>	
<p>Longevity increase of retainer pay.</p>	
<p><i>Proviso.</i> Credit for heroism or good conduct.</p>	
<p>Forfeiture if not reporting for inspection.</p>	
<p>Issue of warrants or commissions on examination, etc.</p>	

pharmacist, pay clerk, ensign for deck or engineering duties, or in the lowest grades of the staff corps: *Provided further*, That those so warranted or commissioned shall not be deprived of the retainer pay, allowances, or gratuities to which they would be otherwise entitled.

*Proviso.*  
Retainer pay, etc., not affected.

Men transferred to the Fleet Naval Reserve shall be governed by the laws and regulations for the government of the Navy and shall not be discharged from the Naval Reserve Force without their consent, except by sentence of a court-martial. They may, upon their own request, upon completing thirty years' service, including naval and fleet naval reserve service, be placed on the retired list of the Navy with the pay they were then receiving plus the allowances to which enlisted men of the same rating are entitled on retirement after thirty years' naval service. They shall be required to keep on hand such part of the uniform-clothing outfit as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Discharges restricted.

Voluntary retirement after specified service.

Uniform to be kept.

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized in time of war or when a national emergency exists to call any enlisted man on the retired list into active service for such duty as he may be able to perform. While so employed such enlisted men shall receive the same pay and allowances they were receiving when placed on the retired list.

Active service in time of war.

Pay, etc.

NAVAL RESERVE.

Naval Reserve.

Members of the Naval Reserve Force who have been or may be engaged in the seagoing profession, and who have enrolled for general service, shall be eligible for membership in the Naval Reserve. No person shall be first enrolled in this class who is less than eighteen or more than thirty-five years of age, nor unless he furnishes satisfactory evidence as to his ability and character; nor shall any person be appointed an officer in this class unless he shall have had not less than two years' experience as an officer on board of lake or ocean going vessels.

Qualifications for enrollment in.

The minimum active service required of members to qualify for confirmation in their rank or rating in this class shall be three months.

Active service for rank, etc.

The minimum active service required for maintaining the efficiency of a member of this class is three months during each term of enrollment. This active service may be in one period or in periods of not less than three weeks each year.

Service during term.

The annual retainer pay of members in this class after confirmation in rank or rating shall be two months' base pay of the corresponding rank or rating in the Navy.

Retainer pay.

NAVAL AUXILIARY RESERVE.

Naval Auxiliary Reserve.

Members of the Naval Reserve Force of the seagoing profession who shall have been or may be employed on American vessels of the merchant marine of suitable type for use as naval auxiliaries and which shall have been listed as such by the Navy Department for use in war, shall be eligible for membership in the Naval Auxiliary Reserve.

Eligibility for membership in.

In time of war or during the existence of a national emergency, persons in this class shall be required to serve only in vessels of the merchant ship type, except in cases of emergency, to be determined by the senior officer present, when said officer may, in his discretion, detail them for temporary duty elsewhere as the exigencies of the service may require.

To serve on merchant type of ships in time of war.

The requirement as to qualifications of officers and men for confirmation in rank or rating, and as to the maintenance of efficiency in rank or rating, shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy and shall be limited to the requirements for the proper organization,

Qualifications limited to merchant service, etc.

discipline, maneuvering, navigation, and operation of vessels of the merchant ship type while performing auxiliary service to the fleet in time of war, and length of time of employment on board such vessels in the merchant service.

Command of officers.

Officers in the Naval Auxiliary Reserve shall exercise military command only on board the ships to which they are attached and in the naval auxiliary service.

Retainer pay.

The annual retainer pay of members in this class after confirmation in rank or rating shall be for officers, one month's base pay of the corresponding rank in the Navy, and for men, two months' base pay of the corresponding rating in the Navy.

Naval Coast Defense Reserve.

#### NAVAL COAST DEFENSE RESERVE.

Eligibility for membership in.

Members of the Naval Reserve Force who may be capable of performing special useful service in the Navy or in connection with the Navy in defense of the coast, shall be eligible for membership in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve.

Classes of service to be enrolled for.

Persons may enroll in this class for service in connection with the naval defense of the coast, such as service with coast-defense vessels, torpedo craft, mining vessels, patrol vessels or as radio operators, in various ranks or ratings corresponding to those of the Navy for which they shall have qualified under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy may permit the enrollment in this class of owners and operators of yachts and motor power boats suitable for naval purposes in the naval defense of the coast; and is hereby authorized to enter into contract with the owners of such power boats and other craft suitable for war purposes to take over the same in time of war or national emergency upon payment of a reasonable indemnity.

*Proviso.*  
Owners of yachts and motor boats.

Contracts for using boats, etc.

Service for rank and rating.

The amount of active service required for confirmation in rank and rating and for maintaining efficiency in rank and rating shall be the same as that required for members of the Naval Reserve.

Retainer pay.

The annual retainer pay of members of this class shall be the same as that of members of the Naval Reserve.

Volunteer Naval Reserve.

#### VOLUNTEER NAVAL RESERVE.

Gratuitous offers of service to constitute.

The Volunteer Naval Reserve shall be composed of those members of the Naval Reserve Force who are eligible for membership in any one of the other classes of the Naval Reserve Force, and who obligate themselves to serve in the Navy in any one of said classes without retainer pay and uniform gratuity in time of peace.

Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

#### NAVAL RESERVE FLYING CORPS.

Composed of transfers from Flying Corps.

The Naval Reserve Flying Corps shall be composed of officers and student flyers who have been transferred from the Naval Flying Corps to the Naval Reserve Flying Corps and of enlisted men who shall have been so transferred under the same conditions as those provided by law for enlisted men of the Navy transferred to the Fleet Naval Reserve: *Provided*, That surplus graduates of the aeronautic school may be commissioned as ensigns in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps and promoted therein under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President. Members of the Naval Reserve Force skilled in the flying of aircraft or in their design, building, or operation, shall be eligible for membership in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps. The amount of active service required for confirmation in grade, rank, or rating, and for maintaining efficiency therein, shall be the same as that required for members of the Naval Reserve. The retainer pay of members of the Naval Reserve Flying Corps shall be the same as that of members of the Naval Reserve.

*Proviso.*  
Surplus graduates of aeronautic school.

Skilled operators, designers, etc., of aircraft.

Service required.

Retainer pay.

## MARINE CORPS RESERVE.

A United States Marine Corps Reserve, to be a constituent part of the Marine Corps and in addition to the authorized strength thereof, is hereby established under the same provisions in all respects (except as may be necessary to adapt the said provisions to the Marine Corps) as those providing for the Naval Reserve Force in this Act: *Provided*, That the Marine Corps Reserve may consist of not more than five classes, corresponding, as near as may be, to the Fleet Naval Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Naval Coast Defense Reserve, the Volunteer Naval Reserve, and the Naval Reserve Flying Corps, respectively.

All Acts or parts of Acts relating to the Naval Reserve which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act relating to the Naval Reserve Force are hereby repealed.

NAVAL RESERVE FORCE: For the authorized expenses of organizing the Naval Reserve Force, \$130,000, and the unexpended balance of the appropriation for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of March third, nineteen hundred and fifteen, relating to a Naval Reserve, be, and it is hereby, made immediately available to carry into effect the foregoing provisions relating to a Naval Reserve Force. The retainer pay and active service pay of members of the Naval Reserve Force shall be paid from the appropriation "Pay—the Navy," and the retainer pay and active service pay of the Marine Corps Reserve shall be paid from the appropriation "Pay, Marine Corps."

## NAVAL MILITIA AND NATIONAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

Each commissioned and warrant officer on the active list of the Naval Militia shall receive compensation for his services, referred to hereinafter as retainer pay, except during periods of service for which he may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as an officer of corresponding grade of the United States Navy or Marine Corps, at the following rates per annum, namely:

To officers of or above the naval rank or equivalent rank of lieutenant, \$500;

To officers of the naval rank or equivalent rank of lieutenant (junior grade), \$240;

To officers of the naval rank or equivalent rank of ensign, \$200;

To warrant officers, \$120:

*Provided*, That no commissioned or warrant officer of the Naval Militia shall be entitled to any retainer pay for any period during which he has not attended the minimum number of drills prescribed in section fifteen of an Act entitled "An Act to promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia, and for other purposes," approved February sixteenth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, or equivalent official duty duly authorized in lieu thereof in accordance with such regulations as may be issued by the Secretary of the Navy.

That each enlisted man on the active list of the Naval Militia shall receive compensation for his services, referred to hereinafter as retainer pay, except during periods of service for which he may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as an enlisted man of corresponding rate or rank of the United States Navy or Marine Corps, at a rate equal to twenty-five per centum of the base pay now, or as may be hereafter, provided by law for an enlisted man of corresponding rate or rank in the United States Navy or Marine Corps, but not to exceed \$120 per annum: *Provided*, That such enlisted man shall receive the full retainer pay represented by said twenty-five per centum of said base pay only if he shall have attended, during any one year, the maximum number of assemblies for drill, instruction, and target practice, but for the purpose of computing pay not to exceed forty-eight (or equivalent official duty), which he shall have been duly

Marine Corps Reserve.

Established as part of Marine Corps.

*Proviso.*  
Classes.

Inconsistent laws repealed.

Appropriation for organizing Naval Reserve Force.

Use of balances.  
Vol. 38, p. 941.

Retainer pay.

*Ante*, p. 575.

*Post*, p. 611.

Naval Militia and Volunteers.

Naval Militia.  
Retainer pay of officers.

Ratings.

*Proviso.*  
Attendance at drills required.  
Vol. 38, p. 288.

Equivalent duty.

Enlisted men.  
Retainer pay.

*Proviso.*  
Attendance at drills, etc., required.

	required to attend, and a proportionate amount for attendance at a lesser number of the same, being in no case less than fifty per centum of said maximum, nor less than the minimum total number of assemblies for drill, instruction, and target practice provided for by section fifteen of an Act entitled "An Act to promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia, and for other purposes," approved February sixteenth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, or duly authorized equivalent official duty.
Vol. 38, p. 288.	
Equivalent duty.	
Qualifications.	That no member of the Naval Militia shall be entitled to the retainer pay herein provided for until he has been found qualified, both physically and professionally, in accordance with the standard prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and until he has enrolled in the National Naval Volunteers hereinafter provided for.
Enrollment in Volunteers. <i>Post</i> , p. 595.	
Quarterly computation of payments.	That the compensation provided for herein shall be computed for quarterly periods under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, beginning the first days of January, April, July, and October, respectively, of each year, in proportion to the number of said assemblies attended, and no compensation shall be paid to any enlisted man during the first semiannual period of any year unless he shall have attended during said period at least fifty per centum of said minimum of assemblies; but attendance at any lesser number of said assemblies during said period shall be reckoned with the said assemblies attended during the second, third, and fourth quarterly periods in computing the compensation, if any, due him for that year: <i>Provided</i> , That when any enlisted man enters into an enlistment he shall be entitled to proportional compensation for that year if during the remainder of the year he shall attend a number of said assemblies whose ratio to said minimum is not less than the ratio of the part of the year so served to the whole year; and when the enlistment of any man shall expire the compensation, if any, to which he may be entitled shall be determined in like manner: <i>And provided further</i> , That periods of any actual military duty equivalent to the assemblies hereinabove particularly referred to, except those periods of service for which, under existing or future laws, members of the Naval Militia may become entitled to the same pay as officers and enlisted men of the corresponding ranks, grades, or rates in the United States Navy and Marine Corps, may be accepted as service in lieu of such drills, when approved by the Secretary of the Navy.
Attendance required.	
<i>Proviso</i> . Payment for part of first year.	
Other service in place of drills.	Whenever a member of the Naval Militia who is employed under a department of the Government of the United States attends drills, cruises, or other ordered duty of the Naval Militia, he shall receive the amount of the salary or wages he would have earned when so employed, in addition to the amount provided for by law as a member of the said Naval Militia: <i>Provided, however</i> , That such attendance shall not affect his efficiency rating in said department, nor shall he suffer demotion or loss of position during or at the termination of any naval or military service when ordered upon special or active duty of any kind.
Government employees. Pay continued while attending drills, etc.	
Efficiency ratings, etc., not affected.	
Payments to be made through State, etc., disbursing officers. Vol. 38, p. 288.	That the retainer pay provided above shall be paid quarterly, except as otherwise above provided, to officers and enlisted men of the Naval Militia through the disbursing officer provided for under section eleven of an Act to promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia, and for other purposes, approved February sixteenth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, who shall be an officer of the pay corps of the Naval Militia. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to pay to such disbursing officer so much of the amount appropriated to carry out the provisions of this Act as shall be necessary for the above purposes. When disbursing officers are traveling in the performance of their official duties under orders issued by the Secretary of the Navy they shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary
Amount to disbursing officer.	
Travel allowance.	

traveling expenses, the same to be made a charge against the appropriation "Arming and equipping Naval Militia."

The governor of each State and Territory, and the commanding general of the District of Columbia Militia, shall appoint either the above-described disbursing officer or such other officer of the pay corps of the Naval Militia as he may elect as accounting officer for each battalion thereof, or, at his option, for each larger unit or combination of units of the same, who shall be responsible for the proper accounting for all property belonging to the United States issued to and for the use of such battalion, or larger unit or combination of units.

Accounting officers shall render accounts as prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy and shall be required to give good and sufficient bonds to the United States in such sums as the Secretary of the Navy may direct, conditioned upon the faithful accounting for all property belonging to the United States and for the safekeeping of such part thereof as may be in the personal custody of such officer. Accounting officers may issue any or all such property to other officers or enlisted men of the Naval Militia under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall cause an inspection of the accounts and records of the accounting officers to be made by an officer of the Navy at least once each year.

When accounting officers are traveling in the performance of their official duties under orders issued by the Secretary of the Navy they shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary traveling expenses, the same to be made a charge against the appropriation "Arming and equipping Naval Militia."

That officers and enlisted men of the Naval Militia to whom property has been issued as herein provided for shall be responsible for the safe-keeping and return thereof. Stoppages may be made against the compensation payable to any officer or enlisted man of the Naval Militia to cover the cost of public property lost or destroyed by and chargeable to such officer or enlisted man.

That no part of the Naval Militia which is entitled to compensation under the provisions of this Act shall be disbanded without the consent of the President.

That to provide a force for use in any emergency, including that of actual or imminent war, requiring the use of naval forces in addition to those of the Regular Navy, of which emergency the President shall be, for the purposes of this Act, the sole judge, there is hereby created a force, to be known as the "National Naval Volunteers," into which the President alone is authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to at any time enroll, by commission, warrant, and enlistment, respectively, and without examination, such number of the officers and men of the various branches of the Naval Militia as he may decide to so enroll from among those of the Naval Militia who have theretofore conformed to the standard of professional and physical examination prescribed for such officers and men under section five of an Act entitled "An Act to promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia, and for other purposes," approved February sixteenth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and who may volunteer for such enrollment; and may also similarly enroll, immediately upon the occurrence of any such emergency (subject to their first or subsequently passing examinations satisfactory to him, or may, if he shall think best, enroll without any examination), such further number of the officers and men of the Naval Militia as may so volunteer from among those of the Naval Militia who have not theretofore conformed to said standards. Such officers and men, so enrolled by commission, warrant, or enlistment, shall be eligible and liable for call for immediate service in the event of any such emergency.

From general fund.  
*Ante*, p. 559.

Appointment of disbursing officers.

Accounting officers.  
Bond.

Issue of property by.

*Proviso*.  
Yearly inspection.

Travel expenses.

From general fund.  
*Ante*, p. 559.

Responsibility for property received.

Stoppages, if lost, etc.

Disbandment without President's consent, forbidden.

National Naval Volunteers.  
Created for emergency use.

Enrollment from Naval Militia.  
Without examination.

Qualifications.

Vol. 33, p. 284.

Subject to examination.

Liable for immediate service.

Draft authorized of those not volunteering.	That the President may also, in the event of such emergency, draft into the naval service of the United States and enroll as members of the said Volunteers as many officers and men of the Naval Militia as he may think best, and with or without examination, as he may decide, from among those of the Naval Militia who shall not theretofore have volunteered and been enrolled in said Volunteers: <i>Provided</i> , That no commissioned or warrant officer drafted or otherwise enrolled shall be compelled to serve in said Volunteers in a lower rank or grade than that which he held in the Naval Militia at the time of being drafted or otherwise enrolled: <i>Provided further</i> , That the President may commission, warrant, or rate in said Volunteers any person who shall be so enrolled as above.
<i>Provisos.</i> Rank and grade.	That when the National Naval Volunteers are ordered by the President into the active service they will, from the date such orders are issued until such time as they may be discharged from such service, be subject to the laws for the government of the Navy in so far as those laws may properly be applied to persons not in the regular permanent naval service.
Commissions, etc., authorized.	That all persons so enrolled shall be held to service in said Volunteers during the continuance of any such emergency and during the period of any existing or thereafter ensuing war, unless sooner relieved by order of the President or until reaching the age of sixty-two years for those in the naval branch and the age of sixty-four years for those in the Marine Corps branch, upon attaining which ages such persons, respectively, shall be relieved from such enrollment: <i>Provided</i> , That during the continuance of any such emergency or war any enrolled person who shall fail to obey the call to service of the President may be arrested and compelled to serve, and, in addition thereto, may be tried by court-martial as a deserter and punished as such in such manner as said court-martial may lawfully direct.
Subject to Navy laws, etc., while in service.	That any person so enrolled may tender his resignation to, or request his discharge from, the President, who may, in his discretion, accept such resignation or grant such discharge and disenroll such person, and any person so enrolled may be disenrolled by the President for any cause: <i>Provided</i> , That no person so enrolled shall be held against his will to such enrollment for a longer continuous period than three years, except during the pendency or duration of the emergency or of war hereinabove referred to. Any person enrolled may subsequently, upon his own application while so enrolled and if still a member of the Naval Militia, be reenrolled in any rank, grade, or rating for which he shall have been found qualified under the provisions of section five of an Act entitled "An Act to promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia, and for other purposes," approved February sixteenth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and for which he shall also have been duly commissioned, warranted, enlisted, or rated, as the case may be, in the Naval Militia.
Term of service.	That every person enrolled in said Volunteers shall, from the date of the call of the President, and during the continuance of his active service under said call, stand relieved from all duty as a member of the Naval Militia, and shall, during said period, have in said Volunteers all the authority and obligations of a person of similar rank, grade, or rate in the United States Navy or Marine Corps, shall be governed by the laws and regulations for the government of the Navy, and shall, during his time of active service, be entitled to the same pay and allowances as are, or may be hereafter, provided by law for a person of similar rank, grade, or rate in the United States Navy and Marine Corps, respectively.
Age limit.	That the members of the said Volunteers may be ordered to duty with the Navy or separately, and either within or without the territorial limits of the United States, and when so serving shall
<i>Proviso.</i> Punishment for failure to obey call.	
Resignations, etc.	
<i>Proviso.</i> Service period.	
Reenrollment at qualified Naval Militia rating.	
Vol. 38, p. 284.	
Volunteers relieved from Naval Militia duty.	
Subject to Navy laws, etc.	
Regular pay, etc.	
Service with Navy or Marine Corps.	

rank with but after those of corresponding rank, grades, or rates in the United States Navy or Marine Corps, except that for the purpose of determining who shall exercise command over a combined force, composed of vessels commanded by officers of said Volunteers, and of vessels commanded by officers of the United States Navy, acting in conjunction, and for the purpose of determining who shall exercise command on shore over a combined force composed of military units commanded by officers of said Volunteers and officers of the United States Navy or Marine Corps, acting in conjunction, all officers of said Volunteers of or above the rank of lieutenant commander (naval branch) or major (Marine Corps branch) will be regarded as junior to lieutenant commanders of the Navy and majors of the United States Marine Corps, respectively, and provided that as between themselves officers of the said Volunteers shall take rank and precedence as of the dates of the commissions in the Naval Militia under which enrolled in said Volunteers.

That when serving under the call of the President, officers of said Volunteers may serve on courts-martial for the trial of officers and men of the United States naval or Naval Militia service, or of said Volunteers, but in the cases of courts-martial convened for the trial of officers or enlisted men of the United States Navy or Marine Corps, the majority of the members shall be officers of the regular naval service, and officers and enlisted men of the said Volunteers may be tried by courts-martial, the members of which are members of the regular naval service, or of said Volunteers, or any or all of the same.

That when any officer or enlisted man of the said Volunteers is disabled by reason of wounds or disabilities received in the active service of the United States, when called to duty under the provisions of this Act, he shall be entitled to all the benefits of the pension laws existing at the time of his service for the benefit of members of the United States Navy or Marine Corps, respectively, and in case such officer or enlisted man dies in the active service of the United States, or in returning to his place of residence after being relieved from such active service, or at any time in consequence of wounds or disabilities received in such active service, his widow and children, or previously designated dependent relative, if any, shall be entitled to all the benefits of such pension laws.

That the President may relieve any and all persons in the National Naval Volunteers from active service when their services are no longer needed.

That no distinction shall be made between the regular naval service and the National Naval Volunteers when in active service under the call of the President, in respect to promotions or rewards for valorous conduct, or to the conferring upon officers or enlisted men of brevet rank, medals of honor, or other rewards for distinguished conduct.

That the Naval Militia shall consist of the regularly enlisted militia between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, organized as prescribed for the Naval Militia by law, and commissioned officers between the ages of twenty-one and sixty-two years (naval branch), and twenty-one and sixty-four years (Marine Corps branch): *Provided, however,* That enlisted men may continue in service after the age of forty-five years, and until the age of sixty-two years (naval branch), or sixty-four years (Marine Corps branch), provided the service is continuous.

That hereafter the period of enlistment in the Naval Militia shall be three years. An enlisted man who has served honorably for the full term of his enlistment may reenlist for a term of one, two, or three years, as he may elect. When a man reenlists within thirty days from the date of the expiration of his prior enlistment his term of service shall be considered as continuous, and shall be so dated.

Command of combined forces.  
Volunteer officers.

Rank and precedence with Navy and Marine Corps.

Among themselves.

Service of officers on courts-martial.

Pension laws applicable.

Termination of active service.

Recognition of distinguished conduct, etc.

Naval Militia.  
Composition.  
Age limit, officers.  
*Ante*, p. 579.

*Proviso.*  
Continued service of enlisted men.

Enlistment period.  
Reenlistments.

Courts-martial. Constitution of.	That courts-martial in the Naval Militia of the several States and Territories and in the District of Columbia shall, except when the Naval Militia shall have been called into the service of the United States, consist of general courts-martial, summary courts-martial, and deck courts.
General.	That general courts-martial shall consist of not less than three nor more than thirteen officers, and may be convened by order of the governor of a State or Territory, or the commanding general of the District of Columbia Militia.
Summary.	That summary courts-martial may be ordered by the governor of a State, or Territory or by the commanding general of the District of Columbia Militia, or by the commanding officer of a Naval Militia battalion or brigade.
Deck courts.	That deck courts may be ordered by the commanding officer of a Naval Militia battalion or brigade, or by a Naval Militia officer in command of Naval Militia forces on shore or on any vessel loaned to a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or on any vessel on which said forces may be serving.
Powers, procedure, etc., to conform with, Navy.	That the above courts-martial and deck courts herein provided for shall be constituted and have cognizance of the same subjects and possess like powers, except as to punishments, as similar courts provided for in the Navy of the United States, and the proceedings of courts-martial of the Naval Militia shall follow the forms and modes of procedure prescribed for such courts in the Navy of the United States.
Place of meeting.	That every precept or order for the convening of any such court may authorize said court to sit at any place or places within the territorial limits of the State, Territory, or District where such Naval Militia may be located, or organized, as the convening authority may designate, and may further provide that any such court may be convened and sit on board any such naval or other vessel, wherever the same may from time to time happen to be, or at such place or places ashore, outside the territorial limits referred to above, as, in the judgment of the said convening authority, may be convenient or desirable for the purposes of such courts-martial.
Powers. General.	That general courts-martial shall have power to impose fines not exceeding \$200, to sentence to forfeiture of pay and allowances, to a reprimand, to dismissal or dishonorable discharge from the service, to reduction in rank or rating; or any two or more of such punishments may be combined in the sentences imposed by such courts.
Summary.	That summary courts-martial shall have the same powers of punishment as general courts-martial, except that fines imposed by summary courts-martial shall not exceed \$100.
Deck courts.	That deck courts may impose fines not exceeding \$50 for any single offense, may sentence enlisted men to reduction in rank or rating, to forfeiture of pay and allowances, to a reprimand, to discharge with other than dishonorable discharge, or to a fine in addition to any one of the other sentences specified.
Confinement in lieu of fines.	That all courts-martial of the Naval Militia, including deck courts, shall have the power to sentence to confinement in lieu of fines authorized to be imposed: <i>Provided</i> , That such sentences shall not exceed one day for each dollar of fine authorized.
Proviso. Limit.	
Approval of dismissal.	That no sentence of dismissal or dishonorable discharge from the Naval Militia shall, except when the Naval Militia shall have been called into the service of the United States, be executed without the approval of the governor of the State or Territory or the commanding general of the District of Columbia Militia.
Power for arrests, etc.	That presidents of general courts-martial, senior members of summary courts-martial, and deck-court officers of the Naval Militia shall have the power to issue warrants to arrest accused persons and to bring them before the court for trial whenever such persons

have disobeyed an order in writing from the convening authority to appear before such court, a copy of the charge or charges having been delivered to the accused with such order, and to issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum, and to enforce by attachment attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers, and to sentence for a refusal to be sworn or to answer, all as authorized for similar proceedings for courts-martial in the Navy of the United States.

That all processes and sentences of said courts-martial shall be executed by such civil or other officers as may be prescribed by the laws of the several States and Territories, except as hereinafter alternatively provided, and in any State where no provisions have been made for such action and in the Territories and the District of Columbia the same shall be executed by a United States marshal, or by his duly appointed deputy, and it shall further be the duty in any case of any United States marshal, when so required by the convening authority of any such court-martial, to execute all such processes and sentences and make return thereof to the officer issuing or imposing the same.

Execution of process, etc.

That the Naval Militia shall be subject to the system of discipline prescribed for the United States Navy and Marine Corps, and the commanding officer of a Naval Militia battalion or brigade, and the Naval Militia officer in command of Naval Militia forces on shore or on any vessel of the Navy loaned to the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, or on any vessel on which such forces are training, shall have the power, without trial by courts-martial, to impose upon members of the Naval Militia the punishments which the commanding officer of a vessel of the Navy is authorized by law to impose.

Subject to Navy or Marine Corps discipline.

Minor punishments by commanding officer.

That the amount of any fine imposed under sentence of the courts heretofore named on any member of the Naval Militia may be collected from him, or may be deducted from any amount due said member as accrued pay or retainer pay under the provisions of this Act, or otherwise.

Collection of fines.

That all fines assessed under the provisions of this Act and collected or withheld shall be paid to the commanding officer of the Naval Militia brigade, battalion, or separate unassigned unit of which the person against whom such fine shall have been assessed is a member, to be used by said commanding officer to replace lost or damaged property or for such other purposes of his Naval Militia organization as he may decide, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. Upon the receipt of a certificate from the authority convening the court as to any fine assessed by it, any United States disbursing officer concerned shall pay over any funds due the said member not exceeding the amount of such fine to said commanding officer upon the sole receipt of said commanding officer.

Disposal of fines.

That courts of inquiry in the Naval Militia shall be instituted, constituted, and conducted in the same manner and shall have like powers and duties as similar courts in the Navy of the United States, except that in the Naval Militia courts of inquiry shall be ordered by the governor of the State or Territory, the commanding general of the District of Columbia Militia, or the commanding officer of a Naval Militia brigade or battalion.

Courts of inquiry. Institution, etc., of.

That officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, be elected or appointed and commissioned as officers of the Naval Militia without prejudice to their position or status in the regular service: *Provided*, That such officers so commissioned shall, when directed by the Secretary of the Navy, tender their resignations of such State com-

Navy and Marine Corps officers may be commissioned in Militia.

Proviso. Resignation.

- Authority of Secretary of the Navy. missions: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall limit the authority of the Secretary of the Navy over such officers so commissioned.
- Duties of line officers. That line officers of the Naval Militia may be for line duties only, for engineering duties only, or for aeronautic duties only.
- Instruction at Navy or Marine Corps service schools. That, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, the Secretary of the Navy may, upon the recommendation of the governor of any State or Territory, or the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, authorize a limited number of selected officers or enlisted men of the Naval Militia to attend and pursue a regular course of study at any Navy or Marine Corps service school of the United States, except the United States Naval Academy; or to be attached to any Navy or Marine Corps command for routine practical instruction; and such officer or enlisted man shall receive, out of any Naval Militia allotment of funds available for the purpose, the same travel allowances and quarters, or commutation of quarters, and the same pay, allowances, and subsistence to which an officer or enlisted man of the naval service would be entitled for attending such school, college, or practical course of instruction under orders from proper naval authority, while in actual attendance at such school, college, or practical course of instruction: *Provided*, That in no case shall the pay and allowances authorized by this section exceed those of a lieutenant in the Navy.
- Travel, etc., allowances. That the Secretary of the Navy shall cause to be estimated annually the amount necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act, and no money shall be expended under said provisions, except as shall, from time to time, be appropriated for carrying them out.
- Proviso.*  
Pay limit. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to sell at cost and issue lubricating oil and gasoline to vessels of the Volunteer Patrol Squadrons duly enrolled in the several naval districts; and that during maneuvers or practice drills when any of the vessels of said Patrol Boat Squadrons shall be acting singly or as squadrons under the direct command or control of an officer or officers of the United States Navy, gasoline fuel shall be supplied to them free of charge.
- Annual estimates to be made.
- Volunteer Patrol Squadrons.  
Oil and gasoline issued to,  
*Post*, p. 1172.
- Coast Guard. COAST GUARD.
- Personnel subject to Navy laws, etc., when operating therewith.  
Vol. 38, p. 800.  
*Provisos.*  
Punishment for offenses. Whenever, in time of war, the Coast Guard operates as a part of the Navy in accordance with law, the personnel of that service shall be subject to the laws prescribed for the government of the Navy: *Provided*, That in the initiation, prosecution, and completion of disciplinary action, including remission and mitigation of punishments for any offense committed by any officer or enlisted man of the Coast Guard, the jurisdiction shall hereafter depend upon and be in accordance with the laws and regulations of the department having jurisdiction of the person of such offender at the various stages of such action: *Provided further*, That any punishment imposed and executed in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not exceed that to which the offender was liable at the time of the commission of his offense.
- Limitation. Hereafter whenever, in accordance with law, the expenses of the Coast Guard are paid by the Navy Department, any naval appropriations from which payments are so made shall be reimbursed from available appropriations made by Congress for the expenses of the Coast Guard.
- Reimbursement of expenses.
- Precedence of officers. Whenever the personnel of the Coast Guard, or any part thereof, is operating with the personnel of the Navy in accordance with law, precedence between commissioned officers of corresponding grades in the two services shall be determined by the date of commissions in those grades.

Any commissioned or warrant officer, petty officer, or other enlisted man in the Coast Guard may be assigned to any duty which may be necessary for the proper conduct of the Coast Guard; and the Secretary of the Treasury in time of peace and the Secretary of the Navy in time of war may, in his discretion, man any Coast Guard station during the entire year, or any portion thereof, maintain any house of refuge as a Coast Guard station, and change, establish, and fix the limits of Coast Guard districts and divisions.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to construct and equip two steam Coast Guard cutters for service on the Pacific coast and in Alaskan waters, at a total cost not to exceed the sum of \$700,000; one steam Coast Guard cutter for service as an anchorage patrol boat in New York Harbor, at a cost not to exceed the sum of \$125,000, such vessel to be especially constructed for ice breaking; to purchase or construct and equip two or more cutters for service in harbors and shoal waters, at a total cost not to exceed \$50,000; to purchase or construct and equip three light-draft river steamboats, including lifeboats and such other life-saving appliances and equipment as may be necessary, to be used in rescuing lives and property and in distributing food and clothing to marooned people during flood times on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and their tributaries, for patrolling said waters for the enforcement of navigation and motor-boat laws, and for rendering aid to vessels in distress, at a total cost not to exceed \$240,000. On account of Coast Guard vessels herein authorized, to be available until expended, \$400,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to build the vessels herein authorized, or any Coast Guard vessels hereafter authorized, at such navy yards as the Secretary of the Navy may designate.

That for the purpose of saving life and property along the coasts of the United States and at sea contiguous thereto, and to assist in the national defense, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to establish, equip, and maintain aviation stations, not exceeding ten in number, at such points on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Great Lakes as he may deem advisable, and to detail for aviation duty in connection therewith officers and enlisted men of the United States Coast Guard. At one of these stations there may be instituted a school for the purpose of special instruction in aeronautics, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to employ one expert instructor in aeronautics, at a salary of \$4,000 per annum, and one assistant instructor, also skilled in aeronautics, at a salary of \$3,000 per annum.

At the request of the Secretary of the Treasury the Secretaries of War and Navy are authorized to receive officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard for instruction in aviation at any aviation school maintained by the Army and Navy, and such officers and enlisted men shall be subject to the regulations governing such schools.

Hereafter officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard, when detailed for aviation duty, shall receive the same percentages of increases in pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law for officers and men of the Navy detailed for aviation duty: *Provided*, That no more than a yearly average of fifteen commissioned officers and a total of forty warrant officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard detailed for duty involving actual flying in aircraft shall receive any increase in pay or allowances by reason of such detail or duty: *Provided further*, That the number of third lieutenants and third lieutenants of engineers now authorized by law for the Coast Guard is hereby increased ten and five, respectively, and such portion of the Act approved August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve, which provides that no additional appoint-

Assignments of personnel to duty.

Maintenance of stations.

Construction of cutters authorized.  
*Post*, p. 1185.

For river flood service, etc.

Appropriation.

*Proviso*.  
Building at navy yards.

Aviation stations.  
Establishment and equipment of coast, authorized.

Details to.

Aeronautic school.

Instruction at Army and Navy aviation schools.

Increased pay, etc., for aviation duty.

*Provisos*.  
Number to be detailed.

Increase in third lieutenants.

Restriction repealed.  
Vol. 37, p. 429.

ments as cadets or cadet engineers shall be made in the Revenue-Cutter Service unless hereafter authorized by Congress is hereby revoked.

## Lighthouse Service.

## LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

Transfer of vessels, etc., to Army or Navy in emergencies.

The President is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment a sufficient national emergency exists, to transfer to the service and jurisdiction of the Navy Department, or of the War Department, such vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel of the Lighthouse Service as he may deem to the best interest of the country, and after such transfer all expenses connected therewith shall be defrayed out of the appropriations for the department to which transfer is made:

*Provisos.*  
Return on termination.

*Provided,* That such vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel shall be returned to the Lighthouse Service when such national emergency ceases in the opinion of the President, and nothing in this Act shall be construed as transferring the Lighthouse Service or any of its functions from the Department of Commerce except in time of national emergency and to the extent herein provided: *Provided further,* That any of the personnel of the Lighthouse Service who may be transferred as herein provided shall, while under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department or War Department, be subject to the laws, regulations, and orders for the government of the Navy or Army, as the case may be, in so far as the same may be applicable to persons whose retention permanently in the military service of the United States is not contemplated by law.

Personnel subject to Army or Navy rules during transfer.

Preparation of regulations, etc., for cooperation.

The Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of Commerce shall jointly prescribe regulations governing the duties to be performed by the Lighthouse Service in time of war, and for the cooperation of that service with the Navy and War Departments in time of peace in preparation for its duties in war, and this may include arrangements for a direct line of communication between the officers or bureaus of the Navy and War Departments and the Bureau of Lighthouses to provide for immediate action on all communications from these departments.

Retired officers restored to active list:

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint the following-named officers now on the retired list of the United States Navy to the grade and rank on the active list of the United States Navy, as hereinafter provided:

Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder.

Templin Morris Potts.

John Henry Gibbons.

Frank Kinsey Hill.

Armistead Rust.

John Gardner Quinby.

John Morris Ellicott.

Frank W. Kellogg.

Allen M. Cook.

Emmet R. Pollock.

Washington Irving Chambers.

Commodore Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, retired, to be a rear admiral on the active list, to take rank next after Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, United States Navy; Captain Templin Morris Potts, retired, to be a rear admiral on the active list, to take rank next after Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, United States Navy; Captain John Henry Gibbons, retired, to be a captain on the active list, to take rank next after Captain Frank M. Bennett, United States Navy; Captain Frank Kinsey Hill, retired, to be a captain on the active list, to take rank next after Captain Clarence S. Williams, United States Navy; Captain Armistead Rust, retired, to be a captain on the active list, to take rank next after Captain Robert L. Russell, United States Navy; Captain John Gardner Quinby, retired, to be a rear admiral on the active list, to take rank next after Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rodgers, United States Navy; Captain John Morris Ellicott, retired, to be a captain on the active list, to take rank next after Captain Robert B. Higgins, United States Navy; Captain Frank W. Kellogg, retired, to be a captain on the active list to take rank next after Captain Thomas Snowden, United States Navy; Commander Allen M. Cook, retired, to be a commander on the active list and to take rank next after Commander John R. Brady, United States Navy; Commander Emmet R. Pollock, retired, to be a commander on the active list, to take rank next after Commander Andre Morton Procter, United States Navy; Captain Washington Irving Chambers, retired,

to be a rear admiral on the active list, to take rank next after Rear Admiral Walter McLean, United States Navy; Commander George N. Hayward, retired, to be a captain on the active list to take rank next after Captain Lloyd H. Chandler, United States Navy: *Provided*, That the aforesaid officers shall establish to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, by the usual examination prescribed by law, their physical, mental, moral, and professional fitness to perform the duties of the grade on the active list to which they are hereby restored: *Provided further*, That the aforesaid officers shall be carried as additional numbers in the grade to which they may be appointed under this Act, or at any time thereafter promoted: *Provided further*, That the aforesaid officers shall not by the passage of this Act be entitled to back pay or allowances of any kind.

PROVISIONS, NAVY: For provisions and commuted rations for the seamen and marines, which commuted rations may be paid to caterers of messes, in case of death or desertion, upon orders of the commanding officers, commuted rations for officers on sea duty (other than commissioned officers of the line, Medical and Pay Corps, chaplains, chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters, chief machinists, chief pay clerks, and chief sailmakers) and midshipmen, and commuted rations stopped on account of sick in hospital and credited at the rate of 50 cents per ration to the naval hospital fund; subsistence of officers and men unavoidably detained or absent from vessels to which attached under orders (during which subsistence rations to be stopped on board ship and no credit for commutation therefor to be given); and for subsistence of female nurses, and Navy and Marine Corps general courts-martial prisoners undergoing imprisonment with sentences of dishonorable discharge from the service at the expiration of such confinement: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to commute rations for such general courts-martial prisoners in such amounts as seem to him proper, which may vary in accordance with the location of the naval prison, but which shall in no case exceed 30 cents per diem for each ration so commuted; and for the purchase of United States Army emergency rations as required; in all, \$9,820,900.25, to be available until the close of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen.

For the purchase of necessary additional land, cattle, and work animals, machinery and implements, erection of new buildings, repairs and alterations of buildings now on the farm for clearing and improving the land and for all other purposes necessary for the complete installation of the Naval Academy dairy and farm, located at Gambrills, Maryland, \$100,000: *Provided*, That the cost of said land shall not exceed \$15,000: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated for this purpose shall be treated as an advance to the midshipmen's store fund at the Naval Academy, to be ultimately returned to the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures hereunder shall be reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts to the Secretary of the Navy in the same manner as now prescribed by law for the midshipmen's store fund.

MAINTENANCE, BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS: For fuel; the removal and transportation of ashes and garbage from ships of war; books, blanks, and stationery, including stationery for commanding and navigating officers of ships, chaplains on shore and afloat, and for the use of courts-martial on board ship; purchase, repair, and exchange of typewriters for ships; packing boxes and materials; interior fittings for general storehouses, pay offices, and accounting offices in navy yards; expenses of disbursing officers; coffee mills and repairs thereto; expenses of naval clothing factory and machinery for the same; laboratory equipment; purchase of articles of equipage at home and abroad under the cognizance of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and for the payment of labor in equipping vessels

George N. Hayward.

Provisos.  
Examinations re-  
quired.To be additional  
numbers.

No back pay, etc.

Provisions.

Provisos.  
Commutation of ra-  
tions to prisoners.Army emergency ra-  
tions.Naval Academy  
dairy farm.  
Installation, etc.Provisos.  
Limit of cost.Advance to store  
fund.

Report, etc.

Maintenance.

Equipment supplies.

	therewith, and the manufacture of such articles in the several navy yards; musical instruments and music; mess outfits; soap on board naval vessels; athletic outfits; tolls, ferriages, yeomen's stores, safes, and other incidental expenses; labor in general storehouses, paymasters' offices, and accounting offices in navy yards and naval stations, including naval stations maintained in island possessions under the control of the United States, and expenses in handling stores purchased and manufactured under "General account of advances"; and reimbursement to appropriations of the Department of Agriculture of cost of inspection of meats and meat food products for the Navy Department: <i>Provided</i> , That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for chemists and for clerical, inspection, storeman, store laborer, and messenger service in the general storehouses, paymasters' offices, and accounting offices of the navy yards and naval stations and disbursing offices for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, shall not exceed \$1,183,000; in all, \$2,623,640.
Food inspection.	
<i>Proviso.</i> Clerical, etc., services.	
Freight, Department and bureaus.	<b>FREIGHT, BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS:</b> All freight and express charges pertaining to the Navy Department and its bureaus, except the transportation of coal for the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$725,000.
Interstate commerce. Military transportation in time of war. Vol. 34, p. 587, amended.	Section six of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate commerce," approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as amended March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six, which reads:
Former provision.	"That in time of war or threatened war preference and precedence shall, upon demand of the President of the United States, be given over all other traffic for the transportation of troops and material of war, and carriers shall adopt every means within their control to facilitate and expedite the military traffic,"
Preference to be given troops, etc.	be amended to read as follows: "That in time of war or threatened war preference and precedence shall, upon demand of the President of the United States, be given over all other traffic for the transportation of troops and material of war, and carriers shall adopt every means within their control to facilitate and expedite the military traffic. And in time of peace shipments consigned to agents of the United States for its use shall be delivered by the carriers as promptly as possible and without regard to any embargo that may have been declared, and no such embargo shall apply to shipments so consigned."
Prompt delivery in time of peace.	
Embargoes prohibited.	
Fuel and transportation.	<b>FUEL AND TRANSPORTATION:</b> Coal and other fuel for steamers' and ships' use, including expenses of transportation, storage, and handling the same; maintenance and general operation of machinery of naval coaling depots and coaling plants; water for all purposes on board naval vessels; and ice for the cooling of water, including the expense of transportation and storage of both, \$5,000,000.
Bureau of Construction and Repair.	<b>BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.</b>
Construction and repair of vessels.	<b>CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF VESSELS:</b> For preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase of materials and stores of all kinds; steam steerers, pneumatic steerers, steam capstans, steam windlasses, and all other auxiliaries; labor in navy yards and on foreign stations; purchase of machinery and tools for use in shops; carrying on work of experimental model tank and wind tunnel; designing naval vessels; construction and repair of yard craft, lighters, and barges; wear, tear, and repair of vessels afloat; general care, increase, and protection of the Navy in the line of construction and repair; incidental expenses for vessels and navy yards, inspectors' offices, such as photographing, books, professional magazines, plans, stationery, and instruments for drafting room,

and for pay of classified force under the bureau; for hemp, wire, iron, and other materials for the manufacture of cordage, anchors, cables, galleys, and chains; specifications for purchase thereof shall be so prepared as shall give fair and free competition; canvas for the manufacture of sails, awnings, hammocks, and other work; interior appliances and tools for manufacturing purposes in navy yards and naval stations; and for the purchase of all other articles of equipage at home and abroad; and for the payment of labor in equipping vessels therewith and manufacture of such articles in the several navy yards; naval signals and apparatus, other than electric, namely, signals, lights, lanterns, rockets, running lights, lanterns, and lamps and their appendages for general use on board ship for illuminating purposes, and oil and candles used in connection therewith; bunting and other materials for making and repairing flags of all kinds; for all permanent galley fittings and equipage; rugs, carpets, curtains, and hangings on board naval vessels, installing gun foundations on Panama Canal colliers Ulysses and Achilles, \$10,071,069.16: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be applied to the repair of any wooden ship when the estimated cost of such repairs, to be appraised by a competent board of naval officers, shall exceed ten per centum of the estimated cost, appraised in like manner, of a new ship of the same size and like material: *Provided further*, That no part of this sum shall be applied to the repair of any other ship when the estimated cost of such repairs, to be appraised by a competent board of naval officers, shall exceed twenty per centum of the estimated cost, appraised in like manner, of a new ship of the same size and like material: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall deprive the Secretary of the Navy of the authority to order repairs of ships damaged in foreign waters or on the high seas, so far as may be necessary to bring them home. And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to make expenditures from appropriate funds under the various bureaus for repairs and changes on the vessels herein named, in an amount not to exceed the sum specified for each vessel, respectively, as follows: North Dakota, \$730,000; Georgia, \$525,000; Virginia, \$525,000; Salem, \$430,000; Cincinnati, \$285,000; Saratoga, \$335,000; Henley, \$150,000; Mayrant, \$150,000; F-1, \$205,000; F-2, \$205,000; F-3, \$205,000; Pontiac, \$20,000; Constitution, \$150,000; in all, \$3,915,000: *Provided further*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for clerical, drafting, inspection, watchmen (ship keepers), and messenger service in navy yards, naval stations, and officers of superintending naval constructors for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, shall not exceed \$1,300,000.

The statutory limit of \$200,000 for repairs and changes to capital ships of the Navy, as provided in the Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, approved March second, nineteen hundred and seven, is hereby changed to \$300,000.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to sell any or all of the auxiliary ships of the Navy classified as colliers, transports, tenders, supply ships, special types, and hospital ships, which are eighteen years and over in age, which he deems unsuited to present needs of the Navy and which can be disposed of at an advantageous price, which shall not be less than fifty per centum of their original cost, the money obtained from such sale to be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

IMPROVEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION PLANTS: For repairs and improvement of machinery and implements at plant at navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, \$10,000.

Equipment supplies.

Colliers "Ulysses" and "Achilles."

*Proviso.*  
Repairs.  
Wooden ships.

Other ships.

In foreign waters, etc.

Specified vessels.

Clerical, etc., services.

Limit of repairs to capital ships increased.  
Vol. 34, p. 1195, amended.Naval auxiliaries.  
Sale of unseaworthy.

Construction plants

For repairs and improvement of machinery and implements at plant at navy yard, Boston, Massachusetts, \$25,000.

For repairs and improvement of machinery and implements at plant at navy yard, New York, New York, \$35,000.

For repairs and improvement of machinery and implements at plant at navy yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, \$25,000.

For repairs and improvement of machinery and implements at plant at navy yard, Norfolk, Virginia, \$35,000.

For repairs and improvement of machinery and implements at plant at navy yard, Charleston, South Carolina, \$10,000.

For repairs and improvement of machinery and implements at plant at navy yard, Mare Island, California, \$35,000.

For repairs and improvement of machinery and implements at plant at navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington, \$25,000.

Bureau of Steam Engineering.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Engineering repairs, machinery, etc.

ENGINEERING: For repairs, preservation, and renewal of machinery, auxiliary machinery, and boilers of naval vessels, yard craft, and ships' boats, distilling and refrigerating apparatus; repairs, preservation, and renewal of electric interior and exterior signal communications and all electrical appliances of whatsoever nature on board naval vessels, except range finders, battle order and range transmitters and indicators, and motors and their controlling apparatus used to operate machinery belonging to other bureaus; maintenance and operation of coast signal service, including expenses of office of superintendent of radio service and the purchase of land as necessary

Equipment supplies.

for sites for radio shore stations; equipage, supplies, and materials under the cognizance of the bureau required for the maintenance and operation of naval vessels, yard craft, and ships' boats; purchase, installation, repair, and preservation of machinery, tools, and appliances in navy yards and stations; pay of classified force under the bureau; incidental expenses for naval vessels, navy yards and stations, inspectors' offices, the engineering experiment station, such as

Radiotelegraphic work.

photographing, technical books, and periodicals, stationery, and instruments; instruments and apparatus, supplies, and technical books and periodicals necessary to carry on experimental and research work in radiotelegraphy at the naval radio laboratory: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for clerical, drafting, inspection, and messenger service in navy yards, naval stations, and offices of United States inspectors of machinery and engineering material for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, shall not exceed \$801,876.28: *Provided further*, That the sum to be paid

*Provisos.*  
Clerical, etc., services.

out of this appropriation for the purchase of land for sites for radio shore stations shall not exceed \$10,000: *Provided further*, That such land of the United States under the control of a particular department or other branch of the Government that has been or may hereafter be mutually selected as a site for a naval radio station may, by direction of the President, be transferred to and placed under the control and jurisdiction of the Navy Department for use as a naval radio station or other naval purposes: *Provided further*, That the total expenditures under this appropriation at the naval radio

Radio shore station sites.

Transfer of lands from other departments.

laboratory shall not exceed \$5,000: *Provided further*, That so much of the foregoing and of current appropriations as may be necessary may be used to complete the construction of the machinery of the

Radio laboratory.

Machinery for "Maumee."

fuel ship Maumee: *Provided further*, That an expenditure under this appropriation of not exceeding \$10,000 for the purchase and construction of antennæ and supports for the State, War, and Navy Department Buildings for the use of the naval radio service is hereby authorized; in all, engineering, \$9,056,376.28: *Provided further*,

Radio aeriads, State, etc., Department Building.

That an expenditure under this appropriation of not exceeding \$4,500 is authorized for the installation of a pneumatic tube between the communication office in the State, War, and Navy Building, and the branch communication office in the Navy annex.

Pneumatic tube from Department to Navy Annex.

High-power radio stations: For the completion of high-power radio stations (cost not to exceed \$1,500,000), to be located as follows: One in the Isthmian Canal Zone, one on the California coast, one in the Hawaiian Islands, one in American Samoa, one on the island of Guam, and one in the Philippine Islands, \$300,000, to be available until expended.

High-power radio stations. Completion.

For the construction of propelling engines for the North Dakota, Salem, Mayrant, and Henley, to be available until expended, \$1,000,000.

Engines for specified vessels.

Engineering experiment station, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland—Experimental and research work: For original investigation and extended experimentation of naval appliances; and for the purchase of such machines and auxiliaries considered applicable for test and use in the naval service, and for maintenance of buildings and grounds, \$85,000.

Engineering experiment station. Experimental, etc., work.

Equipment of building: For extension of steam, air, and water lines, and electric circuits; for foundations for machinery; for purchase and installation of additional testing instruments and apparatus, \$20,000.

Equipping building.

MACHINERY PLANTS: For repairs and improvements of machinery plants at navy yards at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, \$25,000; Boston, Massachusetts, \$35,000; New York, New York, \$25,000; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, \$25,000; Norfolk, Virginia, \$25,000; Charleston, South Carolina, \$20,000; Mare Island, California, \$25,000; and Puget Sound, Washington, \$20,000; in all, \$200,000.

Machinery plants.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Naval Academy.

PAY OF PROFESSORS AND OTHERS, NAVAL ACADEMY: Pay of professors and instructors, \$175,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to employ at the Naval Academy such number of professors and instructors, including one professor as librarian, as, in his opinion, may be necessary for the proper instruction of the midshipmen; and that professors and instructors so employed shall receive such compensation for their services as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy: *Provided further*, That the total amount so paid shall not exceed \$175,000 annually: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall report to Congress each year the number of professors and instructors so employed and the amount of compensation prescribed for each.

Pay of professors, etc. *Provisos.* Employment of professors, etc., authorized.

Total pay limited.

Annual report.

No part of any sum in this Act appropriated shall be expended in the pay or allowances of any commissioned officer of the Navy detailed for duty as an instructor at the United States Naval Academy to perform duties which were performed by civilian instructors on January first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

No pay to officers performing duty of civilians.

One swordmaster, \$1,600; one assistant, \$1,200; and two assistants, at \$1,000 each; two instructors in physical training, at \$1,500 each; and one assistant instructor in physical training, at \$1,000; and one instructor in gymnastics, \$1,200; one assistant librarian, \$2,160; one cataloguer, \$1,200; and two shelf assistants, at \$900 each; one secretary of the Naval Academy, \$2,400; two clerks, at \$1,500 each; four clerks, at \$1,200 each; four clerks, at \$1,000 each; four clerks, at \$900 each; four clerks, at \$840 each; one stenographer at \$840; one draftsman, \$1,200; one surveyor, \$1,200; services of organist at chapel, \$300; one captain of the watch, \$1,100; one second captain of the watch, \$1,000; twenty-two watchmen, at \$900 each; three telephone switchboard operators, at \$600 each; one

Instructors, etc.

	attendant at \$300. In all, pay of professors and others, Naval Academy, \$238,860.
Department of ordnance and gunnery.	DEPARTMENT OF ORDNANCE AND GUNNERY: One leading ordnanceman, \$960; one ordnanceman at \$750; one at \$660; one at \$540; two ordnance helpers, at \$480 each; and one writer, \$600; in all, \$4,470.
Departments of electrical engineering and physics.	DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND PHYSICS: One electrical machinist, at \$1,180; one electrical machinist, at \$1,180; two mechanics, at \$1,180 each; in all, \$4,720.
Department of seamanship.	DEPARTMENT OF SEAMANSHIP: One clerk at \$840; one cockswain, \$480; three seamen, at \$420 each; in all, \$2,580.
Department of marine engineering and naval construction.	DEPARTMENT OF MARINE ENGINEERING AND NAVAL CONSTRUCTION: One master machinist, \$1,900, and one assistant, \$1,300; one pattern maker, \$1,300; one boiler maker, one blacksmith, three machinists, one molder and one coppersmith, at \$1,180 each; one instructor in mechanical drawing, \$2,000; machinists and other employees, \$7,731.92; in all, \$22,491.92.
Commissary department.	COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT: One chief cook, \$1,200; six cooks, at \$600 each, and ten assistants, at \$360 each; one steward, \$1,200, and one assistant, \$1,080; one head waiter, \$840, and two assistants, at \$480 each; four pantry men, at \$420 each; one chief baker, at \$1,200; five bakers, \$600 each; two assistants, at \$540 each, and three assistants, \$480; four baker helpers, at \$300 each; fifty waiters, at \$20 per month each, and fifty waiters, at \$16 per month each, \$21,600; one messenger to the superintendent, \$600; twenty-nine attendants, at \$400 each, \$11,600; three coffeemen, at \$300 each; three dish pantrymen, at \$300 each; three firemen, at \$300 each; two utility men, at \$300 each; one lineman, at \$300; two seamstresses, at \$420 each; three clerks, at \$360 each; in all, \$61,400. In all, civil establishment, \$334,521.92.
Contingent expenses.	CURRENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, NAVAL ACADEMY: Text and reference books for use of instructors; stationery, blank books and forms, models, maps, and periodicals; apparatus and materials for instruction in physical training and athletics; expenses of lectures and entertainments not exceeding \$1,000, including pay and expenses of lecturer; chemicals, philosophical apparatus and instruments, stores, machinery, tools, fittings, apparatus, and materials for instruction purposes, \$29,585.
Library.	Purchase, binding, and repair of books for the library (to be purchased in the open market on the written order of the superintendent), \$2,500.
Board of Visitors. Composition of, changed.	From and after the passage of this Act there shall be appointed every year, in the following manner, a Board of Visitors, to visit the academy, the date of the annual visit of the board aforesaid to be fixed by the Secretary of the Navy: Seven persons shall be appointed by the President and four Senators and five Members of the House of Representatives shall be designated as visitors by the Vice President or President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, in the month of January of each year. The chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate and chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives shall be ex officio members of said board.
Appointments. Vol. 37, P. 907, amended.	
Per diem, etc., allowed.	Each member of said board shall receive while engaged upon duties as a member of the board not to exceed \$5 a day and actual expenses of travel by the shortest mail routes.
Expenses.	For expenses of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, \$3,000.
Superintendent.	For contingencies for the superintendent of the academy, to be expended in his discretion, \$2,500. In all, current and miscellaneous expenses, \$37,585.

**MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS, NAVAL ACADEMY:** For general maintenance and repairs at the Naval Academy, namely: For necessary repairs of public buildings, wharves, and walls inclosing the grounds of the Naval Academy, improvements, repairs, and fixtures; for books, periodicals, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire engines; fire apparatus and plants; machinery; purchase and maintenance of all horses and vehicles for use at the academy, including the maintenance, operation, and repair of three horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles to be used only for official purposes; seeds and plants; tools and repairs of the same; stationery; furniture for Government buildings and offices at the academy; coal and other fuel; candles, oil, and gas; attendance on light and power plants; cleaning and clearing up station and care of buildings; attendance on fires, lights, fire engines, fire apparatus, and plants, and telephone, telegraph, and clock systems; incidental labor; advertising, water tax, postage, telephones, telegrams, tolls, and ferriage; flags and awnings; packing boxes; fuel for heating and lighting bandsmen's quarters; pay of inspectors and draftsmen; music, musical and astronomical instruments; and for the pay of employees on leave, \$327,724.

Rent of buildings for the use of the academy, and commutation of rent for bandsmen, at \$8 per month each, \$4,116.

In all, Naval Academy, \$703,946.92.

#### MARINE CORPS.

**PAY, MARINE CORPS:** Pay of officers, active list: For pay and allowances prescribed by law of officers on the active list, including clerks for assistant paymasters, nine, and for the following additional officers hereby authorized, \$1,421,849.

Hereafter the total number of commissioned officers of the active list of the line and staff of the Marine Corps, exclusive of officers borne on the Navy list as additional numbers, shall be four per centum of the total authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Marine Corps, exclusive of the Marine Band, and of men under sentence of discharge by court-martial, distributed in the proportion of one officer with rank senior to colonel to four with the rank of colonel, to five with the rank of lieutenant colonel, to fourteen with the rank of major, to thirty-seven with the rank of captain, to thirty-one with the rank of first lieutenant, to thirty-one with the rank of second lieutenant: *Provided further*, That brigadier generals shall be appointed from officers of the Marine Corps senior in rank to lieutenant colonel: *Provided further*, That the promotion to the grade of brigadier general of any officer now or hereafter carried as an additional number in the grade or with the rank of colonel shall be held to fill a vacancy in the grade of brigadier general: *Provided further*, That in determining the officers with rank senior to colonel there shall be included the officer serving as major general commandant: *And provided further*, That appointments hereafter made to the position of major general commandant under the provisions of the Act approved December nineteenth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, entitled "An Act to make the tenure of office of the major general commandant of the Marine Corps for a term of four years," shall be made from officers of the active list of the Marine Corps not below the rank of colonel: *Provided further*, That the officers serving in the senior grade of the Adjutant and Inspector's, Quartermaster's, and Paymaster's Departments shall, while serving therein, have the rank, pay, and allowances of a brigadier general: *And provided further*, That for the purpose of determining the number of officers in the various ranks as herein provided such staff officers shall be counted as being of the

Maintenance and repairs.

Passenger vehicles.

Rent.

Marine Corps.

Pay. Officers, active list.

Commissioned personnel hereafter. Proportionate distribution.

Provisos. Brigadier generals.

Promotion to vacancies.

Seniority.

Major general commandant. Appointments hereafter. Vol. 37, p. 241.

Senior staff officers made brigadier generals.

Rank as colonels to compute ratio.

Permanent staff officers ineligible for line brigadier general.	rank of colonel: <i>And provided further</i> , That officers holding permanent appointments in the staff departments shall not be eligible for appointment to the grade of brigadier general of the line as hereinbefore provided.
Staff officers. Proportionate ratio.	The total commissioned personnel of the active list of the staff departments, whether serving therein under permanent appointments or under temporary detail, as herein provided, shall be eight per centum of the authorized commissioned strength of the Marine Corps, and of this total one-fifth shall constitute the adjutant and inspector's department, one-fifth the paymaster's department, and three-fifths the quartermaster's department.
Division.	
Details hereafter. In lower grade from the line.	No further permanent appointments shall be made in any grade in any staff department. Any vacancy hereafter occurring in the lower grade of any staff department shall be filled by the detail of an officer of the line for a period of four years unless sooner relieved; any vacancy hereafter occurring in the upper grade of any staff department shall be filled by the appointment of an officer with the rank of colonel holding a permanent appointment in the staff department in which the vacancy exists, or of some other officer holding a permanent appointment in such staff department in case there be no permanent staff officer with the rank of colonel in that department, or of a colonel of the line in case there be no officer holding a permanent appointment in such staff department. Such appointments shall be made by the President and be for a term of four years, and the officer so appointed shall be recommissioned in the grade to which appointed.
Upper grade.	
Tour of detail, etc.	
Permanent staff officers may be reappointed in the line.	That prior to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, an officer holding a permanent appointment in any staff department may, upon his own application, with the approval of the President, be reappointed in the line of the Marine Corps in the grade and with the rank he would hold on the date of his reappointment if he had remained continuously in the line: <i>Provided</i> , That no officer holding a permanent appointment in any staff department shall be recommissioned in the line with the rank of colonel or lieutenant colonel: <i>Provided further</i> , That such staff officer shall, before being reappointed in the line of the Marine Corps as above provided, perform line duties for one year, at the expiration of which time he shall as a prerequisite to reappointment in the line be required to establish to the satisfaction of an examining board consisting of line officers of the Marine Corps his physical, mental, and professional fitness for the performance of line duty.
Provisos. Rank limited.	
Probationary line service, etc.	
Equalization of promotions.	That for the purpose of advancement in rank to and including the grade of colonel, all commissioned officers of the line and staff of the Marine Corps shall be placed on a common list in the order of seniority each would hold had he remained continuously in the line. All advancements in rank to captain, major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel shall, subject to the usual examinations, be made from officers with the next junior respective rank, whether of the line or staff, in the order in which their names appear on said list.
Examinations, etc.	
Second lieutenants. Appointments from civil life.	Appointees to the grade of second lieutenant, if appointed from civil life, shall be between the ages of twenty and twenty-five years, and before receiving a commission in the Marine Corps, each appointee shall establish to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy his mental, physical, moral, and professional qualifications for such commission: <i>Provided</i> , The President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint as second lieutenants on the active list in the United States Marine Corps, to take rank at the foot of the list of second lieutenants as it stands at the date of reinstatement, former officers of the Marine Corps who resigned from the naval service in good standing: <i>Provided</i> , That they shall establish their moral, physical, mental, and profes-
Provisos. Former officers eligible.	
Qualifications.	

sional qualifications to perform the duties of that grade to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, may waive the age limit in favor of the aforesaid former officers of the Marine Corps: *Provided further*, That the prior service of such officers and the service after reinstatement shall be not less than thirty years before the age of retirement. That appointments from noncommissioned officers of the Marine Corps and from civil life shall be for a probationary period of two years and may be revoked at any time during that period by the Secretary of the Navy: *Provided further*, That the rank of such officers of the same date of appointment among themselves at the end of said probationary period shall, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, be determined by the report of a board of Marine officers who shall conduct a competitive professional examination under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy and the rank of such officers so determined shall be as of date of original appointment with reference to other appointments to the Marine Corps: *Provided further*, That no midshipman at the United States Naval Academy or cadet at the United States Military Academy who fails to graduate therefrom shall be eligible for appointment as a commissioned officer in the Marine Corps until after the graduation of the class of which he was a member.

That the warrant grades of marine gunner and quartermaster clerk are hereby established, and the appointment as herein prescribed of twenty marine gunners and twenty quartermaster clerks is hereby authorized. Officers in those grades shall have the rank and receive the pay, allowances and privileges of retirement of warrant officers in the Navy. They shall be appointed from the noncommissioned officers of the Marine Corps and clerks to quartermasters now serving as such and who have performed field service.

That officers of the Marine Corps with the rank of colonel who shall have served faithfully for forty-five years on the active list shall, when retired, have the rank of brigadier general; and such officers who shall hereafter be retired at the age of sixty-four years before having served for forty-five years, but who shall have served faithfully on the active list until retired, shall, on the completion of forty years from their entry in the naval service, have the rank of brigadier general.

The President is hereby authorized, within two years after the approval of this Act, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to transfer to the active list of the Marine Corps or Navy Pay Corps any officer under fifty years of age who may have been transferred from the active list to the retired list of the Marine Corps or Navy Pay Corps by the action of any retiring board for physical disability incurred in the line of duty: *Provided*, That such officer shall be transferred to the place on the active list which he would have had if he had not been retired, and shall be carried as an additional number in the grade to which he may be transferred or at any time thereafter promoted: *Provided further*, That such officer shall establish to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy his mental, moral, professional, and physical qualifications to perform the duties on the active list of the grade to which he is transferred. The provisions of sections fourteen hundred and ninety-three and fourteen hundred and ninety-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall apply to the Marine Corps.

In lieu of suspension from promotion of any officer of the Marine Corps who hereafter fails to pass a satisfactory professional examination for promotion, or who is now under suspension from promotion by reason of such failure, such officer shall suffer loss of numbers, upon approval of the recommendation of the examining board, in the respective ranks, as follows: Lieutenant colonel, one; major, two; cap-

Age limit waived.

Service.

Probationary period of civil life, etc., appointees.

Determination of rank.

Competitive examinations.

Restriction as to midshipmen and cadets failing to graduate.

Marine gunner and quartermaster clerk. Warrant grades established.

Appointments, etc.

Retirement of colonels as brigadier generals.

Service.

Restoration to active list, officers retired by board for physical disability.

*Provisos.* To be additional number.

Conditions.

Examinations required. R. S., secs. 1493, 1494, p. 258.

Officers failing in examinations for promotion. Loss of files in lieu of suspension.

*Proviso.*  
Reexaminations allowed.

tain, three; first lieutenant, five; second lieutenant, eight: *Provided*, That any such officer shall be reexamined as soon as may be expedient after the expiration of six months if he in the meantime again becomes due for promotion, and if he does not in the meantime again become due for promotion he shall be reexamined at such time anterior to again becoming due for promotion as may be for the best interests of the service: *Provided further*, That if any such officer fails to pass a satisfactory professional reexamination he shall be honorably discharged with one year's pay from the Marine Corps.

Honorable discharge on failure.

Pay, officers on retired list.

For pay of officers prescribed by law, on the retired list: For two major generals, four brigadier generals, six colonels, four lieutenant colonels, ten majors, nineteen captains, twelve first lieutenants, three second lieutenants, and one paymaster's clerk, and for officers who may be placed thereon during the year, including such increased pay as is now or may hereafter be provided for retired officers regularly assigned to active duty, \$180,872.50.

Pay, enlisted men, active list.

Increase authorized.

Pay of enlisted men, active list: Pay and allowances of noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates, as prescribed by law, and for the following additional enlisted men hereby authorized: Twenty-eight sergeants major, one hundred and seventeen quartermaster sergeants, one hundred and seven first sergeants, one hundred and seven gunnery sergeants, five hundred sergeants, eight hundred and thirty-five corporals, fifty drummers, fifty trumpeters, three thousand two hundred and thirty-five privates; and hereafter the number of enlisted men of the Marine Corps shall be exclusive of those sentenced by court-martial to discharge, and for the expenses of clerks of the United States Marine Corps traveling under orders, and including additional compensation for enlisted men of the Marine Corps regularly detailed as gun captains, gun pointers, mess sergeants, cooks, messmen, signalmen, or holding good-conduct medals, pins, or bars, including interest on deposits by enlisted men, post-exchange debts of deserters, under such rules as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, and the authorized travel allowance of discharged enlisted men and for prizes for excellence in gunnery exercise and target practice, both afloat and ashore. In all, \$3,665,942.52.

Further increase authorized.

The President is authorized, when, in his judgment, it becomes necessary to place the country in a complete state of preparedness, to further increase the enlisted strength of the Marine Corps to seventeen thousand four hundred: *And provided*, That the distribution in the various grades shall be in the same proportion as that authorized at the time when the President avails himself of the authority herein granted.

*Proviso.*  
Distribution among grades.

Band.  
Increased pay and allowances.  
Vol. 30, p. 1009.

That the band of the United States Marine Corps shall consist of one leader, whose pay and allowances shall be those of a captain in the Marine Corps; one second leader, whose pay shall be \$150 per month and who shall have the allowances of a sergeant major; ten principal musicians, whose pay shall be \$125 per month; twenty-five first-class musicians, whose pay shall be \$100 per month; twenty second-class musicians, whose pay shall be \$85 per month; and ten third-class musicians, whose pay shall be \$70 per month; such musicians of the band to have the allowances of a sergeant and to have no increase in the rates of pay on account of length of service: *Provided*, That a member of the said band shall not, as an individual, furnish music, or accept an engagement to furnish music, when such furnishing of music places him in competition with any civilian musician or musicians, and shall not accept or receive remuneration for furnishing music except under special circumstances when authorized by the President.

*Proviso.*  
Individual engagements restricted.

Pay, retired enlisted men.

For pay and allowances prescribed by law of enlisted men on the retired list: For seven sergeants major, one drum major, twenty-three gunnery sergeants, twenty-seven quartermaster sergeants,

forty first sergeants, sixty-four sergeants, seventeen corporals, nineteen first-class musicians, one drummer, one fifer, and twenty-two privates, and for those who may be retired during the fiscal year, \$152,091.

Undrawn clothing: For payment to discharged enlisted men for clothing undrawn, \$100,000.

Mileage: For mileage to officers traveling under orders without troops, \$58,000.

For commutation of quarters of officers on duty without troops where there are no public quarters, \$61,000.

PAY OF CIVIL FORCE: In the office of the major general commandant: One chief clerk, at \$2,000; one clerk, at \$1,800; one messenger, at \$971.28.

In the office of the paymaster: One chief clerk, at \$2,000; one clerk, at \$1,500; one clerk, at \$1,200.

In the office of the adjutant and inspector: One chief clerk, at \$2,000; one clerk, at \$1,800; one clerk, at \$1,500; one clerk, at \$1,400; one clerk, at \$1,200.

In the office of the quartermaster: One chief clerk, at \$2,000; one clerk, at \$1,800; one clerk, at \$1,500; two clerks, at \$1,400 each; two clerks, at \$1,200 each; one draftsman, at \$1,800.

In the office of the assistant quartermaster, San Francisco, California: One chief clerk, at \$1,800.

In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: One chief clerk, at \$1,800; one messenger, at \$840.

In all, for pay of civil force, \$34,111.28, and the money herein specifically appropriated for pay of the Marine Corps shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law as pay of the Marine Corps, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

In all, pay, Marine Corps, \$5,673,866.30.

MAINTENANCE, QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, MARINE CORPS.

PROVISIONS, MARINE CORPS: For noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates serving ashore; subsistence and lodging of enlisted men when traveling on duty, or cash in lieu thereof; commutation of rations to enlisted men regularly detailed as clerks and messengers; payments of board and lodging of applicants for enlistment while held under observation, recruits, and recruiting parties, or in lieu of board, commutation of rations to recruiting parties; transportation of provisions, and the employment of necessary labor connected therewith; ice machines and their maintenance where required for the health and comfort of the troops and for cold storage; ice for offices and preservation of rations, \$1,491,621.90. No law shall be construed to entitle enlisted men on shore duty to any rations or commutation therefor other than such as are now or may hereafter be allowed enlisted men in the Army: *Provided*, That when it is impracticable or the expense is found greater to supply marines serving on shore duty in the island possessions and on foreign stations with the Army ration, such marines may be allowed the Navy ration or commutation therefor: *Provided further*, That hereafter so much of this appropriation as may be necessary may be applied for the purchase, for sale to officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees, of such articles of subsistence stores as may from time to time be designated and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

CLOTHING, MARINE CORPS: For noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates, authorized by law, \$1,158,058.50.

FUEL, MARINE CORPS: For heat, light, and commutation thereof for the authorized allowance of quarters for officers and enlisted men, and other buildings and grounds pertaining to the Marine Corps;

Undrawn clothing.

Mileage.

Commutation of quarters.

Civil force.

Quartermaster's Department.

Provisions.

Shore duty rations.

*Provisos.*  
Navy ration instead of Army.

Articles for sale to officers, etc.

Clothing.

Fuel, light, etc.

	fuel, electricity, and oil for cooking, power, and other purposes; and sales to officers, \$243,561.92.
Military stores. Pay.	MILITARY STORES, MARINE CORPS: Pay of chief armorer, at \$4 per diem; one mechanic, at \$3 per diem; two mechanics, at \$2.50 each per diem; one chief electrician, at \$4 per diem, and one assistant electrician, at \$3.50 per diem; per diem of enlisted men employed on constant labor for periods of not less than ten days; purchase of two armored automobiles, to cost not exceeding \$10,000 each, military equipments, such as rifles, revolvers, cartridge boxes, bayonet scabbards, haversacks, blanket bags, canteens, rifle slings, swords, drums, trumpets, flags, waistbelts, waist plates, cartridge belts, spare parts for repairing rifles, machetes; purchase and repair of tents, field cots, field ovens, and stoves for tents; purchase and repair of instruments for bands; purchase of music and musical accessories; purchase and marking of prizes for excellence in gunnery and rifle practice; good-conduct badges; medals awarded to officers and enlisted men by the Government for conspicuous, gallant, and special service; incidental expenses of schools of application; construction, equipment, and maintenance of school, library, and amusement rooms and gymnasiums for enlisted men, and the purchase and repair of all articles of field sports for enlisted men; purchase and repair of signal equipment and stores; establishment and maintenance of targets and ranges, renting ranges, construction of buildings for temporary shelter and preservation of stores, and entrance fees in competitions; procuring, preserving, and handling ammunition and other necessary military supplies, including a reserve supply of small-arms ammunition; in all, \$1,657,021.74.
Armored automob- biles.	
Equipments, etc.	
Ammunition, etc.	
Instruction camps. Regulations for, etc.	CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION: The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to establish and maintain at such places as he may designate, and prescribe regulations for the government thereof, Marine Corps training camps for the instruction of citizens of the United States who make application and are designated for such training; no such camps to be in existence for a period longer than six weeks in each fiscal year, except in time of actual or threatened war; to use Marine Corps and such other Government property as he may deem necessary for the military training of such citizens while in attendance at such camps. The Quartermaster's Department, United States Marine Corps, is authorized to sell such articles of uniform clothing as may be prescribed at cost price to the volunteer citizens who are designated to participate in these instructions: <i>Provided</i> , That these citizens shall be required to furnish at their own expense transportation and subsistence to and from these camps, and subsistence while undergoing training therein. The sum of \$31,000 is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the foregoing provisions.
Sale of uniforms to.	
<i>Proviso.</i> Transportation, etc., by citizens.	
Appropriation.	
Transportation and recruiting.	TRANSPORTATION AND RECRUITING, MARINE CORPS: For transportation of troops, and of applicants for enlistment between recruiting stations and recruit depots or posts, including ferriage and transfers en route, or cash in lieu thereof; toilet kits for issue to recruits upon their first enlistment and the expense of the recruiting service, \$549,630.65: <i>Provided</i> , That authority is hereby granted to employ the services of advertising agencies in advertising for recruits under such terms and conditions as are most advantageous to the Government.
<i>Proviso.</i> Advertising.	
Repairs of barracks, etc.	REPAIRS OF BARRACKS, MARINE CORPS: Repairs and improvements to barracks, quarters, and other public buildings at posts and stations; for the renting, leasing, improvement, and erection of buildings in the District of Columbia, and at such other places as the public exigencies require; and for per diem to enlisted men employed under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department on the repair of barracks, quarters, and other public buildings on constant labor for periods of not less than ten days, \$220,000.

**FORAGE, MARINE CORPS:** For forage in kind and stabling for public animals of the Quartermaster's Department and the authorized number of officers' horses, \$80,306.

Forage.

**COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS, MARINE CORPS:** Commutation of quarters for enlisted men on recruiting duty, for officers and enlisted men serving with troops where there are no public quarters belonging to the Government, and where there are not sufficient quarters possessed by the United States to accommodate them; commutation of quarters for enlisted men employed as clerks and messengers in the offices of the commandant, adjutant and inspector, paymaster, and quartermaster, and the offices of the assistant adjutant and inspectors, assistant paymasters, assistant quartermasters, at \$21 each per month, and for enlisted men employed as messengers in said offices, at \$10 each per month, \$111,928.

Commutation of quarters.

**CONTINGENT, MARINE CORPS:** For freight, expressage, tolls, cartage, advertising, washing of bed sacks, mattress covers, pillowcases, towels, and sheets, funeral expenses of officers and enlisted men and retired enlisted men of the Marine Corps, including the transportation of bodies and their arms and wearing apparel from the place of demise to the homes of the deceased in the United States; stationery and other paper, printing and binding; telegraphing, rent of telephones; purchase, repair, and exchange of typewriters; apprehension of stragglers and deserters; per diem of enlisted men employed on constant labor for periods of not less than ten days; employment of civilian labor; purchase, repair, and installation and maintenance of gas, electric, sewer, and water pipes and fixtures; office and barracks furniture, camp and garrison equipage and implements; mess utensils for enlisted men; packing boxes, wrapping paper, oilcloth, crash, rope, twine, quarantine fees, camphor and carbolyzed paper, carpenters' tools, tools for police purposes, safes; purchase, hire, repair, and maintenance of such harness, wagons, motor wagons, armored automobiles, carts, drays, motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes, and other vehicles as are required for the transportation of troops and supplies and for official military and garrison purposes; purchase of public horses and mules; services of veterinary surgeons, and medicines for public animals, and the authorized number of officers' horses; purchase of mounts and horse equipment for all officers below the grade of major required to be mounted; shoeing for public animals and the authorized number of officers' horses; purchase and repair of hose, fire extinguishers, hand grenades, carts, wheelbarrows, and lawn mowers; purchase, installation, and repair of cooking and heating stoves and furnaces; purchase of towels, soap, combs, and brushes for offices; postage stamps for foreign and registered postage; books, newspapers, and periodicals; improving parade grounds; repair of pumps and wharves; water; straw for bedding, mattresses; mattress covers, pillows, sheets; furniture for Government quarters and repair of same; packing and crating officers' allowance of baggage on change of station; deodorizers, lubricants, disinfectants; and for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home and abroad, but impossible to anticipate or classify, \$846,385.

Contingent.

In all, for the maintenance of Quartermaster's Department, Marine Corps, \$6,389,513.71; and the money herein specifically appropriated for the maintenance of the Quartermaster's Department, Marine Corps, shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law as maintenance, Quartermaster's Department, Marine Corps, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

Disbursement and accounting.

For the authorized expenses of the Marine Corps Reserve, \$25,000.  
Total Marine Corps, exclusive of public works, \$12,088,380.01.

Marine Corps Reserve.  
*Ante*, p. 593.

## Increase of the Navy,

## INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

Construction authorized prior to July 1, 1913.

*Post*, p. 1191.

Ten first-class battleships.

Early construction.

Six battle cruisers.

Early construction.

Ten scout cruisers.

Early construction.

Fifty torpedo-boat destroyers.

Early construction.

*Proviso.*

Four on Pacific coast.

Cost restriction.

Nine fleet submarines.

Fifty-eight coast submarines.

Cost.

Early construction.

Appropriation.

Twelve on Pacific coast.

*Proviso.*

Cost restriction.

Neff propulsion submarine.

*Provisos.*

Construction by owners of system.

Payment on acceptance.

Three fuel ships.

Repair ship.

For the purpose of further increasing the Naval Establishment of the United States, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to undertake prior to July first, nineteen hundred and nineteen, the construction of the vessels enumerated below:

Ten first-class battleships, carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessels of their class, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action; four of these at a cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$11,500,000 each, to be begun as soon as practicable.

Six battle cruisers, carrying suitable armor and as powerful armament as any vessels of their class, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action; four of these to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$16,500,000 each, to be begun as soon as practicable.

Ten scout cruisers, carrying suitable protection and armament suited to their size and type, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action; four to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$5,000,000 each, to be begun as soon as practicable.

Fifty torpedo-boat destroyers, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action; twenty to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$1,200,000 each, to be begun as soon as practicable: *Provided*, That not less than four of these shall be built on the Pacific coast: *Provided further*, That the cost of construction on the Pacific coast does not exceed the cost of construction on the Atlantic coast, plus the cost of transportation from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Nine fleet submarines.

Fifty-eight coast submarines, of which number three to have a surface displacement of about eight hundred tons each, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$1,200,000 each, and twenty-seven, which shall be the best and most desirable and useful type of submarine which can be procured at a cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$700,000 each, shall be begun as soon as practicable; and the sum of \$8,217,000 is hereby appropriated for the construction of said submarines, to be available until expended. Not less than twelve of the submarines herein authorized to be begun as soon as practicable shall be built on the Pacific coast: *Provided*, That the cost of construction on the Pacific coast does not exceed the cost of construction on the Atlantic coast, plus the cost of transportation from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

One submarine, equipped with the Neff system of submarine propulsion, exclusive of armor and armament, \$250,000: *Provided*, That the owners of the Neff system of submarine propulsion will construct, in accordance with drawings, plans, and specifications provided by them, one coast-defense submarine of about one hundred and fifty tons displacement when submerged, carrying armor and armament similar and equal to that of the "C" class of submarines, with fittings, equipment, machinery, devices, appliances, and appurtenances of every kind with latest improvements, complete in all respects, and suitable for naval purposes: *Provided further*, That the money appropriated for this purpose shall not be paid to the builders of said boat until the same has been completed, passed satisfactory service tests, and been accepted by the Secretary of the Navy; but upon such completion, tests, and acceptance by the Secretary of the Navy the sum appropriated shall be paid.

Three fuel ships, one at a cost not to exceed \$1,500,000, to be begun as soon as practicable.

One repair ship.

One transport.  
 One hospital ship, at a cost not to exceed \$2,350,000, to be begun as soon as practicable.

Two destroyer tenders.

One fleet submarine tender.

Two ammunition ships, one at a cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$2,350,000, to be begun as soon as practicable.

Two gunboats, one at a cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$860,000, to be begun as soon as practicable: *Provided*, That the sixty-six vessels directed herein to be begun as soon as practicable shall be contracted for or shall be begun in navy yards within six months from the date of the approval of this Act.

The Secretary of the Navy shall build any of the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate should it reasonably appear that the persons, firms, or corporations, or the agents thereof, bidding for the construction of any of said vessels have entered into any combination, agreement, or understanding the effect, object, or purpose of which is to deprive the Government of fair, open, and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for the construction of any of said vessels: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to build any of the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate.

CONSTRUCTION AND MACHINERY: On account of hulls and outfits of vessels and machinery of vessels heretofore and herein authorized, to be available until expended, \$59,000,194.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY, TORPEDO BOATS: On account of submarine torpedo boats heretofore authorized, to be available until expended, \$5,282,593.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY, ARMOR AND ARMAMENT: Toward the armor and armament for vessels heretofore and herein authorized, to be available until expended, \$47,110,000.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY, AMMUNITION: Toward ammunition for the vessels herein authorized, to be available until expended, \$19,485,500.

Total increase of the Navy heretofore and herein authorized, \$139,345,287.

To provide for the speedy construction of the vessels herein authorized and for the additional cost incident thereto, including the employment of more than one shift of labor per day, overtime work, and the speedy delivery of material, the Secretary of the Navy in his discretion is hereby authorized to increase the total cost of each of said vessels, including armor and armament, not to exceed twenty per centum thereof if any of said vessels be constructed in Government navy yards; and if any of said vessels or the armor or armament for same be constructed by private contract, the Secretary of the Navy in his discretion is hereby authorized to prescribe in the contracts for same provisions for the payment of premiums over and above the contract price, not to exceed twenty per centum thereof, for the most expeditious delivery of same, and further provisions for penalties for delays and failure to complete within the contract time: *Provided*, That if, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, the most rapid and economical construction of the battle cruisers authorized herein can be obtained thereby, he may contract for the construction of any or all of them upon the basis of actual cost, plus a reasonable profit to be determined by him. That each and every employee of the navy yards, gun factories, naval stations, and arsenals of the United States Government is hereby granted thirty days' leave of absence each year, without forfeiture of pay during such leave: *Provided further*, That it shall be lawful to allow pro rata leave only to those serving twelve consecutive months or more: *And provided further*, That in all cases the heads of divisions shall

Transport.  
 Hospital ship.

Two destroyer tenders.  
 Fleet submarine tender.  
 Two ammunition ships.  
 Two gunboats.

*Proviso.*  
 Early construction contracts, etc.

Vessels to be built at navy yards if bidders combine.

*Proviso.*  
 Designation of navy yards.

New vessels.  
 Construction and machinery.

Torpedo boats.

Armor and armament.

Ammunition.

Increased cost allowed for speedy construction.  
 In navy yards.

By private contractors.

*Provisos.*  
 Contracts at actual cost plus profit.

Leaves of absence to all employees.

Pro rata leave.

Discretion as to time.

Limit.	have discretion as to the time when the leave can best be allowed: <i>And provided further</i> , That not more than thirty days' leave with pay shall be allowed any such employee in one year: <i>Provided further</i> , That this provision shall not be construed to deprive employees of any sick leave or legal holidays to which they may now be entitled under existing law.
Sick leave and holidays not affected.	
Equipment of designated navy yards for building new ships.	The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to improve and equip the navy yards at Puget Sound, Philadelphia, Norfolk, New York, Boston, Portsmouth, Charleston, and New Orleans for the construction of such ships herein or as may be hereafter authorized as may be assigned to such yards for construction, and the sum of \$6,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for this purpose: <i>Provided</i> , That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to equip the navy yards at Norfolk, Philadelphia, Boston, and Puget Sound for the construction of capital ships.
Proviso. For capital ships.	
Harbor defense. Report on.	The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized and directed to report to Congress at the earliest practicable date:
Plans for improving, for fleet operations.	First. Specific plans for improvement of the harbors and canals and connecting channels which, in their judgment, will best provide adequate facilities for operations of the fleet for defense of the harbors on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts of the United States.
Extending existing projects.	Second. The feasible extensions requisite to make existing approved projects for improvement of the aforementioned harbors, canals, and channels available for the purposes stated in the foregoing paragraph.
Cost.	Third. The cost of each such several improvements calculated upon the basis of completion thereof under contract within five years.
Policy for peaceful settlement of international disputes declared.	It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to adjust and settle its international disputes through mediation or arbitration, to the end that war may be honorably avoided. It looks with apprehension and disfavor upon a general increase of armament throughout the world, but it realizes that no single nation can disarm, and that without a common agreement upon the subject every considerable power must maintain a relative standing in military strength.
International disarmament, etc.	In view of the premises, the President is authorized and requested to invite, at an appropriate time, not later than the close of the war in Europe, all the great Governments of the world to send representatives to a conference which shall be charged with the duty of formulating a plan for a court of arbitration or other tribunal, to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement, and to consider the question of disarmament and submit their recommendation to their respective Governments for approval. The President is hereby authorized to appoint nine citizens of the United States, who, in his judgment, shall be qualified for the mission by eminence in the law and by devotion to the cause of peace, to be representatives of the United States in such a conference. The President shall fix the compensation of said representatives, and such secretaries and other employees as may be needed. Two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and set aside and placed at the disposal of the President to carry into effect the provisions of this paragraph.
Conference invited to plan tribunal for peaceful settlement of disputes.	
United States representatives authorized.	
Appropriation.	
Suspension of new construction if tribunal established, etc.	If at any time before the construction authorized by this Act shall have been contracted for there shall have been established, with the cooperation of the United States of America, an international tribunal or tribunals competent to secure peaceful determinations of all international disputes, and which shall render unnecessary the maintenance of competitive armaments, then and in that case such naval expenditures as may be inconsistent with the engagements made in the establishment of such tribunal or tribunals may be suspended, when so ordered by the President of the United States.
Restriction on purchases, etc., which can be supplied by Government plants.	Of each of the sums appropriated by this Act, except such amounts as may be required to meet obligations authorized in previous Acts and for which contracts have been made, no part shall be used to

procure through purchase or contract any vessels, armament, articles, or materials, which the navy yards, gun factories, or other industrial plants operated by the Navy Department are equipped to supply, unless such Government plants are operated approximately at their full capacity for not less than one regular shift each working day, except when contract costs are less than costs in said Government plants, and except when said Government plants are unable to complete the work within the time required, and except in cases of emergency: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriations made in this Act shall be available for the salary or pay of any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman, or other person having charge of the work of any employee of the United States Government while making or causing to be made with a stop watch or other time-measuring device a time study of any job of any such employee between the starting and completion thereof, or of the movements of any such employee while engaged upon such work; nor shall any part of the appropriations made in this Act be available to pay any premium or bonus or cash reward to any employee in addition to his regular wages, except for suggestions resulting in improvements or economy in the operation of any Government plant.

That no part of any sum herein appropriated shall be expended for the purchase of structural steel, ship plates, armor, armament, or machinery from any persons, firms, or corporations who are parties to any existing combination or conspiracy to monopolize the interstate or foreign commerce or trade of the United States, or the commerce or trade between the States and any Territory or the District of Columbia, in any of the articles aforesaid, and no purchase of structural steel, ship plates, or machinery shall be made at a price in excess of a reasonable profit above the actual cost of manufacture. But this limitation shall in no case apply to any existing contract.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to submit to the Congress during its next regular session a report on the largest battleship which can be undertaken in the United States in the present state of the shipbuilding and engineering sciences and arts, giving due consideration to the present and prospective depths and other limiting dimensions of the docks and harbors of the United States and its possessions and of the locks of the Panama Canal, and he shall further report the principal characteristics of such a vessel, giving the displacement, cost, number and size of guns, thickness of armor, speed and cruising radius, and he shall further report on the desirability of building one or more such vessels.

That no part of any sum herein appropriated under "Increase of the Navy" shall be used for the payment of any clerical, drafting, inspection, or messenger service, or for the pay of any of the other classified force under the various bureaus of the Navy Department, Washington, District of Columbia.

That no part of any sum appropriated by this Act shall be used for any expense of the Navy Department at Washington, District of Columbia, unless specific authority is given by law for such expenditure.

Approved, August 29, 1916.

**CHAP. 418.**—An Act Making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

*Proviso.*  
No pay to officer, etc., using time-measuring device on work of employee.

Cash rewards, etc., limited.

Purchases from trust combinations, etc., forbidden.

Restriction on prices.

Present contracts not affected.  
Battleship.  
Report on construction of the largest practicable.

Further details.

Appropriations not to be used for clerical, etc., services in Department.

Specific authority for use in Department.

August 29, 1916.  
[H. R. 17498.]

[Public, No. 242.]

Army appropriations.

## [CHAPTER 187]

## AN ACT

To establish a Women's Army Corps for service in the Army of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is hereby established in the Army of the United States, for the period of the present war and for six months thereafter or for such shorter period as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation shall prescribe, a component to be known as the "Women's Army Corps". The total number of women enlisted or appointed in the Women's Army Corps shall not exceed the number authorized from time to time by the President.

SEC. 2. The enlisted personnel of such corps shall consist of women of excellent character in good physical health, who are enlisted in the Army of the United States under the provisions of the last paragraph of section 127a of the National Defense Act, as amended (54 Stat. 213), and who are on the date of such enlistment citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty and fifty years. All laws and regulations now or hereafter applicable to enlisted men or former enlisted men of the Army of the United States and their dependents and beneficiaries shall, in like cases and except where otherwise expressly provided, be applicable respectively to enlisted personnel and former enlisted personnel of such corps and their dependents and beneficiaries.

SEC. 3. The commissioned officers of such corps shall consist of women appointed as officers in the Army of the United States under the provisions of the joint resolution of September 22, 1941 (55 Stat. 728), and ordered into the active military service of the United States. The commanding officer of such corps shall be a colonel and such officers of lower rank shall be appointed as the Secretary of War may prescribe: *Provided*, That physicians and nurses shall not be enlisted in this corps: *And provided further*, That commissioned officers and noncommissioned officers of the Women's Army Corps shall exercise command only over women of the Women's Army Corps and other members of the Army of the United States specifically placed under their command. They and their dependents and beneficiaries shall have all of the rights, privileges, and benefits accorded in like cases to other persons under that Act, except where otherwise expressly provided.

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no woman appointed as an officer in the Army of the United States under the provisions hereof who has previously held an appointment as an officer of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps established pursuant to the provisions of the Act of May 14, 1942 (Public Law 554, Seventy-seventh Congress), shall be entitled to any uniform allowance payable to officers of the Army of the United States. Such officers who have not received a complete issue of uniforms, insignia, accessories, and equipment prescribed under the provisions of section 8 of such Act of May 14, 1942, may be issued the remainder of such prescribed articles, and all such officers who have heretofore received, or may hereafter receive such complete issue, or any part thereof, may retain such articles as their personal property.

SEC. 5. Effective on the last day of the second calendar month following the date of the approval of this Act, the Act of May 14, 1942, as amended, except section 11 thereof, is hereby repealed. Section 11 of such Act of May 14, 1942, shall not be applicable to enlisted personnel or commissioned officers of the corps established by this Act except in cases in which its applicability is based upon the status of such enlisted personnel or commissioned officers as former members

July 1, 1943

[S. 495]

[Public Law 110]

Women's Army Corps.  
Establishment as component of Army of U. S.

Maximum strength.

Enlisted personnel.

41 Stat. 785,  
10 U. S. C. § 634.

Commissioned officers.

10 U. S. C., Supp. II, § 484 note.  
*Post*, p. 380.

Physicians and nurses.

Exercise of command.

Rights, privileges, and benefits.

Officers' uniforms, etc.

56 Stat. 278,  
10 U. S. C., Supp. II, §§ 1393, 1701-1718;  
50 U. S. C., Supp. II, app. § 511.

56 Stat. 280,  
10 U. S. C., Supp. II, § 1708.

Repeal of existing law; exception.

56 Stat. 278,  
10 U. S. C., Supp. II, §§ 1393, 1701-1718;  
50 U. S. C., Supp. II, app. § 511.

Injury or death benefits.  
10 U. S. C., Supp. II, § 1711.

Termination of service under Act of May 14, 1942.

Transportation from last duty post.

of the corps established by such Act of May 14, 1942. Enlistment or acceptance of appointment under the provisions of this Act shall terminate service under the Act of May 14, 1942, and personnel who were enrolled or appointed under the Act last mentioned who do not so enlist or accept appointment hereunder will be discharged. The Secretary of War is authorized to provide transportation and sleeping accommodations, or an allowance in lieu thereof at the rate of 5 cents per mile, for the travel from her last duty post to the place of her acceptance for appointment or enrollment to any member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps established pursuant to the provisions of such Act of May 14, 1942, who is not appointed or enlisted in the Army of the United States pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

Approved July 1, 1943.

[CHAPTER 188]

AN ACT

July 3, 1943  
[S. 832]  
[Public Law 111]

Relating to the sale of horse meat or food products thereof in the District of Columbia.

Horse meat and horse-meat products, D. C.  
Marking or labeling; notification.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That after thirty days after the date of enactment of this Act it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or any officer, agent, or employee thereof, to sell or offer for sale within the District of Columbia to any person any horse meat or food product thereof unless such meat or food product is plainly and conspicuously labeled, marked, branded, or tagged "horse meat" or "horse-meat product", as the case may be, or, in the case of any horse meat or food product thereof which is sold or offered for sale to any consumer at a hotel, restaurant, or similar establishment, unless such consumer is notified that the food which he receives contains horse meat or food products thereof.

Penalties.

SEC. 2. Any person who willfully violates any provision of this Act, or any regulation prescribed thereunder, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

Regulations.

SEC. 3. The health officer of the District of Columbia, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, is authorized to make such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Approved July 3, 1943.

[CHAPTER 189]

AN ACT

July 3, 1943  
[S. 1026]  
[Public Law 112]

To provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army.

Damages incident to activities of War Department or Army.  
Settlement of small claims.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War, and, subject to appeal to the Secretary of War, such other officer or officers as he may designate for such purposes and under such regulations as he may prescribe, are hereby authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, settle and pay in an amount not in excess of \$500, or in time of war not in excess of \$1,000, where accepted by the claimant in full satisfaction and final settlement, any claim against the United States arising on or after May 27, 1941, when such claim is substantiated in such manner as the Secretary of War may by regulation prescribe, for damage to or loss or destruction of property,



#### THE 6888TH CENTRAL POSTAL DIRECTORY BATTALION

On May 15, 1942 the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (WAACs) was formed, and in July 1942, the word "auxiliary" was dropped from the name, and the Women's Army Corps (WACs) was formed giving women full military benefits like their male counterparts. **THE 6888TH WAS NOT an All-Black or an All-African-American unit.** The 6888th was a multi-ethnic unit that was predominantly Black with at least one Puerto Rican and Mexican woman. This is a change from what we have been writing and saying for years. Recently, the committee became aware of this mistake. The second oldest 6888th veteran still with us is 102-year-old PFC Crescencia Garcia is Puerto Rican and knew others in the unit. We also know that there was at least one Mexican member whose two daughters confirmed this. **NOTE:** It is recognized that during that time the Army, not FDR, designated the unit as "Colored" or "Negro" the more acceptable term for our race at the time. The unit was active from 1945 to 1946 and consisted of 855 women under the Command of Major Charity Adams, Captains Mary F. Keeney and Bernice G. Henderson. Their nickname was "Six-Triple Eight" and their motto was "No Mail, Low Morale." See list of 800 plus names in this site.



LTC Charity Adams, Oral History, 1990

### 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion

*Women of Distinction, Dedication, and Determination*



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