



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 80<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

## SENATE

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1948

(Legislative day of Tuesday, June 1, 1948)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Peter Marshall, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in Heaven, as we pray for Thy blessings upon the Members of the Senate, we are not unmindful of those in the gallery who join us in this prayer. We give Thee thanks for the youth of America, the leaders of tomorrow, the young people who shall someday take our places. We thank Thee for their faith in America and we pray that nothing done or said in this place shall cause them to think any less of the institutions we cherish. Challenge them, we pray Thee, with the vision of good citizenship and a love for all that is good in America and a desire to make it even better, that this land that we love may become in truth and in fact God's own country. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of Wednesday, June 2, 1948, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, returned to the Senate, in compliance with its request, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 154) authorizing the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the poultry business in the United States.

The message announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1675) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes, with an amendment in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate; that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill, asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of

the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. BATES of Massachusetts, Mr. ARENDS, Mr. COLE of New York, Mr. SASSCER, and Mr. BROOKS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 6771) making appropriations for military functions administered by the National Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

### ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bill and joint resolution, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

H. R. 5816. An act to amend the act of April 25, 1947, relating to the establishment of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 246. Joint resolution to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the poultry industry in the United States.

### SENATE OFFICE BUILDING COMMISSION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore, pursuant to law, appointed Mr. SPARKMAN a member of the Senate Office Building Commission to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator John H. Overton, of Louisiana.

### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following communications and letters, which were referred as indicated:

#### SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR (S. Doc. No. 168)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of the Interior, amounting to \$408,000, fiscal year 1949, in the form of an amendment to the budget (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR (S. Doc. No. 166)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation in the amount of \$14,395,000 and proposed contract authorizations in the amount of \$15,610,000 for the Department of the Interior, fiscal year 1949, in the form of amendments to the budget (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY (S. Doc. No. 165)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the National Military Establishment, Department of the Navy, amounting to \$50,000,000 and contract authorization in the amount of \$66,500,000, fiscal year 1949, in the form of an amendment to the budget for said fiscal year (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, MILITARY FUNCTIONS (S. Doc. No. 167)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the National Military Establishment, Department of the Army, military functions, amounting to \$121,000,000 and contract authorization in the amount of \$60,000,000, fiscal year 1949, in the form of an amendment to the budget for that fiscal year (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY (S. Doc. No. 164)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the National Military Establishment, Department of the Navy, amounting to \$9,000,000, fiscal year 1949, in the form of an amendment to the budget for that fiscal year (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

### INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to give effect to the International Wheat Agreement entered into by the United States and other countries relating to the stabilization of supplies and prices in the international wheat market, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

### REPORT ON CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on cooperation of the United States with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, for the month of April 1948 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. COOPER, from the Committee on Public Works:

H. R. 5888. A bill to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11,

6991

1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1458).

By Mr. CAIN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

S. 843. A bill to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1467).

By Mr. KEM, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

S. 2028. A bill to amend the law relating to the possession, carrying, and acquisition of pistols and other dangerous weapons in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1459).

By Mr. HAWKES (for Mr. BREWSTER), from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

S. 2466. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, by redefining certain powers of the Administrator, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1460); and

S. 2644. A bill to provide for the development of civil transport aircraft adaptable for auxiliary military service, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1461).

By Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

H. R. 6110. A bill to permit the landing of halibut by Canadian fishing vessels to Alaskan ports, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1462).

By Mr. SALTONSTALL, from the Committee on Armed Services:

S. 2366. A bill to amend section 202 of title II of the Army-Navy Medical Services Corps Act of 1947, as amended, to remove the present restriction on appointments to the Navy Medical Service Corps; without amendment (Rept. No. 1465).

By Mr. KILGORE, from the Committee on Armed Services:

S. 239. A bill relating to the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy and postgraduate school; with amendments (Rept. No. 1464); and

S. 2670. A bill to amend section 10 of the act of August 2, 1946, relating to the receipt of pay, allowances, travel, or other expenses while drawing a pension, disability allowance, disability compensation, or retired pay, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1463).

By Mr. BRIDGES, from the Committee on Armed Services:

H. R. 3883. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Army to transfer to the Territory of Alaska the title to the Army vessel *Hygiene*; without amendment (Rept. No. 1466).

#### ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, June 3, 1948, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 252. An act for the relief of the estate of Lee Jones Cardy;

S. 314. An act for the relief of Robert E. Lauritzen;

S. 825. An act for the relief of Ern Wright;

S. 1055. An act for the relief of Mrs. Irma M. Pierce and Charles Z. Pierce;

S. 1206. An act for the relief of Jack O'Donnell Graves;

S. 1588. An act for the relief of E. W. Strong;

S. 1729. An act for the relief of Gudrun Emma Ericsson;

S. 1771. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in Powell Townsite, Wyo., Shoshone reclamation project, Wyoming, to the James S. Mc-

Donald Post 5054, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Powell, Wyo.;

S. 1886. An act for the relief of William M. Looney;

S. 1941. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to John F. Compton, formerly John Crazy Bull, a patent in fee to certain land; and

S. 2060. An act for the relief of Edgar Wikner Percival.

#### ADDITIONAL REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES RELATING TO FEDERAL PERSONNEL

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an additional report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonesential Federal Expenditures, relating to Federal personnel, together with a statement by me.

There being no objection, the report and statement presented by Mr. BYRD were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### ADDITIONAL REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES, CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, PURSUANT TO SECTION 601 OF THE REVENUE ACT OF 1941, ON FEDERAL PERSONNEL, MARCH-APRIL 1948

#### FEDERAL PERSONNEL IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, APRIL 1948, AND COMPARISON WITH MARCH 1948

(The following report is compiled from signed, official personnel reports by the various agencies and departments of the Federal Government. Table I of the report shows personnel employed inside continental United States, by agency. Table II shows personnel employed outside continental United States, by agency. Table III shows total personnel employed inside and outside continental United States, by agency. Table IV gives by agency the industrial workers employed by the Federal Government. For purposes of comparison, figures for the previous month are shown, in adjoining columns.)

According to monthly personnel reports submitted to the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonesential Federal Expenditures the total Federal personnel for the month of April increased 19,559 from the March total of 2,030,861 to the April total of 2,050,420. (See table III.)

Exclusive of the National Military Establishment there was an increase of 11,893 from the March total of 1,184,916 to the April total of 1,196,809.

Total employment for the National Military Establishment showed an increase of 7,668 from the March figure of 845,945 to the April figure of 853,611.

The Office of the Secretary of Defense increased 76 from the March figure of 751 to the April figure of 827.

The Department of the Army reported an increase of 4,594 from the March figure of 389,956 to the April figure of 394,550. Inside continental United States the Army increased its civilian personnel 4,169; outside continental United States it increased 425.

The Department of the Air Force increased civilian employment 1,974 from the March figure of 115,331 to the April figure of 117,305. Department of the Air Force figures cover civilian personnel within the United States only.

The Department of the Navy reported an increase of 1,022 civilian employees, from the March figure of 339,907 to the April figure of 340,929.

#### Inside continental United States

Federal personnel within the United States increased 18,305 from the March total of 1,801,989 to the April total of 1,820,294. (See table I.)

Excluding the National Military Establishment, personnel inside the United States increased 10,873 from the March total of 1,130,417 to the April total of 1,141,290.

Total civilian employment within the United States for the National Military Establishment for April was 679,004, an increase of 7,432 over the March total of 671,572.

The Office of the Secretary of Defense increased 76 from the March figure of 751 to the April figure of 827.

Department of the Army personnel within the United States increased 4,169 from the March figure of 259,801 to the April figure of 263,770.

The Department of the Air Force increased civilian personnel within the United States by 1,974 from the March figure of 115,331 to the April figure of 117,305.

The Navy Department within the United States increased its civilian employment by 1,213 from the March figure of 295,889 to the April figure of 297,102.

#### Outside continental United States

Outside continental United States, Federal personnel increased 1,254 from the March total of 228,872 to the April total of 230,126. (See table II.)

An increase of 1,020 was reported in the overseas civilian employment of the departments and agencies other than the National Military Establishment, from the March total of 54,499 to the April total of 55,519.

Total overseas civilian employment for the National Military Establishment increased 234 from the March total of 174,373 to the April total of 174,607.

The Department of the Army reported an increase of 425 civilian employees overseas, from the March figure of 130,355 to the April figure of 130,780.

The Department of the Navy decreased its overseas civilian employment 191 from the March figure of 44,018 to the April figure of 43,827.

#### Industrial employment

Total industrial employment during the month of April increased 5,857 from the March figure of 558,585 to the April total of 564,442. (See table IV.)

The departments and agencies exclusive of the National Military Establishment, increased their industrial employment by 1,218 from the March figure of 20,577 to the April figure of 21,795.

The National Military Establishment increased its total industrial employment 4,639 from the March total of 538,008 to the April total of 542,647.

The Department of the Army increased its industrial employment 2,339 during the month of April from the March total of 233,144 to the April total of 235,483. Of this net increase 2,728 was within the continental United States, while outside continental United States industrial employment of the Army Department decreased 389.

The Department of the Air Force industrial personnel inside United States, reported separately this month for the first time, increased 1,327 from the March total of 67,899 to the April figure of 69,226.

The Department of the Navy increased its industrial employment 973 from the March figure of 236,965 to the April figure of 237,938.

The term "industrial employees" as used by the committee refers to unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled, and supervisory employees paid by the Federal Government who are working on construction projects such as air-

fields and roads, and in shipyards and arsenals. It does not include maintenance and custodial employees.

**TABLE I.—Federal personnel inside continental United States employed by executive agencies during April 1948, and comparison with March 1948**

Department or agency	March	April	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
<b>EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS (EXCEPT NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT)</b>			
Agriculture.....	69,917	73,656	+3,739
Commerce.....	36,575	37,346	+771
Interior.....	43,189	44,568	+1,379
Justice.....	26,030	25,836	-194
Labor.....	4,583	4,496	-87
Post Office.....	480,030	486,474	+6,444
State.....	7,665	7,572	-93
Treasury.....	88,968	89,477	+509
<b>EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT</b>			
White House Office.....	223	222	-1
Bureau of the Budget.....	605	612	+7
Executive Mansion and Grounds.....	78	91	+13
National Security Council <sup>1</sup> .....	14	18	+4
National Security Resources Board.....	107	150	+43
Council of Economic Advisers.....	43	44	+1
Office of Government Reports.....	18	18	-----
<b>EMERGENCY WAR AGENCIES</b>			
Office of Defense Transportation.....	44	47	+3
<b>POSTWAR AGENCIES</b>			
Economic Cooperation Administration <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	113	+113
Office of the Housing Expediter.....	4,482	4,529	+47
Philippine Alien Property Administration.....	2	2	-----
Philippine War Damage Commission.....	7	6	-1
War Assets Administration.....	25,259	23,743	-1,516
<b>INDEPENDENT AGENCIES</b>			
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	3	3	-----
Atomic Energy Commission.....	4,952	4,987	+35
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	570	579	+9
Civil Service Commission.....	4,092	4,091	-1
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	113	116	+3
Federal Communications Commission.....	1,323	1,324	+1
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	1,129	1,119	-10
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	374	369	-5
Federal Power Commission.....	804	803	-1
Federal Security Agency <sup>3</sup> .....	33,081	33,333	+252
Federal Trade Commission.....	558	557	-1
Federal Works Agency.....	22,163	21,904	-259
General Accounting Office.....	9,302	9,262	-40
Government Printing Office.....	7,312	7,223	-89
Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	11,767	11,681	-86
Indian Claims Commission.....	11	11	-----
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	2,265	2,250	-15
Maritime Commission.....	7,006	7,170	+164
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	6,235	6,204	-31
National Archives.....	345	344	-1
National Capital Housing Authority.....	292	288	-4
National Capital Park and Planning Commission.....	24	23	-1
National Gallery of Art.....	311	319	+8
National Labor Relations Board.....	1,365	1,602	+237
National Mediation Board.....	116	115	-1
Office of Selective Service Records.....	600	704	+104
Panama Canal.....	536	534	-2
Railroad Retirement Board.....	2,750	2,755	+5

Footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE I.—Federal personnel inside continental United States employed by executive agencies during April 1948, and comparison with March 1948—Continued**

Department or agency	March	April	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
<b>INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—continued</b>			
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	5,745	5,615	-130
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	1,122	1,111	-11
Smithsonian Institution.....	505	503	-2
Tariff Commission.....	219	221	+2
Tax Court of the United States.....	125	126	+1
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	14,326	14,697	+371
Veterans' Administration.....	201,032	200,327	-705
Total, excluding National Military Establishment.....	1,130,417	1,141,290	+10,873
Net increase, excluding National Military Establishment.....	-----	-----	+10,873
<b>NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT</b>			
Office of Secretary of Defense.....	751	827	+76
Department of the Army.....	259,601	263,770	+4,169
Department of the Air Force.....	115,331	117,305	+1,974
Department of the Navy.....	295,889	297,102	+1,213
Total, including National Military Establishment.....	1,801,989	1,820,294	+18,305
Net increase, including National Military Establishment.....	-----	-----	+18,305

**TABLE II.—Federal personnel outside continental United States employed by executive agencies during April 1948, and comparison with March 1948**

Department or agency	March	April	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
<b>EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS (EXCEPT NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT)</b>			
Agriculture.....	1,724	1,695	-29
Commerce.....	2,714	2,800	+86
Interior.....	4,711	5,208	+497
Justice.....	423	434	+11
Labor.....	79	82	+3
Post Office.....	1,582	1,585	+3
State.....	13,703	14,304	+601
Treasury.....	637	640	+3
<b>EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT</b>			
White House Office.....	223	222	-1
Bureau of the Budget.....	605	612	+7
Executive Mansion and Grounds.....	78	91	+13
National Security Council <sup>1</sup> .....	14	18	+4
National Security Resources Board.....	107	150	+43
Council of Economic Advisers.....	43	44	+1
Office of Government Reports.....	18	18	-----
<b>EMERGENCY WAR AGENCIES</b>			
Office of Defense Transportation.....	44	47	+3
<b>POSTWAR AGENCIES</b>			
Economic Cooperation Administration <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	113	+113
Office of the Housing Expediter.....	4,509	4,554	+45
Philippine Alien Property Administration.....	165	150	-15

**TABLE II.—Federal personnel outside continental United States employed by executive agencies during April 1948, and comparison with March 1948—Continued**

Department or agency	March	April	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
<b>INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—continued</b>			
Federal Security Agency.....	1,337	1,327	-10
Federal Works Agency.....	357	398	+41
Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	40	42	+2
Maritime Commission.....	98	91	-7
National Labor Relations Board.....	6	8	+2
Office of Selective Service Records.....	16	16	-----
Panama Canal.....	23,976	23,721	-255
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	20	19	-1
Smithsonian Institution.....	6	6	-----
Veterans' Administration.....	1,571	1,583	+12
Total, excluding National Military Establishment.....	54,499	55,519	+1,020
Net increase, excluding National Military Establishment.....	-----	-----	+1,020
<b>NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT</b>			
Department of the Army.....	130,355	130,780	+425
Department of the Navy.....	44,018	43,827	-191
Total, including National Military Establishment.....	228,872	230,126	+1,254
Net increase, including National Military Establishment.....	-----	-----	+1,254

**TABLE III.—Consolidated table of Federal personnel inside and outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during April 1948, and comparison with March 1948**

Department or agency	March	April	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
<b>EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS (EXCEPT NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT)</b>			
Agriculture.....	71,641	75,351	+3,710
Commerce.....	39,289	40,146	+857
Interior.....	47,900	49,776	+1,876
Justice.....	26,453	26,270	-183
Labor.....	4,632	4,578	-54
Post Office.....	481,612	488,059	+6,447
State.....	21,368	21,876	+508
Treasury.....	89,605	90,117	+512
<b>EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT</b>			
White House Office.....	223	222	-1
Bureau of the Budget.....	605	612	+7
Executive Mansion and Grounds.....	78	91	+13
National Security Council <sup>1</sup> .....	14	18	+4
National Security Resources Board.....	107	150	+43
Council of Economic Advisers.....	43	44	+1
Office of Government Reports.....	18	18	-----
<b>EMERGENCY WAR AGENCIES</b>			
Office of Defense Transportation.....	44	47	+3
<b>POSTWAR AGENCIES</b>			
Economic Cooperation Administration <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	113	+113
Office of the Housing Expediter.....	4,509	4,554	+45
Philippine Alien Property Administration.....	165	150	-15

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE III.—Consolidated table of Federal personnel inside and outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during April 1948, and comparison with March 1948—Continued

Department or agency	March	April	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
<b>POSTWAR AGENCIES—CON.</b>			
Philippine War Damage Commission	692	784	+92
War Assets Administration	25,700	24,163	-1,537
<b>INDEPENDENT AGENCIES</b>			
American Battle Monuments Commission	118	114	-4
Atomic Energy Commission	4,955	4,990	+35
Civil Aeronautics Board	595	598	+3
Civil Service Commission	4,097	4,096	-1
Export-Import Bank of Washington	115	118	+3
Federal Communications Commission	1,359	1,361	+2
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1,132	1,122	-10
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	374	369	-5
Federal Power Commission	804	803	-1
Federal Security Agency <sup>1</sup>	24,418	24,660	+242
Federal Trade Commission	558	557	-1
Federal Works Agency	22,520	22,302	-218
General Accounting Office	9,302	9,262	-40
Government Printing Office	7,312	7,223	-89
Housing and Home Finance Agency	11,807	11,723	-84
Indian Claims Commission	11	11	-----
Interstate Commerce Commission	2,265	2,250	-15
Maritime Commission	7,104	7,261	+157
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	6,235	6,204	-31
National Archives	345	344	-1
National Capital Housing Authority	292	288	-4
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	24	23	-1
National Gallery of Art	311	319	+8
National Labor Relations Board	1,371	1,610	+239
National Mediation Board	116	115	-1
Office of Selective Service Records	706	730	+14
Panama Canal	24,512	24,255	-257
Railroad Retirement Board	2,759	2,755	-4
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	5,765	5,634	-131
Securities and Exchange Commission	1,122	1,111	-11
Smithsonian Institution	511	509	-2
Tariff Commission	219	221	+2
Tax Court of the United States	125	126	+1
Tennessee Valley Authority	14,326	14,697	+371
Veterans' Administration	202,603	201,910	-693
Total, excluding National Military Establishment	1,184,916	1,196,809	+11,893
Net increase, excluding National Military Establishment	-----	-----	11,893
<b>NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT</b>			
Office of Secretary of Defense	751	827	+76
Department of the Army:			
Inside continental United States	259,601	263,770	+4,169
Outside continental United States	130,355	130,780	+425
Department of the Air Force	115,331	117,305	+1,974
Department of the Navy	339,907	340,929	+1,022
Total, including National Military Establishment	2,030,861	2,050,420	+19,559
Net increase, including National Military Establishment	-----	-----	19,559

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency.

<sup>2</sup> Established pursuant to Public Law 472, 80th Cong., 2d sess., Apr. 3, 1948.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 1,278 employees of Howard University and 95 employees of Columbia Institution for the Deaf.

TABLE IV.—Industrial employees of the Federal Government inside and outside continental United States employed by executive agencies during April 1948, and comparison with March 1948

Department or agency	March	April	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
<b>EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS (EXCEPT NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT)</b>			
Commerce	1,372	1,448	+76
Interior	5,189	5,968	+779
State	366	365	-1
Treasury	3,652	3,689	+37
<b>INDEPENDENT AGENCIES</b>			
Atomic Energy Commission	239	236	-3
Housing and Home Finance Agency	2	2	-----
Panama Canal	2,134	2,083	-51
Tennessee Valley Authority	7,623	8,004	+381
Total, excluding National Military Establishment	20,577	21,795	+1,218
Net increase, excluding National Military Establishment	-----	-----	+1,218
<b>NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT</b>			
Department of the Army:			
Inside continental United States	134,040	136,768	+2,728
Outside continental United States	99,104	98,715	-389
Department of the Air Force	67,899	69,226	+1,327
Department of the Navy	236,965	237,938	+973
Total, including National Military Establishment	558,585	564,442	+5,857
Net increase, including National Military Establishment	-----	-----	+5,857

<sup>1</sup> Industrial personnel of the Department of the Air Force is shown separately beginning this month. Air Force personnel inside United States only is reported in these figures; personnel outside continental United States is still reported by the Department of the Army.

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR BYRD

The number of employees on the civilian pay rolls of the Federal Government increased at the rate of 650 a day during the month of April. The net increase for the month was 19,559 bringing the total civilian employment for the month to 2,050,420.

These figures were revealed today by the April Personnel Report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures in which reports from the Federal Departments and Agencies are compiled. In March the rate of increase was 500 a day; in February it was about 400 a day, and in January it was a little more than 200 a day. The net increase in the current calendar year through April was 54,951, or a daily average of more than 450.

Of the April increases 5,857 were in so-called industrial employees, while 13,702 were in other categories including the classified civil service.

Civilian agencies of the Government accounted for 11,893 of the increase, while the civilian employment in the national military establishment increased 7,666.

Agencies reporting the larger increases in April included Agriculture with 3,710, Commerce 857, Interior 1,876, Post Office 6,447, Treasury 512, Economic Cooperation Administration 113, Federal Security Agency 242, Maritime Commission 157, National Labor Relations Board 239, Tennessee Valley Authority 371, Army (civilian employees) 4,594, Air Force (civilian employees) 1,974, and Navy 1,022.

Agencies reporting larger decreases during April were Justice with 183, War Assets Administration 1,537, Federal Works Agency 218, Panama Canal 257, Reconstruction Finance Corporation 131, and Veterans' Administration 693.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. JENNER:

S. 2790. A bill to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

S. 2791. A bill to provide for the reappointment to the retired list of officers of the Navy of Henry Eastin Rossell, former commander, Construction Corps, United States Navy, retired; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BRIDGES (for himself, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. KNOWLAND, and Mr. HILL):

S. 2792. A bill to provide for the air security and defense of the United States, to establish the composition of the Air Force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 2793. A bill to authorize the establishment of internships in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration; and

S. 2794. A bill to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to prescribe the rates of pay for certain positions at field installations; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. MORSE (for himself and Mr. DWORSHAK):

S. 2795. A bill to provide assistance to certain local school agencies overburdened with war-incurred, or postwar national-defense-incurred, enrollments; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

S. 2796. A bill for the relief of certain witnesses at the trial of Harold Christoffel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 2797. A bill to exempt certain employees of irrigation companies from the wage and hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

S. 2798. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ella U. Sankey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAPEHART:

S. 2799. A bill to provide for ascertaining the economic justification for proposed improvements to the inland waterways of the United States, and for other purposes; and

S. 2800 (by request). A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(Mr. KILGORE (for himself, Mr. MORSE, and Mr. MAGNUSON) introduced Senate bill 2801, to assist the States in the removal of adult illiteracy by the development and maintenance of special programs of basic elementary education for adults, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BUTLER (for Mr. BUSHFIELD):

S. 2802. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Goldie Garneau Janis a patent in fee to certain land;

S. 2803. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Winfred DeCoteau a patent in fee to certain land; and

S. 2804. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Joshua

Standing Elk a patent in fee to certain land; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(Mr. REVERCOMB (for himself and Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia) introduced Senate Joint Resolution 227, providing for appropriate observance of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Washington and Lee University, which was passed, and appears under a separate heading.)

#### INVESTIGATION OF PROBLEMS OF SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. WHERRY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 248), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

*Resolved*, That the limit of expenditures under Senate Resolution 20, Eightieth Congress (providing for a study of the problems of American small business enterprises), as supplemented by Senate Resolution 153 and Senate Resolution 191, Eightieth Congress, is hereby increased by \$50,000.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1949—AMENDMENT

Mr. BUTLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 6705) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

On page 17, line 2, strike out "\$9,574,709" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$9,587,709, of which not less than \$30,000 shall be available for tuition, care, and other expenses of Indian pupils attending public schools at Winnebago, Nebr."

#### PROMOTION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE—INCREASE IN PERSONNEL OF ARMED FORCES—AMENDMENTS

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2655) to provide for the common defense by increasing the strength of the armed forces of the United States, including the Reserve components thereof, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. CAPEHART submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2655) supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

#### REVISION OF TAXES—AMENDMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 6712) to provide for revenue revision, to correct tax inequities, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

#### RETIREMENT BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. PEPPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2744) to provide for the elimination of Regular Army and Regular Air Force officers and for the retirement of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Regular Army and the Regular Air Force, and to provide retirement benefits for members of the Reserve components of the Army of the United States, the Air Force of the United States, United

States Navy and Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services and ordered to be printed.

#### HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 6771) making appropriations for military functions administered by the National Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS BY THE NAVY

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1675) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes, together with a message from the House insisting upon its amendment, and requesting a conference with the Senate thereon:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to establish or develop naval installations and facilities by the construction, installation, or equipment of temporary or permanent public works, including buildings, facilities, appurtenances, and utilities; or by the completion of such construction, installation, or equipment specifically approved by the Secretary of the Navy and heretofore undertaken as follows:

#### "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

"Naval air station, Alameda, Calif.: Test cells for turbine engines; \$230,000.

"Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Facilities for flight indoctrination, including the acquisition of land (2,400 acres); \$12,000,000.

"National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.: Chapel; \$205,000.

"Marine training and replacement command, Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, Oceanside, Calif.: Acquisition of land, 575 acres; \$46,500.

"David Taylor Model Basin, Carderock, Md.: Wind tunnels and associated facilities; \$1,410,000.

"Naval amphibious base, Little Creek, Va.: Acquisition of land, 4,000 acres, on Bloodsworth Island, Dorchester County, Md.; \$120,000.

"Naval supplemental radio station, Dupont, S. C.: Radio operating building; \$74,000.

"Naval ordnance test station, Inyokern, Calif.: Acquisition of land, 60,000 acres; aerodynamics field laboratory (aerodynamics range), ground range, external ballistics, and electronics experimental installation; 115 duplex houses (230 family units); \$3,670,500.

"Naval air station, Key West (Boca Chica), Fla.: Acquisition of land, approximately 1,000 acres; \$60,000.

"Naval ammunition depot, Jersey City, N. J.: Liquid fuel rocket test laboratory; \$306,000.

"Naval Reserve Armory, Lawrence, Mass.: Acquisition of land, 5.7 acres; \$100.

"Naval Reserve Armory, Lowell, Mass.: Acquisition of land, 4 acres; \$800.

"Naval air station, Mojave, Calif.: Acquisition of land, 28 acres; \$500.

"Naval magazine, Montauk, Long Island, N. Y.: Acquisition of land, 44 acres; \$53,300.

"Naval auxiliary air station, Oceana, Va.: Acquisition of aviation easements over approximately 400 acres of land; \$46,000.

"Naval air station, Patuxent River, Md.: Facilities for bombing target; \$309,000.

"Naval air missile test center, Point Mugu, Calif.: Sea test range, and test and evaluation facilities, including supporting facilities, services, and accessory construction; \$30,000,000.

"Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, Calif.: Acquisition of land and improvements, 62.45 acres; \$150,000.

"Naval electronics laboratory, Point Loma, San Diego, Calif.: Laboratory supply and utility buildings, including services and accessories; \$1,590,000.

"Norfolk naval shipyard, Portsmouth, Va.: Acquisition of land, 4,857 acres; \$4,370.

"Naval radio station, Skaggs Island, Sonoma, Calif.: Addition to radio operating building; \$315,000.

"Naval supply annex, Stockton, Calif.: Acquisition of land (small island), 3.88 acres; \$1,800.

"Aeronautical turbine laboratory, Trenton, N. J.: Laboratory buildings and facilities, including collateral equipment and accessory construction; \$22,750,000.

"Naval ordnance laboratory, White Oak, Md.: Completion of supersonic wind tunnels and aerodynamics range; explosives research facility; \$2,275,000.

"Naval unit, White Sands Proving Ground, Las Cruces, N. Mex.: Additional housing facilities; instrumentation of the 100-mile range and camp facilities; facilities for pilotless aircraft test range; \$6,194,730.

"Radio transmitting station (location to be determined): Radio transmission facilities, including collateral equipment and accessory construction; \$7,000,000.

"Naval research laboratory (location to be determined): Underwater sound reference laboratory; \$1,120,000.

"For correction of deficiencies in existing or approved facilities, for emergency projects authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, and repairs incident to casualties thereto within the continental United States, for the fiscal years 1948 and 1949; \$3,000,000.

#### "OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

"Naval operating base, Adak, Alaska: Ship-repair facilities; cold-storage building, ice-cream plant and milk facilities; two storehouses; dispensary; utility distribution systems, including water, sewer, electric power, heating plant, roads, walks, and drainage; \$11,296,000.

"Naval supplementary radio activity, Adak, Alaska: Operations building and associated facilities; \$2,500,000.

"Naval radio station, Adak, Alaska: Consolidated communication facilities, including buildings and accessories; \$2,395,000.

"Naval operating base, Argentia, Newfoundland: Facilities for fixed operation of mobile ground approach unit; water-treatment plant; \$109,200.

"Naval radio station, Argentia, Newfoundland: Consolidated communication facilities, including buildings and accessories; \$2,385,000.

"Naval radio station, Greenland: Consolidated communication facilities, including buildings and accessories; \$1,020,000.

"Naval operating base, Guam: Dredging and filling at Apra Harbor; utility distribution systems, including electric transmission, steam-generating plant, island water supply system, water storage and distribution, sewage and drainage systems, and extension of roads; barracks, messhall, and galley; \$21,000,000.

"Naval medical center, Guam: Development of hospital facilities, including buildings and accessories; \$25,000,000.

"Naval air station, Guam: Facilities for fixed operation of mobile ground control approach unit; \$16,500.

"Naval ammunition depot, Guam: High explosive storage facilities and accessories; \$10,000,000.

"Naval radio station, Guam: Permanent communication facilities, including buildings and accessories; \$5,750,000.

"Naval supply center, Guam: Permanent facilities, including storage buildings, fuel pipe lines, and accessories; \$14,675,000.

"Fleet Marine Force Base, Guam: Development of facilities, including buildings, service depot facilities, and accessories; \$5,823,000.

"Submarine base, Guam: Marginal bulkhead, including base site preparation and accessory construction; \$1,670,000.

"Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Hawaii: Acquisition of land, 520 acres at Waikale and Kipapa Gulches; acquisition of land at West Loch for barricaded sidings, 159.14 acres, \$270,000.

"Naval air station, Kodiak, Alaska: Facilities for fixed operation of mobile ground control approach unit; \$16,500.

"Naval radio station, Kodiak, Alaska: Consolidated communication facilities, including buildings and accessories; \$2,225,000.

"Naval shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Fire protection for drydock No. 2; modernization of water-front lighting; \$143,700.

"Naval base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Water pumping station at Waiawa Gulch; \$3,575,000.

"Naval station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico: Acquisition of land, Culebra Island; \$110,000.

"Naval operating base, Saipan: Air intercept training facilities; facilities for fixed operation of mobile ground approach unit; \$165,000.

"Naval radio station, Summit, Canal Zone: Increase transmitter power output; \$612,000.

"Supplementary naval radio activity, Waiawa, Hawaii: Permanent facilities for supplemental radio activity and accessories; \$3,000,000.

"For correction of deficiencies in existing or approved facilities, for emergency projects authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, and repairs incident to casualties thereto outside the continental United States, for the fiscal years 1948 and 1949; \$3,000,000.

"Sec. 2. To accomplish the above authorized construction the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to acquire lands and rights pertaining thereto, or other interests therein, including the temporary use thereof, by donation, purchase, or otherwise.

"Sec. 3. Family quarters for personnel of the Navy constructed on or subsequent to the effective date of this act whether heretofore, herein, or hereafter authorized shall not be of greater net floor area per unit than the following:

"For flag officers, 2,100 square feet.

"For captains, 1,670 square feet.

"For commanders and lieutenant commanders, 1,400 square feet.

"For warrant officers, commissioned warrant officers, and commissioned officers through the rank of lieutenant, 1,250 square feet.

"For enlisted personnel and noncommissioned officers, 1,080 square feet.

"For the purposes of this act net floor area is defined as all floor space inside the exterior walls, excluding basement (or service space in lieu of basement), attic, garage, and porches: *Provided*, That no family quarters for personnel of the Navy shall be constructed with the funds authorized for appropriation herein in excess of a net floor area of 1,080 square feet per unit: *Provided further*, That family quarters constructed with the funds authorized for appropriation herein shall be of the multiple type (generally eight families to a unit) or apartment type (generally six families to a unit) except where tropical or desert climates render the use of multiple-type dwellings deleterious to health and welfare and except where one, two, or three two-family units are necessary to provide the exact number of family quarters authorized herein for construction at a station.

"The above area allowances shall supersede the limitations contained in the act of July 8, 1946 (Public Law 492, 79th Cong.), and may be increased by not to exceed 10 percent for all quarters outside continental United States and by not to exceed 10 per-

cent for quarters of commanding officers of stations or installations over and above that to which his rank would entitle him. Quarters for civilians shall be limited to conform to the allowances for officers or men of comparable status according to responsibility, rating, and pay, as determined by the Secretary of the Navy to be appropriate.

"Sec. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sums of money as may be necessary for the purposes of this act, but not to exceed \$69,800,000, for public works in continental United States during the fiscal year 1948, and \$59,971,160 for public works outside continental United States during the fiscal year 1948. With respect to projects within and without continental United States, the approximate cost for each project enumerated in section 1 of this act may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be varied upward or downward 10 percent, but the total cost of projects in continental United States authorized by this act shall not exceed \$91,949,950, and the total cost of projects outside continental United States authorized by this act shall not exceed \$116,532,953. Any such appropriation shall be available under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy for expenses incident to construction including administration, overhead, planning, and surveys, and shall be available until expended."

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. GURNEY, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. BALDWIN, Mr. RUSSELL, and Mr. BYRD conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### STAMPS COMMEMORATING ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF POULTRY INDUSTRY—JOINT RESOLUTION INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair would like to enter an order. The House having returned to the Senate, pursuant to its request, Senate Joint Resolution 154, authorizing the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the poultry business in the United States, in lieu of which House Joint Resolution 246 has been passed by both Houses, without objection, the vote on the passage of Senate Joint Resolution 154 will be reconsidered, and the joint resolution will be indefinitely postponed.

#### THE ROLE OF OIL IN THE WORLD—SPEECH BY EUGENE HOLMAN

[Mr. O'MAHONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a speech entitled "The Role of Oil in the World Today," delivered by Eugene Holman, president of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, before the National Press Club, at Washington, D. C., on June 3, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION—ADDRESS BY ELVIN H. KILLHEFFER

[Mr. HAWKES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address entitled "International Trade Organization," delivered by Elvin H. Killheffer at the third national textile seminar, at Shawnee-on-

Delaware, Pa., on May 12, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ANTIMONOPOLY LEGISLATION—EDITORIAL COMMENT

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record several editorials on antimonopoly legislative proposals, which appear in the Appendix.]

#### SOUTH CAROLINA AGAIN EXCEEDS ARMY QUOTA—EDITORIAL FROM THE ANDERSON INDEPENDENT

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "South Carolina Again Exceeds Army Quota," published in the Anderson Independent, of Anderson, S. C., which appears in the Appendix.]

#### RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM—EDITORIAL BY M. A. HUBBARD

[Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "We Should Know Better," by M. A. Hubbard, executive secretary of the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation, from the Virginia Farm Bureau News, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### SCHOOL LUNCHES—EDITORIAL FROM THE FAIRMONT (W. VA.) TIMES

[Mr. KILGORE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "School Lunches," published in the Fairmont (W. Va.) Times of June 2, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### RESPONSIBILITY OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION—ARTICLE BY ALFRED WINSLOW JONES

[Mr. KILGORE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "The National Science Foundation," written by Alfred Winslow Jones, and published in the June 1948 issue of the Scientific American, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### PRO-MARSHALL-PLAN PRESS, FILMS TO GET FIFTEEN MILLIONS—ARTICLE FROM WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

[Mr. WILLIAMS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Pro-Marshall Plan Press, Films To Get Fifteen Millions," written by William Edwards, and published in the Washington Times-Herald of June 2, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### A POSITIVE PROGRAM FOR PEACE—INTERVIEW BETWEEN SENATOR WILEY AND CHARLES FARMER

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an interview between himself and Charles Farmer on the subject, A Positive Program for Peace, conducted over the radio, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### EFFECT OF HIGH TAXES—ADDRESS BY ROBERT R. McCORMICK

[Mr. BROOKS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a statement by Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune, on the subject of high taxes, published in the Chicago Tribune of May 27, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### A DEMOCRATIC FORMULA—EDITORIAL FROM THE ALEXANDRIA (VA.) GAZETTE

[Mr. RUSSELL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "A Democratic Formula," published in the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette of June 2, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

**REDUCTION IN VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURES—STATEMENT BY GEORGE E. IJAMS**

[Mr. MORSE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement on the reduction in Veterans' Administration expenditures made by George E. Ijams before the Veterans' Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives on April 1, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

**THE PEOPLE LOSE A FIGHTER—EDITORIAL FROM THE NATIONAL UNION FARMER**

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The People Lose a Fighter," written by Charles W. Ervin, editor, the Advance, and published in the National Union Farmer, issue of May 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that after the close of tonight's session I have permission to absent myself from the Senate until Wednesday of next week.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. WILLIAMS in the chair). Without objection, the leave is granted.

**NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF NOBLE J. JOHNSON TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS**

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Wednesday, June 9, 1948, at 10:30 a. m., in the Senate Judiciary Committee room, room 424, Senate Office Building, upon the nomination of Hon. NOBLE J. JOHNSON, of Indiana, to be an associate judge of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, vice Hon. Oscar E. Bland, resigned. At the indicated time and place all persons interested in the nomination may make such representations as may be pertinent. The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], chairman; the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE]; and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND].

**NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION ON JOSEPH J. HANCOCK TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE OF THE CANAL ZONE**

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Wednesday, June 9, 1948, at 10 a. m., in the Senate Judiciary Committee room, room 424, Senate Office Building, upon the nomination of Joseph J. Hancock, of Kentucky, to be United States district judge of the Canal Zone, vice Hon. Bunk Gardner, retired. At the indicated time and place all persons interested in the nomination may make such representations as may be pertinent. The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], chairman; the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE]; and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND].

**RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SENATOR O'CONNOR AND BALTIMORE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS**

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. President, in view of the far-reaching effects of contemplated action by the Congress affecting reciprocal trade agreements, I submit that the fullest discussion of this important proposal should be encouraged.

I am in receipt of a communication from the Baltimore League of Women Voters, sent by Mrs. John B. Ramsay, Jr., president. This organization is composed of outstanding citizens, conversant with important issues in current affairs, and who are active in furtherance of those undertakings of government which will redound to America's welfare.

I ask that the letter from Mrs. Ramsay and my reply thereto be included in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the correspondence was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BALTIMORE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS,  
May 28, 1948.

Senator HERBERT R. O'CONNOR,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.  
DEAR SENATOR O'CONNOR: It is obviously unnecessary for us to tell you how distressed we in the league are over what took place in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last. It is hard to understand how a weak and crippling bill such as the Gearhart bill could have been passed by such a large vote when farmers, labor, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and all our outstanding economists and diplomats have been urging the renewal of the Trade Agreements Act which has served us so satisfactorily for the past 14 years.

The action of the House has certainly raised doubts in the minds of people throughout the world as to our sincerity in trying to rebuild world trade and further international economic recovery. We look to the Senate to save the United States from the ignominy of having our promises and our stated policies repudiated by our Congress. Nations, like individuals, cannot talk big and act small and maintain the respect of their fellows.

Sincerely yours,  
CAROLINE R. RAMSAY  
(Mrs. John B. Ramsay, Jr.),  
President.

JUNE 2, 1948.

Mrs. JOHN B. RAMSAY, Jr.,  
President, Baltimore League of Women  
Voters, Baltimore, Md.

DEAR MRS. RAMSAY: Permit me to acknowledge with appreciation your letter of recent date, in which you convey the sentiments of the Baltimore League of Women Voters with respect to the pending proposals for renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act in its present form.

So that there may be no possible misunderstanding of my position in this matter, let me give you definite assurance here and now that I will give my fullest support and efforts toward renewal of the act, unamended, for the 3-year period proposed by the President of the United States and approved by Secretary of State Marshall.

Certainly, if American policies, which mean so much to the world, are to be maintained and our prestige preserved, it is essential that we give assurance to all the struggling democratic peoples everywhere that what we are proposing to do in the matter of foreign

relief will not be negated by changes of policies already established, and on the continuance of which they have been counting heavily.

The primary purpose of the Economic Cooperation Act is to assist the recipient nations to regain national economic stability. The only possible way they can ever hope to achieve favorable trade balances with the United States, to whom they must look now and for some time to come for vital machinery and other supplies, is to have access to our markets from which to draw the dollars which are the lifeblood of world trade today.

The evidence given by the majority in the House of Representatives of a return by the majority party to out-moded isolationist policies poses a threat to our whole program of international assistance and good will. I sincerely trust that the Senate will decide in favor of a 3-year renewal of the act as it is now in effect, and that the Congress will not take a short-sighted position, thus impairing the chances of betterment for all nations through international trade and commerce.

Sincerely yours,  
HERBERT R. O'CONNOR.

**PROMOTION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE—INCREASE IN PERSONNEL OF ARMED FORCES**

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2655) to provide for the common defense by increasing the strength of the armed forces of the United States, including the Reserve components thereof, and for other purposes.

Mr. GURNEY obtained the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that after the distinguished Senator from South Dakota shall have concluded his remarks, and after whatever colloquy may ensue on the unfinished business, the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 1493, House bill 6500, the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I desire to ask the Senator from South Dakota a question or two, and make a few brief observations of my own on the military bill, and it would add greatly to whatever value the debate might have if I could do that as soon as the Senator from South Dakota had concluded.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, my request was that the unfinished business be temporarily set aside after the Senator from South Dakota had concluded his remarks, and after any colloquy which might follow on the bill. Does the Senator desire the floor in his own right?

Mr. LODGE. I might want 5 or 10 minutes.

Mr. WHERRY. Then, Mr. President—

Mr. LODGE. I withdraw my objection. I merely desired to serve notice that I might wish to speak for 5 or 10 minutes.

Mr. WHERRY. I did not intend in any way to cut any Senator off.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts can be recognized on the bill when it is taken up.

Without objection, the request of the Senator from Nebraska is granted.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hatch	Morse
Ball	Hawkes	Murray
Barkley	Hayden	Myers
Bricker	Hickenlooper	O'Connor
Bridges	Hill	O'Daniel
Brooks	Hoey	O'Mahoney
Buck	Holland	Pepper
Butler	Ives	Reed
Byrd	Jenner	Revercomb
Cain	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson, Va.
Capehart	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Capper	Kem	Saltonstall
Chavez	Kilgore	Smith
Connally	Knowland	Sparkman
Cooper	Langer	Stennis
Cordon	Lodge	Taft
Donnell	Lucas	Taylor
Downey	McCarthy	Thomas, Okla.
Dworshak	McClellan	Thye
Eastland	McFarland	Tydings
Eaton	McGrath	Umstead
Ellender	McKellar	Vandenberg
Feazel	McMahon	Watkins
Ferguson	Magnuson	Wherry
Flanders	Malone	White
Fulbright	Martin	Wiley
George	Maybank	Williams
Green	Millikin	Wilson
Gurney	Moore	Young

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is absent on official business.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are absent on public business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, during the early part of the year the Senate Armed Forces Committee began consideration of the over-all problem which faces our Military Establishment. After numerous meetings, beginning early in March, we came to an agreement that we would start hearings on the question then before us, of the necessity for universal military training. I believe our meeting was on March 10 or 12. We scheduled hearings for March 17.

A few days before that time we had noticed that the President would come before the Congress with a special message on March 17. On March 17 he came before a joint session of Congress and recommended a renewal of the Selective Service Act, and universal military training.

Since that time our committee has been almost continuously engaged in studying the military needs, in view of the present world situation. We re-

ported a bill to the Senate on May 12. That bill has been described to some extent in the newspapers. It includes compulsory training for 18-year-olds. This was later changed by committee action on May 24, to provide for training of 18-year-olds only on a voluntary basis. The bill now on Senators' desks is the bill which we recommend to the Senate. It includes the training of 161,000 18-year-olds for a period of 12 months each year, all on a voluntary basis.

Mr. President, I present to the Senate today a major piece of legislation which the Armed Services Committee has carefully considered for more than a year.

The need for military manpower legislation has been apparent ever since the early months of last year, when we found that the volunteer system was not bringing in the necessary numbers of men each month to replace those who were being discharged.

All students of our military policy have been seriously disturbed over the fact that our forces are scattered thinly all over the globe with only a pitifully small number of Reserves available in the United States to support the overseas forces.

All who have made a study of this problem are determined to do something about it. They believe that, in consideration of our responsibilities in Europe and the Far East, it is tragic—yes, criminal—for us to require these forces to serve in distant lands without proper mobile Reserves at home, and without a guaranty that continuing effort will be made to provide replacements.

Every Member of the Senate today remembers that during the war and for a very short time thereafter we had a Selective Service System which guaranteed replacements when needed. Since March 31, 1947, when the 1940 act, the Draft Act, expired, we have relied on the volunteer system. We thought the inducements offered to volunteers were great enough to attract replacements. We continued the high rates of pay and the policy of rapid advancement to those who would join our armed forces. We offered short-term enlistments for as brief periods as 18 months. Our pay scale in the armed forces is much above the pay scale offered those in the uniform of any other armed force in the world. A realistic appraisal of our fiscal situation indicates that further pay increases cannot be considered.

Our committee has approached the manpower question for the armed services in a calm and deliberate manner, always with the question in mind as to whether or not our proposals were absolutely necessary, and always with the firm conviction that any measure we recommend must be a measure for peace. We have been determined to fashion a bill which reflects calm deliberation and not hysteria.

Mr. President, the bill which I am presenting falls within the limits of this measuring stick.

If America is to be influential in the peace councils of the world we must lead from strength and not from weakness. Therefore we must build and maintain military forces capable of breaking up

any attack against us. We must have it understood that we are capable of instantly launching a counteroffensive so devastating that no enemy will dare to make war on us.

Further, our committee realizes that we must guard against a military structure so heavy as to cause a break-down in our own economy. We must secure full value for our defense dollar, just as surely as we must conserve and make effective use of our manpower. We must keep our economy sound in order to maintain stability at home.

Our committee is not convinced that any attack will be made against us in the near future. We feel that such an attack may be delayed for a long time; but we do believe that we must show the world that we intend, as insurance for lasting peace, to finance a sound defense program—a program which can be re-evaluated each year in view of the then present world situation. Therefore, it has been our desire to present to the Senate a program that is flexible; and I say that the bill which we are presenting to the Senate today is flexible.

In the first part of the bill we have set up the maximum numbers for each branch of the armed forces. We recommend at the same time a small training program. Please bear in mind, in considering this legislation, that the pay of six trained men in the Reserves pays only one man in the Regular Establishment.

Our committee is convinced that there is a need for the recommended legislation reinstating the Selective Service System. The Regular Establishment must, this year, have a total maximum strength of approximately 1,800,000 men. Our committee knows that to increase the Regular Establishment above that point, or even indefinitely to keep it at that point, will impose a tremendous financial responsibility on our country. Therefore we must and do offer at this time an alternate program, incorporated within the same bill—a program which will build up our strength outside the Regular Establishment. We recommend the inauguration of a training program—a program that will not merely bring untrained civilians into our National Guard and other Reserve components, but which will bring trained men into all of the Reserve components. We must remember that it is these Reserve components upon which we must rely in the future, if we decrease the size of the Regular Establishment.

In the past two wars we have witnessed the distressing length of time it has taken our country to mobilize. This was because, in bringing in our Reserve components for service, we found that they were not composed of trained men. In past emergencies the front line has been held for us until we could mobilize and train our men. The speed of modern war will virtually eliminate the buffer of training time. Therefore we must, in the opinion of our committee, concentrate on building a trained Reserve. Two paramount reasons support this position:

First, because of the excessive cost, we cannot continue to support the present large Military Establishment indefinitely; and

Second, because we do not wish permanently to saddle a selective-service system on the youth of our Nation.

Therefore, we propose that as each subsequent Congress reviews the world situation and our military needs, we can, through this legislation, lower the numbers in the Regular Establishment and add to the training program at any time when the calculated chances would seem to justify such a move.

Our committee believes that we must try in every conceivable way to bring about world understanding and permanent peace. One of the ways of doing this is to convince the nations of the world of the utter futility of acts that disturb peace, and which, if continued, will engulf the world in another terrible conflict.

May I say again, the Armed Services Committee presents this legislation as a measure for peace; its enactment will have a stabilizing influence throughout the world, and it will give all of us some relief from the feelings of uncertainty, anxiety, and insecurity which now pervade the globe.

The responsibilities which our position in the world of today has pressed on our country—and whether or not we accept them willingly, we cannot avoid them—call for commitments of our armed forces on every continent except Australia. In attempting to meet these responsibilities we have stationed overseas some 260,000 of the Army alone, or approximately 50 percent of the entire Army strength. This number is woefully inadequate to meet these widespread requirements, yet is so great a proportion of our total strength in service that it leaves our security forces at home incapable of affording this Nation the protection to which we are entitled. We must increase this strength to a minimum of 1,795,000 in our armed forces—Army, Air, and Navy. This amounts only to 1.3 percent of our total population, 6 percent of all males of military age—18 to 45.

No other nation of consequence in the world today has a military force which represents such a meager percentage of the total population.

Today our armed forces are composed entirely of volunteers—one million and a quarter of them—and we are the only major nation on earth whose forces are entirely voluntary. No other nation in the history of the world has ever attempted such a program. Despite the relatively high rates of pay and liberal allowances, it simply is not possible under present conditions of civilian employment to attract by voluntary means alone enough men of the caliber necessary to uphold our peacetime requirements. Monetary inducements would have to be raised so high as to be out of all proportion or reason. It is therefore necessary to invoke the obligations of citizenship through selective service.

The greatest requirement is for an increase in our ground—or field—forces. It is this part of our Military Establish-

ment which must bear the greatest burden of our foreign occupation commitments, and meeting those with our present forces has left far too few to provide the structure we should have at home to insure our national safety. We must at all costs be able to prevent an enemy from establishing himself in positions from which he could attack us at will, and at the same time we must be able to secure for ourselves those bases from which we can retaliate against his aggression if we are to have any hope of stopping it. To do this we need efficient forces in being, ready to move; time will not be available to mobilize and build them.

A force totally adequate to insure this on full-time duty would impose a tremendously costly burden on our national economy. Therefore, we must be willing to accept a calculated risk. In preparing this legislation we have provided only for the minimum essential forces in the regular services—forces which could act quickly in seizing and denying to an enemy the areas most vital to his launching an attack against us, and for securing for ourselves the minimum areas necessary for our initial offensive. Our small regular forces must be able to hold these critical areas and maintain the communication routes thereto until our reserve components can mobilize and until the utilization of our vast potential of citizen forces can begin.

One of the determining elements in the calculation of this risk is the speed with which our reserve components can be made ready for service. Unless our reserves are in a state of readiness, precious time will have to be used to train them—time which we may not have. Therefore, this legislation attempts to provide a practical means of making young men with basic training available to the reserve components immediately after the occurrence of an emergency.

If this risk is to be a reasonable one, each individual in service, either active or Reserve, must be capable of bearing his full share of responsibility, not only in his immediate duties, but in facilitating an emergency mobilization to the utmost. This the slow and dull cannot be relied upon to do, for there must be no loss in effort or in time when an emergency occurs. This legislation must provide quality in manpower. Modern equipping of such a force must of necessity follow, for this bill can by no means provide the quantity to match the forces which can easily be brought against us. It is, therefore, essential that the standards under which men are selected for service provide the Nation with the fairest return in that service. The criteria under which volunteers are accepted for service today represent the minimum by which the efficiency of our small forces in being can be maintained. There must be sufficient mobility of assignment throughout the entire structure to insure a cadre for expansion for war.

The standards required by the Air Force are somewhat higher than those of either the Army or the Navy, yet the percentage of applicants being rejected by the recruiting services is nowhere nearly as large as critics would maintain. For

example, under its present recruiting system the Army rejects about 29 percent of applicants for enlistment, for reasons as follows: 13 percent fail the mental tests; 13 percent fail to meet physical standards, including age limits; 2 percent fail on psychiatric standards; 1 percent fail on administrative standards.

The mental standards are determined by means of aptitude tests which measure an individual's ability to absorb training. These tests are not a measure of formal education, although experience shows that individuals with a fifth-grade education can easily pass them with a score eligible for enlistment. These tests have been standardized over a larger range of population than has any other known personnel test, and they are designed to measure mental levels from the highest to the lowest over the entire range of population. They consist of multiple-choice questions, and include some which any individual can answer and some which can be answered only by the exceptional; hence, each individual's actual ability is determined.

The cutting score on this test has been set at 80 for acceptance by the Army and Navy, which means that from 150 questions the applicant must answer only 31 correctly. This score excludes only 13 percent of the present applicants, therefore it represents a level which covers 85 percent of the inductable population of the Nation. It represents the level of aptitude for instruction which experience shows is required for satisfactory training in the vast majority of jobs in the modern military service in peacetime, many of which require specialized school training. It excludes the levels in which were found the largest group of disciplinary, maladjustment, and venereal cases during the last war. Hence, the present standards provide the services with personnel who can be trained without the costly necessity of establishing special or separate training facilities for large numbers of substandard individuals.

Physical standards have been established at their present levels to provide the services with manpower having sufficient general assignment mobility to serve their peacetime purposes as well as to provide a wartime cadre and to keep the incidence of medical treatment and hospitalization within the limits of medical facilities and medical personnel authorized and available to the services.

Psychiatric standards are set to exclude only those persons whose emotional instability or personality defect is so marked on initial examination as to justify their immediate exclusion from service. Doubtful cases are accepted, requiring the separation of many during the early part of their basic training.

Administrative standards must exclude the social misfits, felons, habitual drunkards, drug addicts, deserters, and persons with poor records of previous service. The services cannot afford to accept individuals who during their service would provide so many problems of discipline and adjustment and eventual separation.

Maximum age standards are necessary to preclude acceptance of individuals

whose gainful service would be interrupted too early by physical or age retirement to warrant a long-range investment in their enlistment. While a small percentage of positions could be filled with men in middle or advance age, these positions are generally available only to men in advanced grades who have made the service their career. It would be unfair both to the experienced soldier and to an individual over 35 years of age to permit initial enlistments over that age.

This legislation is intended to provide national security within reasonable limits of economy. Only by maintaining our present standards to insure the maximum of efficiency from all individuals in service, by increasing the strength of our regular armed forces to the point where they can meet the requirements of occupation and provide a small but effective mobile force in readiness, and by providing the means whereby a flow of young men with basic training is available to our first-line reserves, can we maintain our national security.

If we think back over the events of the past 3 years, we may recall an incident which took place on the deck of a famous ship of the United States Navy. It was the signing by the Allied Governments of the victorious armistice which ended the long and bitter war against the Japanese. Only a few months previously the supposedly invincible German Army had been routed and beaten and the war in the west had ended. It seemed that the civilized world could now wearily lay aside the weapons of war.

As a nation we turned our eyes to the future and the hope that a new era was at hand. We began the task of building the United Nations. Our magnificent Military Establishment was promptly and almost completely demobilized. All of us sincerely felt that peace had finally come to a world which had all but destroyed itself by a savage and ruthless war, and that we, as a peace-loving nation, could now live harmoniously in a community of nations—a community from which the lawless and destructive forces of aggression had been driven forever.

As we set about the difficult task of reconstruction, we carried out our commitments and responsibilities with complete good faith. The United States demanded no tribute from its defeated enemies and it sought no recompense from its allies. Our people sincerely felt that the nations of the world had at last broken the vicious curse of international aggression and selfishness which has plagued humanity for countless generations.

I shall not undertake the dreary task of pointing out how badly we misjudged the pattern which actually was to unfold, nor shall I recount the series of disturbing events which has marked the deterioration in what the world had hoped was to be a wholesome and temperate standard of international conduct. The impact of these tragic happenings has been so severe that we have been forced to recast our ideas and to cope with the blighting effects of political obstruction and territorial expansion which we and the other free nations of

the world have met almost continuously during the past 3 years.

It is not necessary at this point to examine any more in detail this rather grim picture of trouble and unrest. All the thinking people of our Nation are as familiar with it as we are. Nor is it my intention to point with alarm to the dark clouds of suspicion and distrust which darken great areas of our national horizon.

But as chairman of the Committee on Armed Services I must emphatically call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the Nation's postwar military program originally was formulated in anticipation of a climate far more temperate than has been the case during the past 2 years. The Committee on Armed Services has a major responsibility to the Senate and to the Nation for assuring that our national freedom and well-being are not menaced through adherence to a military program which is either inadequate or unwise. It therefore becomes my grave and solemn duty to present to the Senate a committee bill for the strengthening of our National Defense Establishment by a reviving of the Selective Service System.

The committee has come to this decision only after long hearings and exhaustive study. On March 17, within an hour after the close of the President's message asking for a temporary reenactment of selective service and for universal military training legislation, the committee began its open hearings. A total of 149 witnesses were heard, among whom were representatives of 125 political, religious, social, and professional organizations. The printed report of these hearings, to be found on Senator's desks, covers over a thousand pages, and contains more than half a million words.

Immediately after these 3 weeks of open hearings, the committee began an equally exhaustive series of executive hearings. The responsible heads of the Defense Establishment and their advisors and assistants were heard in detail. Thereafter, the committee worked in executive session in formulating and refining the specific legislation which we consider will best meet the security needs of the Nation today. The committee's decision is embodied in the bill which I am about to discuss, and which was reported to the Senate on May 12, having been given thorough study and sincere daily consideration by every member of our committee for almost 2 months.

Prior to the close of the public hearings, the Defense Establishment, acting on behalf of the administration, submitted to the committee a proposed bill which would implement the two requests made in the President's message. First, the proposed bill called for the reenactment of selective service. Second, it provided for a system of universal training. The legislation proposed by the administration served as the basis from which the committee finally developed the bill which was reported on May 12. The pending bill is, therefore, an evolution from the basic administration proposal. In the bill, the committee has substituted for the original universal training plan a program for the training of a limited

number of 18-year olds for a period of 1 year with the Regular forces, followed by their transfer to the Reserve components.

As reported by the committee, Senate bill 2655 seeks to accomplish three broad purposes. First, it provides for an increase in the personnel strengths of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Next, it seeks to provide the men necessary to meet these increases by means of a selective-service program calling for the 2-year induction from the 19-to-26-age group, 19-through-25, of such numbers as are necessary to supplement the normal flow of enlistments and reenlistments. Finally, it provides a plan for the enlistment of young men in the 18-to-19-age group for a period of 1 year of training and service with the active forces, followed by their transfer to the Reserve components. The bill does not change the other enlistment programs now existing in the armed services.

The bill becomes effective on the date of enactment and expires 5 years later, unless sooner terminated by a joint resolution of the Congress. Notwithstanding the termination date, Senate bill 2655 is not recommended to the Senate as a stop-gap proposal. The selective-service provisions are sufficiently flexible to operate effectively either in a major mobilization or in the present case of a relatively small expansion. Further, the program for the 1-year trainee is not regarded as being inconsistent with the original UMT proposal recommended by the Compton Commission. The original concept of UMT called for separate installations, separate instructors, and a 6 months period of active training. At its height, the program would have trained approximately 850,000 young men annually, although initially the number would have been much smaller.

It is true that the program for the 1-year trainee recommended in Senate bill 2655 does not utilize separate facilities nor separate instructors. This is because the armed forces cannot meet their expansion requirements and overseas commitments and, at the same time, provide the corps of instructors needed to implement the training program, except on a very limited scale. Furthermore, the cost of providing the separate facilities, added to the other huge expenditures for military purposes, would result in an increased military budget.

The 1-year training period, rather than 6 months, is recommended in Senate bill 2655 because the shorter period is impractical, under the conditions now facing us. The young man who completes 1 year of service spends the last part of the period actually serving as part of a unit located or based in the United States. During that time he takes the place of a regular member of the unit who has been sent overseas, or who is required for duty at a training center, or is otherwise absent. On the other hand, the young man who serves only 6 months must of necessity spend it all at a training center. He, therefore, never serves in an active unit, and as a consequence he drains away instructors and overhead from the active units without compensating for it by serving a second 6 months.

The committee is convinced that ultimately the present recommended 1-year training program for 18-year-olds can be adjusted to conform to the basic annual needs of the armed forces. An adjustment in each subsequent year must, of course, be anticipated, for we cannot now predict the length of time it will be necessary to maintain a large Regular Establishment actually in being. This large Regular force is made necessary today partly because we do not have a trained reserve available; and unless we start at once to do something positive to build such a reserve, we shall continue for years to wander in this aimless circle. We feel that Senate bill 2655 provides a workable plan which will correct a vital weakness in our military structure. As rapidly as the reserve is increased in size and effectiveness, so can corresponding reductions be made in the size of our Regular Establishment. In the meantime, the program for the 1-year trainee can be progressively modified in the direction of whatever goal the Congress may decide upon. Yet the simple and obvious fact that the individual member of the full-time regular service must be paid nearly six times as much in salary alone as the individual who serves only part time in an organized unit of the Reserve components, cannot fail to convince us that further delay in steps looking toward an effective Reserve, in preference to a large Regular Establishment, is a luxury which even this Nation cannot afford.

The astonishing criticism has been made that the plan proposed in Senate bill 2655 would enlist only 161,000 from the 18-year-age group, as against a net available pool of 640,000. This ratio of approximately 1 to 4 is of course a fact. A very similar ratio would initially have been the case had the original universal training plan been adopted, because the plan would have been started on a relatively small scale, and later expanded as the instructors and facilities became available. But as regards utilization for military purposes, it must be borne in mind that no age group can be, or ever has been, used on an all-or-none basis. The important point is that liability for service must be shared generally, and on a completely fair basis. But the number actually to be enlisted or inducted from any age group must always be determined solely on the basis of the number actually required. To bring in every individual of a particular age group simply to satisfy the rather mystifying theory that it must be all or none would not only be a shocking waste of manpower, but would bring into the armed forces numbers of men for whom no duty could be found, and from whom the necessary facilities could be provided only at great expense.

As to the active-duty strengths of the Regular forces alone, Senate bill 2655 provides an increase of 349,000 over present strengths. This increase has been allocated as follows, and of course does not include the 1-year trainees, or any of the requirements of the Reserve components: 250,000 to bring the Army from 540,000 to 790,000, 33,000 to bring the Navy from 427,000 to 460,000, 10,000 to bring the Marines from 82,000 to 92,000,

56,000 to bring the Air Force from 397,000 to 453,000.

The committee feels that these strengths are adequate for the Regular forces under the present program, to include the fiscal year 1949. The program contemplated in Senate bill 2655 comes within the original 1949 budget, increased by the \$3,481,000,000 supplemental estimate presented to the Congress during the second week of April. The estimates for personnel strength made by the armed services to fulfill needs several years in the future are highly fluid, and have been subjected to almost constant revision during the past few weeks, even by the services themselves. The committee has therefore adopted the more conservative approach of first meeting only our 1949 requirements, with the thought that further increases can be made on an evolutionary basis, as their necessity is clearly demonstrated. The committee has an abiding faith in the proposition that our Regular forces ultimately can be reduced by creating a strong Reserve, and is reluctant to provide long-range increases in the permanent strength of the Regular components at this time.

The fixing of these increased strengths naturally poses the problem of securing the personnel necessary to meet them. That, in turn, raises the question as to whether the committee merely accepted the principle of selective service, or whether it carefully analyzed the necessity for it. I can assure the Senate that the subject received the most careful and painstaking consideration.

Evidence presented to the committee shows conclusively that it is not possible either to gain or to maintain the increased personnel strengths of all three Regular services by voluntary enlistment alone. At the present time both the Navy and the Air Force are capable of maintaining on a purely voluntary basis the strengths authorized for fiscal year 1949. On the other hand, the Army, notwithstanding one of the most vigorous and productive recruiting efforts in the peacetime history of any nation, is not only actually unable to attain its authorized strength, but is losing ground at an alarming rate. Between July 1, 1947, and March 1, 1948, the enlisted strength of the Army decreased by a total of 125,000. It is evident that the top limits obtainable through sound and practical voluntary means already have been reached in the Army. In the Navy and Marine Corps, voluntary enlistment can maintain the present force, and could probably support a slight increase. In the Air Force, voluntary enlistment can maintain the present force, and could probably support a considerable increase. Actually, with the strengths recommended in S. 2655, and with selective service in effect, the committee feels that the Air Force will be able to meet all its requirements by voluntary enlistment, that the Navy and Marine Corps probably will be able to meet their requirements by voluntary enlistment, but that the Army can meet only approximately half of its requirements by voluntary enlistment, and must rely upon selective service for the remainder.

The fact that the Army is the only one of the three services which needs selective service to maintain itself has brought forth accusations of bad leadership, bad disciplinary procedures, and a failure to make the service as pleasant and as interesting as the other services. The committee feels that these contentions are without foundation. The relationships between officers and men, the disciplinary procedures, and the efforts to make the duty attractive, are generally on a par among all three services. On the other hand, more than half of the Army is serving overseas—a factor with which the other services are not forced to contend. Furthermore, many of the overseas garrisons are faced with realities which tend to make living less pleasant than is the case here in the United States. Finally, it is true in peace, as in war, that the daily life of the Ground Force soldier contains very little of either the glamour or the comparative luxury of the other services. I say that based upon my own experience, and with the feeling that this observation may be borne out by wartime experiences of many of my colleagues sitting in the Senate today. And it is, of course, fair to add that the Army today is actually maintaining, by voluntary enlistment, a force far larger in size than either the Navy or the Air Forces.

In order to gain and maintain the personnel strength of 1,795,000 authorized in S. 2655 for the Regular forces, it will be necessary to secure a total of 903,000 men by the end of fiscal year 1949. This will provide the 349,000 necessary to fill the new positions created by the expansion and 554,000 to replace losses resulting from the normal turnover of personnel. Based on past experience, it is estimated that these 903,000 individuals will be secured from the following sources: 190,000 reenlistments; 200,000 voluntary enlistments of men under age 19; 57,000 volunteers from the inactive Reserve, mostly officers accepting active duty; 206,000 volunteers from the 19-26 age group; and 250,000 men to be inducted from the 19-26 age group.

The 456,000 individuals to be withdrawn from the 19-26 age group are regarded as a minimum. Measured against this requirement the pool of 840,000 eligibles available by January 1, 1949, would appear to be more than adequate. However, when deferments for occupational and educational reasons are taken into consideration, the net effect will probably approximate the taking of two out of every three nonveteran, unmarried, physically fit individuals in this age group to meet the requirements of the Regular services alone.

Current budget estimates call for a total personnel strength of 1,520,000 in the organized units of the Reserve components of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force by the end of fiscal year 1949. This will require 454,000 individuals to fill new positions created by this expansion of the Reserve components and 151,000 to replace losses resulting from the normal turnover of personnel. This total requirement of 605,000 for the organized units of the Reserve components is greatly in excess of the number of availabilities remaining in

the 19-to-26 group after the requirements of the Regular forces have been met. The committee recognizes that this Reserve requirement does not have the same urgency, or priority, as the large requirement for the Regular forces. On the other hand, the committee is determined that some prompt, definite, and positive action must be taken if our Reserve components are ever to have actual men in actual units rather than paper men in paper units. That reasoning accounts for two important provisions of this bill which I will discuss later.

There are a number of specific provisions of this bill which merit consideration at this particular point.

With regard to registration, the bill provides that every male citizen and every other male person residing in the United States who is between the ages of 18 and 26 on the day fixed for his registration, shall register. As a matter of definition, "between the ages of 18 and 26" refers to persons who have attained their eighteenth birthday, but not their twenty-sixth. Statistics presented to the committee indicated quite clearly that age 26 was the minimum top age which would provide the number of physically fit, unmarried, nonveteran young men necessary to meet the personnel requirements of the next fiscal year.

Liability for induction extends to all registrants between the ages of 19 and 26 unless the individual is eligible for exemption or deferment under criteria established elsewhere in the bill.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator refers to the ages between 19 and 26. Does he not mean to include those who are more than 18? Will not a young man become eligible for draft as soon as he is 18?

Mr. GURNEY. No; he will not become eligible for draft until he has had his nineteenth birthday.

Mr. CONNALLY. I understand.

Mr. GURNEY. I repeat: Liability for induction—not registration, but induction—

Mr. CONNALLY. I see.

Mr. GURNEY. Liability for induction extends to all registrants between the ages of 19 and 26 unless the individual is eligible for exemption or deferment under criteria established elsewhere in the bill. A citizen of a foreign country residing in the United States may—as was the case under the 1940 act—avoid this liability by making application for relief prior to his induction. However, in the event he makes such application, the bill provides that he shall thereafter be debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States. Inductions, as is true of enlistments, are contingent upon the individual's being mentally and physically qualified. Consideration has been given to the rather intriguing thought that a lowering of the mental standard would make a large number of qualified additional men available, and might even render selective service unnecessary. Testimony offered during the hearings

shows quite clearly that there is no substance to that argument. The general impression seems to exist that the classification tests used by the services are I. Q. tests, which tend to skim off the men having the best formal education. As a matter of fact, the tests have no relation to the individual's formal education. They are purely tests of his ability to absorb instruction—his native ability to learn. An individual with a score of 150 would be theoretically perfect. The national average, based upon millions of tests, is 100. At the present time the services require a minimum score of 80, except that in the case of ex-service men with good records a score of 70 is acceptable. It has been suggested that the score be lowered to the wartime minimum of less than 60. Although it is true that large wartime forces—15,000,000—can absorb a number of these low-score individuals, they cannot be assimilated in a small and supposedly highly-trained peacetime force.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Can the Senator tell us what score was required before the war? I understand it was 59 during the war and is 80 at the present time. What was the score required previous to the war?

Mr. GURNEY. I shall have to secure that information. I do not know. We had a very small army at that time.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator know whether it was less than 80, or was it 80? I ask that question because of the complaints which we have all received that the Army was holding its requirements so high that volunteers could not qualify, and therefore it was impossible to fill the ranks with volunteers.

Mr. GURNEY. I shall try to secure the information to show what it was prior to World War II.

Mr. AIKEN. I think it should appear in the RECORD.

Mr. GURNEY. Such a force requires men with at least average mental qualifications and has relatively few day-labor positions. Moreover, the fact that the present rejection rate because of too low a general classification score approximates something less than 13 percent would indicate quite clearly that lowering the present minimum would in no way solve the recruiting problem.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I think that partially answers the question I just asked the Senator which was: "To what extent is the high score preventing enlistments in the Army?"

Mr. GURNEY. Thirteen percent.

Mr. AIKEN. We have all heard stories of 50 percent being rejected.

Mr. GURNEY. The figure is 13 percent, I can assure the Senator.

Mr. AIKEN. I am glad to know that it is only 13 percent.

Mr. GURNEY. With regard to the period of active training and service required by Senate bill 2655, it has previously been pointed out that the 19-to-26 age group is liable for service in the armed forces for a period of 24 consecutive months.

Special registration of, and calls for, members of the medical and dental professions who have not reached age 45 at the date of their induction is provided for. In view of the complex structure of sciences allied to the broader fields of medicine, surgery, and dentistry, similar authority is provided with respect to specialist categories which are an integral part of the machinery needed to meet the health needs of the armed forces.

Full cognizance has been taken of the very serious effects which would eventuate if excessive numbers of doctors and dentists were to be withdrawn from civilian communities for service in the armed forces. Nevertheless, no restrictive numerical limitations have been placed upon the executive departments in this particular connection. The day-to-day responsibility for safeguarding the health of the armed services is primarily an executive matter, as is the responsibility for the proper utilization of critical manpower categories in meeting civilian needs. The committee feels that the determining of a proper balance in allocating this type of personnel between the armed forces and the civilian communities comes within the functions assigned the National Security Resources Board and its Medical Advisory Committee, and that the fixing by statute of definite numbers of practitioners to be taken into the armed forces could conceivably result in a serious imbalance within either the armed forces or the civilian population, in the event emergencies not foreseeable at this time should come to pass.

However, as a specific safeguard for communities having few doctors in relation to their medical needs, the bill makes special provision that no doctor or dentist shall be called from a community in which the local board shall determine that his induction or call to active duty would unduly jeopardize the public health. This limitation will not apply to doctors who were deferred from service in World War II to complete their education, or to those who received their education under the Army specialized-training program, or similar programs, and who have had less than 90 days of commissioned service, exclusive of time spent as internes. It will be noted that no special registration or special calls are authorized for veterinarians, osteopaths, pharmacists, and several other groups. The committee believes that this special registration and call should be limited to categories which, in World War II were found to be in critical short supply. The shortage of doctors and dentists left in civilian communities was acute—the same cannot be said to have been true as regards the others.

In line with a consistent policy of attempting to build a strong reserve, the bill imposes definite obligation for service in the Reserve components to be performed after the individual completes his service with the Regular Establishments. Upon completion of his period of active training and service each person in the 19-to-26 age group inducted for the normal period of 24 months is transferred to a Reserve component of the force in which he served. He is required to re-

tain his membership in the Reserve for a period of 5 years, unless he is sooner discharged, but he is not required to join an organized unit. He may, however, elect to fulfill this basic 5-year Reserve obligation by remaining for an additional year in the Regular service, or by enlisting in an organized unit of a Reserve component of any of the forces for a period of 2 years. Upon the completion of his combined active and Reserve obligation he is thereafter relieved from further liability for service, except in time of war or of emergency declared by Congress.

The Reserve obligation imposed upon the 1-year trainee is materially heavier than that imposed upon the individual who has been required to serve on active duty for 2 years. We feel that it is enough heavier to equalize the marked differential in the period of active service, and results in the combined active and Reserve requirement of the short-term enlistment equaling the combined active and Reserve requirement imposed upon the individual who has been inducted and required to serve 2 years.

The 18-year-old who volunteered, upon completing the 12-month period of training and service, is transferred for a period of 6 years to a Reserve component of the force in which he served, and is liable to be ordered to active duty for training purposes for not to exceed 1 month in any calendar year. Inasmuch as the primary objective of the program for giving a year of training to individuals in the 18-year age group is to provide trained replacements for organized units of the Reserve components, strong compulsion is placed upon the individual to insure that this objective is accomplished, subject, of course, to the existence of vacancies and a policy of not subjecting the individual to undue hardship. Accordingly, the individual is required to accept a 4-year enlistment in an organized unit of the force in which he served, or in the ROTC or similar program, whenever a vacancy exists. The determination as to whether a vacancy exists and can be filled without undue hardship is made by the Secretary of the force concerned.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an inquiry?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I should like to inquire whether the 4-year enlistment which the individual is required to accept in an organized unit of the force in which he served or in the ROTC is during the 6-year period to which the Senator has referred.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct. He must sign up immediately on completing his 12-months' training.

Mr. DONNELL. Let me give an illustration, to see if I correctly understand the Senator's statement. Suppose he has completed his 12-month period of training. Then he is transferred for a period of 6 years to the Reserve component of the force in which he served. Suppose that he is in that reserve component for 5 of those 6 years. Then he is required to accept enlistment in an organized unit of the force in which he served, or in the ROTC, he having served already 5 of his 6 years in the

reserve component. Does he then serve only 1 year of his enlistment in the organized unit of the force in which he served, or the ROTC, so that his service expires at the end of the 6 years, or must he accept a 4-year enlistment, of which 1 year would be in the 6 years, and 3 years would be thereafter?

Mr. GURNEY. The Senator has selected quite a hypothetical case. To cover peculiar cases in which, for example, a man gets his 12 months' training, serves for a certain time in the unorganized reserves, and then may want to go to college and take training, there is a provision in the bill so that the Secretary can issue an order which would allow him to do what he wants to do. I mentioned in my statement that undue hardship is not placed upon the individual.

Mr. DONNELL. If I am wrong in my understanding, I trust that the Senator will correct me.

Mr. GURNEY. He would not have to serve another year or 2 years in the ROTC; when he had completed his 6 years' service in the Reserve, that would be all.

Mr. DONNELL. In other words, he takes 12 months' training. Then he takes his 6 years, some of which may be before the enlistment, and some during the enlistment. But when he finishes the 6 years he is through. Is that correct?

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Suppose a man, instead of waiting to be drafted, should volunteer for 2 years. He would thereby escape the Reserve service, would he not?

Mr. GURNEY. A little explanation is necessary. A man cannot volunteer for a 2-year period of service. He can volunteer in the Regular forces only for 3 years, under the provisions of the bill. Under the provisions of existing law he can volunteer only for 3 years' service.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is under regulations.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct. It is under regulations. He can ask to be inducted for a 2-year period.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. But if he volunteers for a 3-year period, he escapes the Reserve obligation.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct. If he is inducted for 2 years, and wishes to do away with any further responsibility in the Reserve, he can ask to stay in the Regular Establishment for another year, and then he will be out.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Will the Senator proceed a little further with the explanation? If a man is drafted for 2 years and serves 2 years, is there a provision in the bill which permits him to enlist for another year, and then escape from Reserve service?

Mr. GURNEY. That is a provision which is definitely stated in the bill. I think I covered that point at the beginning of the presentation.

Speaking of vacancies in the Reserves, the individual is required to accept a 4-year enlistment in an organized unit of the force in which he served, or in the

ROTC or similar program, whenever a vacancy exists. The determination as to whether a vacancy exists, and can be filled without undue hardship, is made by the Secretary of the force concerned. The procedures announced in S. 2655 will permit transfers to and from units of the National Guard, as well as other components of the Reserve, and will permit a system of adjusted service credits to provide for cases where individuals serve part of their time in organized units and part in unorganized units, as might occur in the case of change of residence, occupation, physical condition, or other contingencies. Should the individual decline to accept enlistment in an organized unit, or should he fail to serve in a satisfactory manner, he may be ordered to active service for an additional period of not more than 12 months.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. If a young man enlists in the ROTC for 4 years, does that qualify him for deferment after the end of his service?

Mr. GURNEY. It qualifies him for deferment while he is in the ROTC program and performing satisfactorily. If he is just starting in the ROTC, he signs up to take active duty on completion of the ROTC junior and senior courses of 4 years, when he gets his Reserve commission. He signs up at the start of the program to take active duty when he completes the course.

Mr. AIKEN. For 2 years?

Mr. GURNEY. For 4 years.

Mr. AIKEN. Four years after he completes the course?

Mr. GURNEY. For a 2-year period of time after he completes the course. That would be the length of active duty, to compensate for the deferment of 4 years which he has received.

Mr. AIKEN. So he is really getting 6 years' training, but he is qualified for a commission.

Mr. GURNEY. He qualifies during the 4 years' ROTC training for a Reserve officer's commission. He has been deferred. Therefore he must take, not two more years in the Reserve, but he must sign up at the start of the ROTC program for 2 years' active duty with the Regular Establishment.

Mr. AIKEN. I notice that there is deferment for members of the National Guard. Will the Senator explain that?

Mr. GURNEY. I shall come to that shortly.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator has not reached that subject?

Mr. GURNEY. I have not reached it yet. It is quite complicated.

Mr. AIKEN. Would the Senator mind reverting to the point where he was 20 minutes ago? I did not know that he was willing to be interrupted. Am I to understand that it is anticipated that it will be necessary to draft about 250,000 men above the number which will be found among volunteers in the ROTC and other units?

Mr. GURNEY. No one can state exactly how many will be necessary and absolutely guarantee the estimate. At one time the committee was convinced

that no more than 190,000 would be necessary. I think the provisions in the bill are such that we shall have many more volunteers than we think we are going to get. I still believe that the 190,000 figure may be the maximum, but, to be conservative, I said 250,000.

Mr. AIKEN. Much of the opposition to the draft has arisen from those who feel that it is injurious to a young man to have his education interrupted, and that if he leaves for for 1 year or 2 years he will never go back to complete his college course, or even a high-school course. Is it possible for a boy in college to enlist in the National Guard and obtain deferment, so that he may complete his education? Would he then be subject to 2 years' active service after finishing his education?

Mr. GURNEY. The answer is that if he enlisted in the National Guard prior to the date of enactment of this legislation, he would be exempt.

Mr. AIKEN. If he enlisted after the bill became a law, he would obtain no deferment as a member of the National Guard.

Mr. GURNEY. He would not be deferred after the bill became law, if he then joined the National Guard, unless he was under the age of 18½. He could still join at any time up to the time he reached the age of 18½.

Mr. AIKEN. Could he sign up for the ROTC after the passage of this bill?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. Then he could complete his 4-year college course, but would be subject to 2 years' active military service at the completion of the college course.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

The permanent assignment to posts, camps, or stations outside the continental United States is prohibited insofar as the 1-year trainee is concerned.

The committee recognizes that modern equipment and training methods require cruises, flights, exercises, and maneuvers which may involve relatively short periods of absence from permanent United States stations, and it is not intended that the advantages of these types of training should be denied to individuals enlisted for the 12-month period. It is intended, however, that individuals of this category shall be excluded from assignments of an operational, as contrasted to a training, nature outside the continental United States.

The provisions of Senate bill 2655 with regard to deferments and exemptions parallel those of the 1940 act as closely as present-day conditions will permit. Persons who are now on active duty with the armed forces, the Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, or Public Health Service, or who are cadets or midshipmen, or who are foreign diplomatic representatives or attachés or officials of similar classification, are not required to register or serve, so long as they retain their present status.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question at this point?

Mr. GURNEY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Is there a possibility that the deferment for the boys in the ROTC will result in having so many of them take the ROTC training that there will not be room for them as officers in the Regular Military Establishment after the completion of their course, if they are required to serve 2 years?

Mr. GURNEY. Let me say that in passing the military appropriation bill every year, Congress establishes the size of the Reserve components. Therefore, there must be a vacancy in an ROTC unit in a college before a boy can enter the ROTC there. If the boy gets in the ROTC program in a college, then presumably Congress has authorized only those who are needed or will be needed in the future.

Mr. AIKEN. Then the number who could obtain deferment through taking the ROTC training would be restricted.

Mr. GURNEY. Yes; by the appropriations made by the Congress.

Mr. AIKEN. Then it is possible that if they were not accepted by the ROTC, they would be drafted, and thereby would lose 2 years of college training. That is why I asked whether training in the National Guard might enable them to complete their courses of education.

Mr. GURNEY. Of course there are limits which we must provide in the bill; but I wish to say that they are to be deferred until the end of the college year they presently are in.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes.

I understand that there are deferments for students who are taking technical courses.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct. If they can justify to their local boards, under the regulations permitted and stated in this bill, the necessity for their deferment in order to permit them to take such technical courses, and the necessity for their serving the Nation as scientists—scientists of all kinds, including medics and what not—then they can obtain deferment; and the provisions of the bill in that respect are definitely set forth, and I believe are much more liberal and are based on a more complete understanding regarding the need for such students than was the case under the old law.

Mr. AIKEN. Is there any provision for deferment for students in teachers' colleges?

Mr. GURNEY. No.

Mr. AIKEN. I should expect that there might be a heavy registration in courses for which deferments are permitted. I wonder what the over-all effect would be.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In listening to the testimony and in working on the bill, the thought that strongly appealed to me in connection with the point the Senator from Vermont has raised is that there are 161,000 who can possibly volunteer as 18-year-olds for training. They can take the 1 year of training between high school and college, and then can return to their respective localities and go into the Reserves. Anyone

who is less than 18 years and 6 months of age can enter the National Guard, provided he can get into an organized National Guard unit in his locality, and can continue his education. Those are great inducements for boys to volunteer in the Reserves.

Mr. AIKEN. Is it anticipated that the promise of enacting this bill will result in more nearly filling the ranks of the National Guard?

Mr. GURNEY. I am quite sure the ranks of the National Guard will be filled up. Certainly this bill provides rather fine inducements, and also the appropriations passed by the Congress contemplate a larger National Guard. Certainly the recruiting should show a spurt this summer.

Mr. AIKEN. If a boy enters the National Guard before the 1st of July, or whenever this bill takes effect, and if he remains a member of the National Guard for 6 years, then will he be subject to deferment even though he has not reached the age limit?

Mr. GURNEY. They must stay in the National Guard or in a similar reserve unit until they are 26 years old, in order to maintain deferment status.

Mr. AIKEN. Will that be so, regardless of the age at which they enter?

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I am very much interested in knowing whether the committee heard testimony relative to what is known as the classification test or what may be called the mental test for enlistees in the Army. Was any testimony on that subject taken?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes; there was a great deal of testimony.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Is it in the record?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes; I am sure it is in the record.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Does the Senator have information as to the page of the record at which the testimony appears, or can the Senator tell us the names of the persons who testified on this subject?

Mr. GURNEY. I shall be glad to furnish that information to the Senator. I do not know the page number at the moment.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Was there any discussion regarding a change of the classification test given by the Army in 1945?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes; we discussed that thoroughly. We came to the conclusion that the job to be done now requires good men in all branches of the service. We also came to the conclusion that the mental test rejects only 13 percent. If we cut down that requirement considerably we would not gain enough more men to overbalance the need for active and alert people in the regular forces. That is the conclusion of the committee.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I shall be very much interested in knowing, as early as possible, if the Senator will be kind enough to give me the information, the

names of those who testified on that subject and the references in the record.

Mr. GURNEY. I shall be glad to provide the information.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me at this point?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Let me ask what the percentage of rejections among volunteers is for all causes.

Mr. GURNEY. For all causes?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, for all reasons. I am speaking of the report, which has been circulating, that 50 percent of the volunteers are rejected. The Senator has said that 13 percent are rejected as a result of the mental test.

Mr. GURNEY. Twenty-nine percent are rejected for all reasons.

Mr. AIKEN. For all reasons?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. That would include emotional, physical, and other reasons; would it?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes. Only 13 percent are rejected for mental reasons.

Mr. AIKEN. I thank the Senator. I think he is giving us the answers to a number of questions which have been in our minds.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, the Senator from South Dakota will recall that after the fall of Japan and after the Congress had passed a voluntary enlistment bill, the Army changed its passing mark on that test from 59 to 70, in the fall of 1945. Does not the Senator recall that?

Mr. GURNEY. That is absolutely correct, and I mentioned that in the first part of my presentation of this bill. The requirement was a score of 59.

Mr. REVERCOMB. That is correct.

Mr. GURNEY. The Senator from West Virginia must realize that in a large force—and we had approximately 15,000,000 in all branches of the Army, Navy, and Air Forces during the war—there are many jobs that almost anyone can do. There were many of what might be called day-labor jobs.

In the present Army, which is smaller, it is not possible to absorb so many who might have a 59 score. The 80 score indicates the equivalent of a fifth-grade education.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Will the Senator further yield, Mr. President?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The Senator will realize that the 59 passing mark did not come into being during the last World War, but that was the passing mark for the Army prior to the war. At that time the Regular Army was smaller than the Army now contemplated or even the Army as it is today.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The 59 passing mark which was set as the mental test was the basis used even prior to the war when the Army was smaller than it is today, was it not?

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct. I completely agree with the Senator. I merely maintain that the committee feels that the 80 score is necessary. It only rejects 13 percent. In a force of the size

contemplated it is necessary to have good men. There is no conclusion on the part of the committee that by lowering the score sufficient advantage would be obtained to overcome the disadvantages.

Mr. REVERCOMB. What is the passing mark today?

Mr. GURNEY. Eighty.

Mr. REVERCOMB. When was it raised from 70 to 80?

Mr. GURNEY. I do not know the exact date. The Senator will find that very thoroughly covered in the record of the testimony given the committee, beginning at page 1001.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I thank the Senator for the reference. If I may conclude upon the point made in this early discussion, the first passing mark and the one upon which the war was fought, the passing mark for the small Regular Army, or the Army of the size we had prior to the war, was 59. When the voluntary enlistment bill was passed and volunteers began to come in, the mark was raised from 59 to 70, in the fall of 1945. We now learn that the mark has been increased and raised even higher, to 80. The original passing mark was 59, and now it is 80.

Mr. GURNEY. To reply once again, the committee is convinced it is impossible to absorb in a highly specialized and trained Regular Establishment, for use of modern equipment, those who cannot stand up to at least an 80 score. One hundred is average; 150 is perfect.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. DWORSHAK. Could the Senator give us any information as to whether the hearings disclosed that the armed services have been cooperating in an effort to make the voluntary recruitment system work in peacetime or whether there has been some evidence of reluctance to having it succeed, or actual sabotaging of the volunteer recruitment system up to this time?

Mr. GURNEY. The committee is unanimously convinced, I am sure, that the recruiting program established by the services was a sincere program. The proof of the pudding is the fact that the recruitment campaign brought in a larger number than had ever before come into any force of any country in the world through a volunteer system. We have secured astounding results. I think the Senator knows that in some months as many as 30,000 men have joined the colors. Anyone who says it is a failure is not, I think, on good ground. Results have been secured. Short-term enlistments have been offered. Replacements will have to be made, so that it makes it necessary continuously to bring in large numbers of men.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I have heard reports that short-term enlistments have been discouraged, and that 3-year terms have been required. What information can the Senator give us on that point?

Mr. GURNEY. I can say that it costs about \$3,500 a year to maintain a soldier. If they are taken in for a short time, after they are trained and sent to their posts of duty. It soon becomes necessary to start bringing them back prior to the end of the enlistment period. It comes to a point where a soldier on occupation duty in Japan, for instance, costs an excessive amount of money.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. For occupational duties, it would appear that those planning Army careers would be sufficiently numerous to take care of the demand, and that if there is a desire to create a huge reservoir of military strength, it would be advisable to have twice as many men trained for a year or 18 months each, than it would be if the number were smaller for a 3-year-enlistment period. Is not that true?

Mr. GURNEY. That is why it is provided in the bill that on a straight year's training program, the men would all be used in the United States. Men who are inducted for a longer time can be used overseas.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. I appreciate the fact that a young man may elect to secure his training through the National Guard, if he enlists in the National Guard before the bill is enacted and takes effect as a law.

Mr. GURNEY. And he can continue to enlist in the National Guard after the bill is passed and the law becomes effective, providing he enlists prior to reaching the age of 18½ years.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, but I also notice that the bill would take effect on its passage. It seems to me that most of the young men of this country between the ages of 18 and 25 who have not served in the Army would probably be unaware of the fact that they could elect to take their training through the National Guard. I wonder if the committee at any time gave consideration to allowing them 30 days, or any period of time at all, after the passage of the bill. Otherwise, it seems to me the provision permitting a young man to elect to take training through the National Guard would be meaningless, since that avenue of training would be closed to him the instant the President signed the bill.

Mr. GURNEY. The committee of course is endeavoring by this bill to get trained men into the reserve. It is felt that during the hearings the complete story was given to the press. I think it will be found that the Nation was advised almost daily of provisions going into the bill. I am sure every National Guard organization throughout the United States knows all the provisions of the bill. I think they have had due notice.

I call the attention of the Senator to the fact that there are only about 100,000 places left in the National Guard to be filled during the next fiscal year;

that is, new places. They lose each year about 30 percent of their strength, so that will make another 80,000 places available.

Mr. AIKEN. What will be the total strength of the guard?

Mr. GURNEY. It will be 150,000 at the end of the fiscal year 1949.

Mr. AIKEN. How does that compare with the earlier strength of the National Guard?

Mr. GURNEY. The strength today is 235,000. It is contemplated over a 6-year period to get up to a total strength of 690,000. If I may, I call the attention of the Senator to the fact that the National Guard is not the only reserve component in which the 18-year-olds or any other age group may enlist. There are the Naval Reserve, the Marine Reserve, and other groups.

Mr. AIKEN. I thank the Senator for the information. I want him to understand I am not trying to be critical.

Mr. GURNEY. I am glad to have the Senator ask questions.

Mr. AIKEN. I think the committee has done an exceptionally good job of revising the bill. I do not think it is possible to be too careful about watching bills presented to us from outside sources for passage. I compliment the committee on its work. In view of the explanation made by the chairman, I have no criticism thus far of what the committee has done.

Mr. GURNEY. I appreciate the remarks of the Senator. I hope he will continue to ask questions. I shall try to answer them to the best of my ability.

Mr. AIKEN. I am really seeking information. I am not trying to delay passage of the bill. I merely want to know what it contains.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I desire to correct a statement I made a few moments ago in respect to the date of the change in the passing mark upon the classification of mental tests. I believe I said it occurred in the fall of 1945. I now believe the correct date is some time in the spring of 1946. In other words the voluntary enlistment bill was passed in October 1945, and it at once became quite successful. The men who were enlisted were enlisted upon a passing mark of 59, the same mark which was used during the war and prior to the war. In the spring of 1946, as I recall, the mark was raised from 59 to 70, and subsequently, I am now advised, to 80.

Mr. GURNEY. I think the Senator is absolutely correct. The only answer to that question is that if the armed forces go down in numbers their ability to absorb the lower mental group is continuously decreased.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The only thing that disturbs me with regard to the Senator's answer on that point is that prior to the Second World War, when we had great experience in military matters, the passing mark was 59, when we had an Army which was very much smaller in numbers.

Mr. GURNEY. I think it went down to approximately 400,000. It was poorly

equipped with World War I weapons. The weapons were not complicated, as they are now. Certainly, anyone who has seen the complicated machinery of modern warfare will admit that it requires a pretty good man to operate some of the equipment. I should hate to try to operate a radar net, or a device of that kind, without a great deal of training. I know that if I had a boy in the fifth grade I should not expect him to go in and learn to operate such mechanisms. The Army has done its level best to call in all the men who could possibly qualify.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The Senator has used very aptly the illustration of radar, and the men who handle complicated mechanical weapons. However, there are still many men needed for other service who do not require the training, education, and technical skill necessary to handle the complicated weapons and instruments.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The point which I have in mind—I shall later discuss it at length, but not today—is why must the very high passing mark of 80 be applied to all enlistees, regardless of the work to which they are assigned? There are many who are not called upon to perform these highly technical services. There are many who perform the same kind of services as do those who served in the Army during the war and those who served prior to the war.

Mr. GURNEY. I will say to the Senator that even the man in the infantry, who does not have anything to take care of but his rifle and himself, must be of the highest quality. That is the danger point. If he is not highly qualified and capable, of reasonable intellectual ability, and alert, he does not have a chance to come back. I am convinced of that.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. BROOKS. I should like to point out, in reference to the question raised by the Senator from West Virginia, that on page 1001 of the hearings General Eisenhower testified as follows:

My memory is sometimes tricky, but I thought I had directed, before I left as Chief of Staff, to drop, for the ground forces at least, the figure back to 70, and I thought there is where it was, so we could fill up certain places where we could do this, but that is basically the answer to that which I have given you.

So, apparently General Eisenhower at least thought he had ordered the figure back to 70 before he left. Has someone changed it since then?

Mr. GURNEY. If we are speaking of ex-servicemen, there is a score of 70, I think. My memory is not positive about that, and if it is found wrong I shall be glad to be corrected.

Mr. BROOKS. I am speaking with reference to the general situation in connection with the 70 mark.

Mr. GURNEY. We have had notice in the newspapers today that civilians employed by armed services have been increased approximately 40,000 in number. I do not know whether that is the exact figure, but I do know that there

is an immense number of civilians in the United States and overseas who take care of many day-labor jobs. But the men who come into the Army are supposed to be qualified to handle the modern equipment. They are supposed to be there for combat duty and be available for that kind of a job. They must be qualified. If we have unqualified men in the combat line we jeopardize the others in the same unit who are qualified. Therefore I contend that the score of 80 is fully justified. I shall be glad to answer any further questions on that point.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to call attention to page 1002 of the hearings, subparagraph (f) at the bottom of that page. I read:

(f) Essentiality of a higher intelligence level in combat arms: Wartime experience did much to dispel the myth that the combat soldier needs only a strong back. It became obvious that the intelligence, the wits, and the skill of individual riflemen, scouts, tankers and small unit commanders, usually operating in semi-isolation, determined not only the individual's chance of survival in combat, but the outcome of the battle as well.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield to me at that point?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. In view of what has been said by the Senator from Massachusetts, I should like to inquire who made the statement. Whose statement is that? It is General Paul's statement, I believe, is it not?

Mr. GURNEY. The information came to us from General Paul, Chief of Personnel.

Mr. REVERCOMB. General Paul is what is known as G-1, or was G-1, was he not?

Mr. GURNEY. He is still G-1; he is Chief of Personnel.

Mr. REVERCOMB. He says that wartime experience has taught us that the individual riflemen, scouts, tankers and small unit commanders must have special training. Of course, they must. That is very specialized work. A tank commander or a small unit commander has a very high responsibility. But the language does not cover the great bulk or a large proportion of the men needed in the armed services, particularly in the Army.

Mr. GURNEY. Another answer to the Senator is that the total maximum strength of all the armed forces is figured on so many units, so many air groups, so many ships in the Navy, and what not. If the men available are not capable of performing the necessary jobs more men must be taken in. We shall have to raise the maximum strength, I am convinced.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like further to answer the Senator from West Virginia on the point which he raised, because I think it is a very essential point and is one on which the committee spent a great deal of time. I

believe it is a question of self-preservation. I had sons in the war. The men who are able to pass aptitude tests of between 55 and 70 are capable only of manual labor and performing only the simplest tasks. During the World War, if my memory is correct, such men averaged approximately 15 percent of the total, and it was found that the volunteers coming in were falling below the minimum of 80, and the number became so much greater in proportion over the 15 percent that they could not be safely used. I look upon it as a matter of self-preservation. When our sons go into the Army we want them to come out alive, well, healthy boys. We want them to survive. If a boy is assisted in an airplane or in a tank by a man who is not mentally up to his task, his chances of survival are that much less. It is better to have selective service to keep the men up to a higher grade of aptitude than to let them down and let them kill themselves off. We went into that subject at considerable length, and I think that is a substantially correct answer.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, if the mental requirements were eliminated altogether, we would get 13 percent more men in the Army. If we lower the mark from 80 to 70, we simply decrease the percentage of rejections a little. I do not think that the advantage to be gained by lowering it to 70, 60, or 59, would give us enough more men so that it would change the picture at all.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I realize the value of the observations made by the Senator from Massachusetts and the chairman of the committee with respect to having in the Army persons of understanding and a good degree of intelligence. It is a question solely of degree. When we talk about fixing a passing mark of 80 when we fought the war with a passing mark of 59, when the Army prior to the war was based upon a passing mark of 59, we cannot but stop and wonder if the military is not raising the passing mark too high. What is the effect? They have raised the mark while the voluntary enlistment law was in effect. It prevented a number of men from enlisting. The figure given us this morning—and I know it has been given to the chairman of the Armed Services Committee—was that lowering the mark would bring in only 13 percent more men.

Everyone wants a necessary degree of intelligence in the Army; certainly those who are put in places of command and who direct the operation of troops do; but the Senator must realize that we are caused to wonder and to think of the subject. The passing mark would be raised 21 points under the enlistment law, and as a result in comes the Army and says the enlistment law has failed because the number needed has not come in. Did it fail?

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, does the Senator have a question to ask? I think we should go on with the argument. If the Senator has a question, I shall attempt to answer it.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I thank the Senator, and I shall not interrupt him further at this time.

Mr. GURNEY. I am convinced that even though the marks were lowered we would gain so few that it would make hardly any difference, and the committee came to that conclusion.

The bill also provides exemptions and deferments to certain ex-servicemen. Those who served the United States in its armed forces, Coast Guard, or Public Health Service for a period of more than 18 months between the date of enactment of the 1940 act and the date of enactment of this bill are required to register, but are exempt from further service, except in time of any future war or emergency declared by the Congress. This exemption also applies to persons who served in the armed forces of any country allied with the United States during World War II prior to VJ-day.

In an effort to insure that the men who served between Pearl Harbor and VJ-day—that is, during the so-called shooting war—are not again called upon, those who served between those dates for a period in excess of 90 days are exempted on the same basis as those having over 18 months total service. Although it is conceded that this 90-day shooting war provision exempts some men who had no actual combat service, it is looked upon by the committee as the most equitable way to give credit to those whose very presence in uniform during the combat phase of World War II made them liable for immediate orders to whatever type of duty was necessary to win the war. This method has been given preference over other proposals, which would seek to recognize only those who actually participated in combat, since the individual himself had no choice as to the type of wartime service he was called upon to perform.

A conditional deferment is authorized for men who served 18 months or less, in recognition of the fact that subsequent to the closing months of World War II a large number of men served in the postwar armed forces. It originally was the hope of the committee that such of the men who had served for a year or more during the postwar period could be exempted from the service required in this legislation. However, three important considerations intervened. In the first place, a careful analysis of the combined personnel requirements of the armed forces and the Reserve Components clearly shows that a portion of this group will be required to meet the needs of the organized units of the Reserve components, as contemplated under this program. This condition is a result of the fact, previously pointed out, that the 19-to-26 group does not contain enough nonveterans to meet the combined requirements both of the active and of the Reserve components.

In the second place, it is imperative that a substantial number of trained men be made available to the Reserve components. In the third place, the bill requires that those who hereafter are to be inducted for 2 years of service shall be transferred to the Reserve components for a period of not more than 5 years, and the committee feels that such a require-

ment would be unfair to this future group unless a similar one were imposed on those individuals who have served actually for shorter periods, in the postwar Military Establishment, prior to the date of enactment of this legislation.

In view of these considerations, S. 2655 requires, in principal effect, that an individual who served not more than 18 months—but more than 90 days—since VJ-day shall be required to enter the Reserve components, and remain there until he attains age 26, as a condition for his deferment. The bill provides that local boards shall be the agencies to determine whether positions in organized units are available to these individuals. In case a vacancy is available, the individual is required to join the unit. In case assignment to an organized unit is not available, the individual is offered assignment requiring a lesser degree of inactive-duty training. In case the local board finds that neither type of assignment is available, the individual shall be deferred until such time as a vacancy shall occur, or until he attains age 26.

S. 2655 contains specific provisions for the deferment of persons who are members of organized units of the Reserve on the date of enactment. As has been stated previously, the committee places great emphasis on the necessity not only for building a strong Reserve but also maintaining it. It therefore would quite obviously be both illogical and dangerous to embark upon any plan for increasing the strength of our armed forces if such a plan would at the same time drain away strength from the very elements of the Reserve which we are seeking to build up. The organized units of the Reserve components as they exist on the date of enactment must be left intact. The bill, therefore, provides that any individual who is a member of an organized unit on the date of enactment shall be deferred so long as he satisfactorily performs the drill and other training prescribed for his unit.

With respect to those components of the Reserve which are administered solely by the Federal Government, the bill provides that no person who joins subsequent to the date of enactment shall thereby be deferred. It previously has been pointed out that a large number of men having up to 1 month's prior service have been deferred on condition that they accept available enlistments in organized units of the Reserve components. It also has been pointed out that membership in an organized unit of a Reserve component on the date of enactment is grounds for deferment. Provision also has been made for a program for 12 months of training for 161,000 persons yearly, followed by their transfer to Reserve components, with strong compulsion to join organized units. In the opinion of the committee, this gives the Military Establishment and the governors of the several States a situation far more favorable for maintaining a strong Reserve than has ever been the case previously. For that reason, subsequent to the date of enactment of this bill, the enlistment of a nonveteran in a Reserve unit administered solely by the Federal Government is not made grounds for deferment.

With respect to the National Guard, however, the committee feels that the governor of the State concerned should make the final decision as to whether enlistments of nonveterans in the National Guard should be continued and should be accepted as grounds for deferment. The National Guard is primarily the responsibility of the States and the committee does not feel justified in prescribing any limitation which might unduly interfere with the exercise of this responsibility. Senate bill 2655 therefore provides that where the governor of the State proclaims that the authorized strength of his National Guard cannot be maintained by the other means provided in the bill, he may thereupon enlist—and the local boards will defer—individuals who have not yet attained the age of 18 years and 6 months. It is recognized that this is a very broad authority, but it is also regarded basically as a matter of sound administration within the several States, subject to no greater amount of Federal control than is necessary to protect the national interest.

The bill also provides for a number of other deferments, which follow the 1940 act very closely, but which I shall not discuss at this time.

No group deferments are authorized in agriculture, industry, or other occupations. However, the bill contains provisions which authorize the President to defer individuals whose status with respect to their occupation or employment makes their deferment necessary for reasons of national health, safety, or interest. This procedure conforms to the 1940 act. A new clause is contained in the bill to provide the authority needed by the President to defer individuals whose activity in study, research, or other endeavor renders their deferment necessary, again for reasons of national health, safety, or interest.

As has been mentioned previously, the National Security Resources Board, created by the National Security Act of 1947, maintains surveillance over manpower as well as over material needs and resources, and is viewed by the committee as correcting what was a serious deficiency in our machinery for utilizing manpower during World War II. The committee believes that the provisions of subsection 6 (h) of the bill, coupled with the National Security Act of 1947, will provide the executive department with both the authority and the machinery necessary to maintain a correct balance between the military needs and the civilian and industrial needs, and to insure that proper safeguards are placed to prevent any blocking of the flow of trained personnel into the industrial, scientific, technological, agricultural, or other fields of endeavor.

Much detailed consideration was given by the committee to the proposition of spelling out in detail the criteria necessary to provide for the deferment of the numerous critical manpower groups engaged in science, research, development, engineering, manufacturing, and the large number of other endeavors which go to make up the complex pattern of our national life. Following a very careful study of this very involved question, the committee is of the opinion that the es-

tablishing of detailed criteria and specific numerical limitations is wholly impracticable, and would result in legislation which would be so ponderous and inflexible as to be unworkable, and wholly unresponsive to the constantly changing requirements. In view of the importance of this problem, I should like to call attention to the fact that the committee's position on the matter is discussed in considerably more detail on page 5 of the report.

Provisions governing reemployment rights are contained in section 9 of the bill. This section, which contains 11 subsections, is similar to, but not identical with, section 8 of the 1940 act. The committee has taken the position that as a matter of policy, no reemployment rights should be granted to personnel discharged after serving under this legislation which would contravene, or take precedence over, the reemployment rights now enjoyed by men who already have been in the services, and who are receiving benefits under the 1940 act. For that reason, no important major changes have been made in the provisions of the 1940 act. Several procedural changes, which seem to be justified by past experience and recommended by the administration, have been introduced.

The provisions for the operation of the Selective Service System are contained in section 10 of S. 2655, and are discussed in detail in the committee report, beginning on page 17. Here again the pattern of the 1940 act has been followed closely, and no changes have been introduced which do not seem to have been justified by experience in the operation of the 1940 act. As was the case during World War II, the local and appeal boards are strictly civilian, and are on a purely voluntary basis.

Section 18 of the bill deals with the utilization of industry, and replaces section 9 of the 1940 act. This section authorizes the placing of compulsory orders where such action is necessary to obtain prompt delivery of any articles or materials, the procurement of which has been authorized by the Congress exclusively for the use of the armed forces. The section also imposes a duty to comply with these compulsory orders, and provides authority to seize plants for failure to do so. Adequate provision is made for the payment of fair and just compensation in such cases, and for the maintenance of appropriate employment standards in such plants while they are in the possession of the United States.

Mr. President, I have gone into considerable detail to explain some of the more important and technical provisions of this bill. A number of the other provisions I have not even touched upon. Any piece of legislation which so vitally affects the lives of thousands of our young men, and their families, and their future, must of necessity be far more detailed than a discussion in this short time permits. Although I am not taking the time to discuss these other provisions, I do not want to leave the impression that they are unimportant or routine. Every line of this bill is important and merits the same careful consideration, and has been given the same careful consideration, as

the portions which I have discussed in detail.

In conclusion, Mr. President, let me say that the committee is not here before the Senate today with any contention that war is in the offing, or even that it is inevitable. Nor have we stooped to any tactics which might even remotely be construed as war mongering. But we are here on the floor of the Senate of the United States to say, with all the sincerity we have in our hearts, that this Nation today is gambling with its own security. This Nation is foolishly gambling with the future safety and well-being of its people and of its way of living. We have no armed forces in being which are capable of protecting those things which we as a nation hold to be sacred, nor which are strong enough to uphold the dignity and the position of the United States on the distant ramparts which we must watch if we are to continue as a free nation. The Committee on Armed Services is therefore presenting a bill which we think will end this desperate gamble. We feel that we have reported to the Senate a bill which will assure a strong Military Establishment, and which will do it in a manner wholly consistent with our national ideals and way of life.

Every Member of this body, every good citizen of this country, fervently hopes for permanent international peace and harmony. Unfortunately, however, we cannot accept the philosophy that wishing will make it so. We must accept the realities of life today and recognize that we can contribute most to world peace and to our own security by restoring to our protective forces a reasonable degree of military effectiveness. The cost of this restoration of military effectiveness is the premium on our peace insurance policy. We have already drifted into the period of grace, and the time to redeem the policy is now—by the passage of Senate bill 2655.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, 1949

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Before recognizing the Senator from Massachusetts, the Chair, under the unanimous-consent order agreed to today, lays before the Senate House bill 6500, which the clerk will state by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6500) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6500) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

#### PROMOTION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE—INCREASE IN PERSONNEL OF ARMED FORCES

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, let me first congratulate the Committee on Armed Services for having reported a bill which I think so well meets the needs of the situation. To me the bill is practical, carefully considered, and is so drawn as to cause a minimum of dislocation in the lives of the young men of this country.

Let me also congratulate the Senator from South Dakota personally for the comprehensive nature of his speech, for the convincing reasons which he gave, and, above all, for the tone of moderation and maturity which characterized his remarks. I think it is very much to his credit that he did not stoop to the tactic of conjuring up some foreign enemy by name in order to make votes for the bill. I say this because I am frequently grieved to read in the newspapers that certain—not all, but certain—leaders of our armed services, both civilian and in uniform, see fit to mention certain nations by name as potential enemies. It grieves me to see this, because I think it is a dangerous procedure which can react against our interests. It grieves me because it leads me to the conclusion that those who resort to this method think that the only way Congress and the people can be persuaded to maintain armed forces is by either angering them or frightening them. I am glad that the Senator from South Dakota made his argument on such an adult and mature basis.

I hope that this bill is not merely a flash in the pan, that it is not something which we are passing simply because we are angry or frightened. I hope that it is a forward step in a coherent, well-thought-out military policy. If I did not entertain that hope, I would not ask the questions which I am about to ask. I would let the bill go along as it is. But because I think this is one important step in a process which has a long future to it, I believe that we should try to see this bill in its true perspective and in its real background.

My first question to the Senator from South Dakota refers to page 1, paragraph (b), line 5:

The Congress hereby declares that an adequate armed strength must be achieved and maintained to insure the security of this Nation.

I hope that the word "insure" is not used in an exclusive sense, because it seems clear that more than armed strength is required to insure the security of this Nation today. Armament will not stop communism. To do that we must build an organization which can prevent the threatening Communist encirclement by effective political and economic means. Without such an organized effort we cannot be secure. Therefore, my first question to the Senator from South Dakota is, Does he not agree that the armed services alone cannot insure our security?

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. I brought that out forcibly, I thought, in my presentation of the bill. I told how our committee had carefully looked first at the manpower needs, and how to secure them, and reached a conclusion based upon a study of the fiscal needs of the Government. That was not all I said. More than armed services are required to insure the safety of our country, by a long way. The morale of our people, the belief that the Government is being properly conducted, and the way the people support the pro-

gram adopted by Congress will go a long way toward keeping our country strong.

Mr. LODGE. I thank the Senator from South Dakota.

On page 2, line 6, subparagraph (d), the Congress declares that—

It is essential that the strength and organization of the National Guard, both ground and air, as an integral part of the first line defenses of this Nation, be at all times maintained and assured.

I am convinced of the great potential of the National Guard for modern war. But my friends in the guard have told me how dangerous it is to make unfair demands on the National Guard and to expect it to perform functions which do not lie within the National Guard's special capabilities. I believe that those members of the guard are right in insisting that the demands made on them should be of a sort which they can meet. Let me add parenthetically my contention that there are certain tasks which the National Guard can discharge better than can any other component. So in this spirit I ask the Senator from South Dakota, What is the meaning of the words "first line"? Do they mean that on D-day a National Guard division will be required to make an air drop at some distant point, of the type which we properly would expect an organization like the Eighty-second Airborne to make?

Mr. GURNEY. Absolutely not. We have put in writing the policy of the Military Establishment of the United States ever since the National Guard was organized. The National Guard has always been the first line of defense after the Regular Military Establishment. We put that policy in writing, just as we did in the Selective Service Act of 1940.

Mr. LODGE. To answer my question specifically, does this mean that on D-day we would expect the National Guard to make an air drop of the type which we would expect the Eighty-second Airborne to make?

Mr. GURNEY. The quick answer is "No," because there are no National Guard units equipped, trained, and maintained at that degree of efficiency. The National Guard Air Force is equipped and is training with almost modern planes. Modern planes are provided in the bill which the Senate passed not long ago. There is provision for jet fighters. They would be expected to take their place in an actual combat defense of the United States, and they would be expected to be ready on D-day. I can visualize a National Guard parachute group being organized. I do not think I would advise it. Nevertheless, the National Guard has its place in the picture. If through this bill and other programs we can make of the National Guard a trained unit, and if we do not have to wait for it to screen out its officers for age and physical disability, then we can expect the National Guard to take its place in the defense line on D-day.

Mr. LODGE. I echo the desire of the Senator from South Dakota to do everything possible to build up and strengthen the National Guard, but it seems to me that we should not expect the National Guard to beat the Regular Army at its own game.

Mr. GURNEY. Absolutely not.

Mr. LODGE. As I have previously stated, I believe that there are definite military tasks which the National Guard can perform better than can the Regular Army. The National Guard ought to be encouraged to perform such functions.

Subparagraph (d) also refers to "such units of the Reserve components as are necessary for a balanced force."

How many of such Reserve units are there? Can the Senator give me that information? As I understand, that language refers to Reserve units, and not to National Guard units. Is that correct?

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct; the Reserve units as authorized in the appropriations which we make each year. They are maintained through such appropriations.

Mr. LODGE. Does this language exclude individuals from being called?

Mr. GURNEY. Oh, no. Anyone with a Reserve commission can be called, as the Senator knows.

Mr. LODGE. Is it the thought here to develop Reserve divisions—infantry divisions and armored divisions—or is it the thought to have the Reserve units composed of technical troops, such as signal troops? To what type of reserve units does this refer?

Mr. GURNEY. Of course, class A units in the Reserves are mainly technical units at the present time. How they will be developed during the years ahead I do not know. But this section of the bill sets forth the congressional policy of first saying that there shall be a Regular Establishment, and then the class A units, including the National Guard, and then the other Reserve units, as they fall into place. Whatever state of efficiency they may attain will depend upon how the Congress supports them, and, of course, that will depend on how the country needs them.

Mr. LODGE. I was wondering whether it was the thought to develop other reserve units, in addition to the technical units.

Mr. GURNEY. Not in this bill.

Mr. LODGE. Because it would seem to me that if that were done, there would be a duplication of the National Guard, and that might entail some lost motion. I do not know, but I was wondering what that phrase meant.

Now I should like to call the Senator's attention to page 3 of the report. The statement is made that the ceiling of young men 18 years of age is 161,000. How will those 161,000 young men be apportioned as between the Army, Navy, and Air?

Mr. GURNEY. 110,000 for the Army; 36,000 for the Navy, including 6,000 for the Marines; and 15,000 for the Air.

Mr. LODGE. Does that ratio reflect the ratio which we might expect to have in the event of a total deployment, in the event of a total mobilization? Do those figures—110,000 for the Army, 36,000 for the Navy, and 15,000 for the Air Force—reflect the apportionment of the Nation's available supply of military manpower in case of total mobilization?

Mr. GURNEY. They do not.

Mr. LODGE. What do they reflect?

Mr. GURNEY. They reflect the kind of jobs the men have to do and the ability of the troops, without bringing on additional instructors, to absorb trainees in those particular numbers, without increasing the budget.

Mr. LODGE. The men I am talking about now are for training. I refer to the 161,000 18-year-olds, for training.

Mr. GURNEY. The Army can absorb, without increasing its establishment, the total number authorized in this bill. The Army can take care of an additional 110,000 in the first year. Similarly, the Navy can take care of 36,000, and the Air Force can take care of 15,000 within the present budget, because after they are trained for 6 months of basic training, then in the last 6 months the trainees can do jobs, and can release combat soldiers to mobile units. Therefore, the different services get some good from the 161,000 trainees who are expected to volunteer.

Mr. LODGE. And they are apportioned, then, not on the basis of the relative importance of the services for future mobilization, but on the basis of the training facilities which exist at the present time, is that correct?

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Mr. LODGE. So we are not producing 110 ground soldiers for every 15 aviators because we think the ground soldiers are that much more valuable than the aviators; are we?

Mr. GURNEY. Of course not. The Ground Forces need more than 110,000 trainees to go into the Reserve units. We would like to offer them more. Personally, I believe we are faced with the necessity of giving training to all youths as they become 18 years of age. The Air Force could use 50,000 a year.

Mr. LODGE. Then let me leave the matter of the 161,000 18-year-olds, and try to reach this point in another way. What sort of apportionment of our military manpower resources in case of a total mobilization is reflected in this bill?

Mr. GURNEY. Does the Senator mean in manpower?

Mr. LODGE. Yes, in case of mobilization. We have just so much military manpower in this country, and we are supposed to have unification under a Secretary of Defense. In case of mobilization, what percentage will go to the Ground Forces, what percentage will go to the Air Forces, and what percentage will go to the naval forces?

Mr. GURNEY. In case of mobilization in an emergency, depending on the kind of emergency and the direction from which it comes, we would have to rely on the Secretary of National Defense, and he would be advised by the Chiefs of Staff.

The recommendations are set forth on page 3 of the bill, section 2, as follows: For the Army, 790,000; for the Navy, 588,000; for the Air Force, 453,000, which will be the total force necessary to operate 66 groups. They will reach that point by the end of 1949. The Army says it needs so many men for ground operations, so many for overseas operations, so many for operations in this country, so many for the Reserves. The Navy says it needs so many ships. The pro-

gram has been agreed upon and recommended by the Chiefs of Staff.

Does that answer the Senator's question?

Mr. LODGE. Not entirely, because this bill is not for total mobilization. I realize very well that we cannot plan too far ahead, and I also realize that the way we plan depends on how the threat comes. But I also realize that we must have plans.

I should like to know whether we have a strategic plan; and, if so, how does it apportion the manpower of the country as between land, sea, and air forces, over the next 2 years?

I realize we cannot plan beyond 2 years, because we do not know what scientific developments may occur. But for total mobilization during the next 2 years, is it planned to take section 2 of this bill and simply blow it up?

Mr. GURNEY. I must say to the Senator that this bill does not reflect any strategic plan. In no way does it attempt to reflect a strategic plan.

Mr. LODGE. Is there a strategic plan?

Mr. GURNEY. Of course.

Mr. LODGE. Is there a unified one, on which everyone agrees, and about which they are not all pulling and hauling?

Mr. GURNEY. As I understand, this bill does not attempt to have those of us here in Congress take over the job for which the Chiefs of Staff are responsible. This bill is for the purpose of providing the manpower for our immediate defensive forces and our occupation forces, and the bill does not contemplate providing men for carrying out a strategic plan.

Mr. LODGE. Let me say to my dear friend the Senator from South Dakota, for whose ability I have such high regard, that he knows very well that if we are going to take the young men out of their homes in the United States—which is a rather drastic thing to do to anyone—we have a right to expect that the heads of the armed services shall have a unified and agreed upon strategic plan.

Mr. GURNEY. The Committee on Armed Services has been assured many times that the plans are there.

Mr. LODGE. That the plan is there?

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Mr. LODGE. I am very glad to hear it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at this point?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The defense forces in toto have given us the estimated manpower requirements which they will need in the fiscal year 1949, starting with what they have now, what they want to build from on July 1, 1948, and what they hope to build to on July 1, 1949. That is the total. In the Regular Army, and with the trainees, the National Guard, the Organized Reserves, and the ROTC, there will be a total of 3,476,000 men, divided into various categories.

Mr. LODGE. That is for the Army?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is the total: For the Army, the Navy, and the

Air Force, including the marines—regular troops and all others—a total of 3,476,000 men, which is estimated to be the requirement, what they would like to have on July 1, 1949.

Mr. LODGE. That has nothing to do with what I am trying to ascertain. I am trying to find out whether there is a strategic manpower plan which assigns the manpower of the United States as between land, sea, and air forces.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. These figures show the assignments between the Regular Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marines, and the numbers in the National Guard, in the Organized Reserves, and in the ROTC. I shall be glad to put the figures in the RECORD as an exhibit, if the Senator wishes to have that done; but it would take too long to read all these detailed figures now.

Mr. LODGE. Has that been agreed to by everybody? Has the Air Force agreed to that?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. These are the figures submitted to us by the Army, the Navy, and the Air Forces in the course of their testimony, which, so far as I know, was unanimously in favor of the bill as now proposed.

Mr. LODGE. As I understand—I have never heard of this before—that is for the disposition of 3,400,000 men. Of course in a major effort we would mobilize 12,000,000 men. I should like to know whether in a case of emergency we are going to try to build up to 100 ground divisions as we did in World War II and in World I, or whether we are going to put our manpower into other things and build up to 25 divisions. Can the Senator give me a rough estimate on that?

Mr. GURNEY. I think I can give the Senator an answer. It would not be known at this point what plan would be needed in case of an emergency. It would depend on where the emergency is and how serious it is, and what kind of forces are necessary to get to the theater of operations—the Air, Navy, or what not.

Mr. LODGE. I understand.

Mr. GURNEY. Certainly the chiefs of staff have a flexible plan on hand, which is changing all the time in view of world conditions. I am sure the Senator does not expect me to know just how many hundred thousand men should go into each branch of the service in case of an emergency.

Mr. LODGE. No; I do not expect the Senator to know that, and I should deplore very much anybody in Congress trying to fix details and trying to decide how many buttons there shall be on the blouse of a marine. There was a time when Congress had to legislate on how many soldiers were to go into an Infantry company, and so on. I do not want to do that at all, but I also know that the Joint Chiefs of Staff, just like the United Nations, operates by unanimous consent, and one veto can stop everything. I am not talking about papers, I am not talking about studies that have been made, because I know there are many brilliant officers in the three services who have made many brilliant plans and many brilliant projects. But what I am talking about is, Where is the machinery to

shake this thing down and get a unified organization? If, for example, the Army is going ahead on a plan of mounting 64 divisions in the next 2 years, if an emergency should come in the next 2 years, how are they going to get the 64 divisions, except at the expense of the Navy and Air or industry, and vice versa?

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. The unified request came to the Congress from the Defense Establishment, not for 64 divisions of the Army, but for 790,000 men for the Army, and a similar number, the exact number, came for the Navy and Air.

Mr. LODGE. I know that.

Mr. GURNEY. It was a unified request.

Mr. LODGE. I know that. I am not talking about the requests as reflected in section 2. I am talking about how ready we are to be organized in case the worst should happen. That is what I am trying to get at. I am trying to find out whether our military leaders are thinking of our armed services, as one of them has said, as a three-legged stool—we have heard that parallel—of which the Army and Navy and Air are each one leg; or whether they are thinking our armed services as a spear of aviation is the war head. What is the thought? I ask the Senator that question because that is a question that must be decided, and if this legislation is, as I hope it is, an important step forward in an attempt to mature a military policy, and if we are to put the young manhood of this country to the inconvenience to which we are going to put them, we have the right to insist that there be some clear thinking and some meeting of issues on a question like that. It is not the responsibility of the Senator from South Dakota to settle that question. I want him to tell me whether he thinks that the question is being settled, or will soon be settled, and how, and what the trend of thought is. Is it the three-legged stool, the Army, Navy, and Air, or are we thinking in terms of a spear with aviation as the warhead?

Mr. GURNEY. In my opinion the question was answered by Congress when the Unification Act was passed last year. At that time we set up a defense establishment and put a man at the top of it as Secretary of Defense. We set up joint chiefs of staff. We set the responsibilities all down through the Military Establishment. Congress can hold the Military Establishment to performance under the provisions of that act. They have performed under the provisions of that act, as I see it, by now coming to us with a request, a unified request, for manpower to take care of their responsibilities. Does that answer the Senator?

Mr. LODGE. I cannot say that it answers me completely, because I do not think there is really effective unification.

Mr. GURNEY. I am completely in agreement with the Senator. I think it will take a long time to complete unification as we envisioned it when we passed the Unification Act.

Mr. LODGE. Unless there is a little sign on the part of the Representatives

of the people in Congress that we would like to see unification, it is going to take even more time.

Let me read to the Senator an editorial that was sent to me by Henry L. Shattuck, a prominent citizen of Boston, written by Mr. Roscoe Drummond, of the Christian Science Monitor. I should like to read this to him:

The public is not yet being allowed to know the full failure of the attempted unification of the armed services.

The public is not yet being allowed to know how disunited the Army, Navy, and Air Force have become at a time when the need for unity was never greater.

The public is not yet being allowed to know that beneath the facade of unification there is greater disunity among the armed services today than before the Unification Act was passed.

Obviously, this condition is not going to get corrected until the facts are faced frankly. Since they are not being faced frankly by the military leaders, since they are being concealed as much as possible from public view, it is evident that the facts must be brought out into the open by those who have access to them. Congress and the country will have to resolve the most grievous service disunities as long as the service leaders themselves are proving either unwilling or unable to do so.

Here are the bald facts which for the most part are being covered up by a screen of military double talk and by fancy words from the civilian heads of the Defense Department:

1. Despite words, the armed services have achieved nothing, in fact, remotely approaching a unified concept for an over-all strategic defense plan by which the United States would be able either to defend itself at home or carry an offense to a potential enemy.

2. There is yet no agreement whatsoever on the respective tactical roles which the Air Force, Navy, and Army shall play in the common defense. There is not only no joint operation in sight, no single command in sight, but no agreement on the assigned role which each should play separately.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. Does the Senator know about the agreement reached at Key West?

Mr. LODGE. Yes; I do.

Mr. GURNEY. Was that agreement along the lines of unification?

Mr. LODGE. I know what happened to it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would merely say to my colleague that from the testimony in executive session we have heard from the Army, the Navy, and Air Force Chiefs of Staff, while there is not unification as we know it in the full sense of the word so far as the tactical defense of the country is concerned, there is a very considerable degree of unification and a considerable unity of ideas as to the part that each service is to play. Naturally, that cannot be said on the floor of the Senate, but I can assure my colleague that as one individual who I think has attended every one of those conferences I have considerable confidence and hope that that will be reached.

I agree with my colleague absolutely that there is under the law no strict uni-

fication in the full sense of the word. That was evidenced, if we may say so, by the disagreements of the services and by their supporters in the House and in the Senate, and, through their supporters, certain strategic jobs were given to one force or the other which perhaps should be united. But unification must come with time, with a greater understanding by the people of the country and ourselves, who are the representatives of the people. It must come from the leadership and comradeship of the tops of the services themselves. I agree that it is not there. I agree that the recent 70-group air force has accelerated differences of opinion, but I have every hope and confidence that they will gradually work together.

The men who are leading those services are high-type men. The Secretary of National Defense has had a great deal of experience and is a man of intelligence and force of character. He is limited in his personnel and in his authority under the law. But that also is being worked out. As one member of the committee who has listened to everything he can listen to, I have hope that there is much more chance for unification than is expressed in the editorial by Mr. Drummond, which the Senator has been reading.

Mr. LODGE. I share my colleague's hopes, but I am not so optimistic as he is. It is a matter with which I have tried to keep in very close touch. The fact is that we do not know what would be the employment of American manpower if we had to have a major mobilization of 12,000,000. If we had a figure at the present time, with the present lack of authority of the Secretary of Defense, it would be only a study.

I shall continue to read the article written by Mr. Drummond, because I think it is very challenging, and I believe this is the time to be thinking about these matters, while we are passing this bill:

3. Furthermore, there is no mechanism within the armed services which assuredly can produce a unified strategic plan of defense and assign the respective roles of each service because the unification bill did not provide a unified command to run the "unified" Army, Navy, and Air Force. The present Joint Chiefs of Staff cannot assuredly produce such a unified plan of defense because, just like the Security Council of the United Nations, it can act only when it is unanimous. Thus, the Navy, Army, and Air Force each has a veto over any plan the others might wish to adopt, and stalemate is the result. Stalemate has been the result for more than a year.

4. Today, instead of the Department of Defense presenting a unified military program and a coordinated military budget to Congress, each of the armed services is competing for money from Congress by presenting to Congress competitive military programs loaded in its favor. In consequence, congressional laymen are being called upon to judge between the competing services and to attempt to devise something of a coordinated military program because the military leaders of the separate armed services are unable to coordinate it themselves. Thus far, there has been no coordination either in the armed services or in Congress.

5. Finally, in face of such disunification at the top, the armed services today are

riddled with internecine jealousy, knifing, mutual belittlement, and grand-scale non-cooperation.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. With reference to unification, I shall now read from the report of a subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, reporting to the House the military functions appropriation bill, 1949, under date of June 2, 1948:

In accordance with the terms of the act there has been appointed as chairman of the Munitions Board Mr. T. J. Hargrave, who has an outstanding record as a business executive, and under his leadership the Board has undertaken the performance of some of the duties imposed upon it. Mr. Hargrave reports that from a study of 53 commodities susceptible to single service procurement, the Board has assigned purchase responsibilities for 28; and that to date of the hearing has made assignments affecting approximately 65 percent by dollar volume of the total purchases of the armed forces.

I cite that as strong evidence that there is unification to that extent, in purchasing.

To continue:

The committee is encouraged with this showing which seems to reflect the efficiencies to be expected under the unification of the services.

I am glad to cite that report and to bring it to the attention of the Senate. It is not my statement; it is a conclusion of the House committee. I admit it does not speak at all of an over-all strategic plan agreed to by all the services, but it shows some accomplishment which has been brought about in a year since the act has been in effect.

Mr. LODGE. I am very much obliged to the Senator for giving us the benefit of that statement. I want to be entirely fair. I think great progress has been made. After all, we have passed a unification bill and have set up a Secretary of Defense. The kind of progress to which the Senator refers will certainly save us a great deal of money and will be very helpful. I should like to see them go a little further, to the point where we would save a great deal of manpower. While it is important to save money, it is even more vital not to waste manpower. If another emergency comes we shall have just so much manpower. Some of it must be in industry and agriculture, and the rest of it will be in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and we cannot afford to waste it. Anyone who was in the service knows very well how much wasted manpower there was in the last war. When we meet anyone from any branch of the service he speaks of the wastefulness in manpower. I have the greatest admiration for Mr. Forrestal, Mr. Symington, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Royall, General Vandenberg, General Bradley, and Admiral Denfeld. They are all splendid men, and they are all working conscientiously. But I simply say we want to go a little further and faster. If we take a young man and put him into the service, he has a right to expect to be in the service in accordance with a sound strategic plan in which he is part of a unified team which is going along in the light of the latest discover-

ies of modern science and in which his efforts will count and will not be wasted by overlapping, duplication, and old-fashioned performance.

I shall conclude the article by Mr. Drummond of the Christian Science Monitor:

This is not a pleasant sight. But it is worse than that. It is a dangerous state of affairs.

It deserves to be understood that the present disunification of the armed services does not spring from the so-called unification bill. It is simply that the unification bill has not brought unification because the legislation permitted but did not compel unification.

There is a reason for the prevailing jealousy and disunity between the armed services, primarily between the Air Force and the Navy. The reason is that one of the most delicate, difficult, and far-reaching decisions has to be made right at this time. That decision is which of the armed services—in this instance, whether the Air Force or the Navy—shall be the real, agreed, all-powerful striking force in the plan of American defense.

The nature of this decision explains, though it certainly does not justify, the present state of almost total disunity in the armed services. No decision is being made today. The attempt to do so, when Secretary of Defense Forrestal took the generals and admirals and figuratively locked them up together at Key West a few weeks ago, was a fiasco.

The development of a unified American defense plan, the necessary integration of the armed services to carry out a unified defense plan, and an intelligent allocation of funds based upon a unified defense plan are today all going by default.

Mr. President, I do not say that I agree with every single word in the article, but it is significant that as seasoned and as careful a journalist as Mr. Drummond should have written such an article, and that so much of it, if not all, is obviously true.

Mr. President, I see that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] has left the Chamber. Is there anyone here who can respond to some questions on the bill?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Will my colleague yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I shall do my best.

Mr. LODGE. I gave notice I was going to ask these questions, and I should like to finish them.

Is it correct that any individual who is a member of an organized unit on the date of the enactment of the pending bill shall be exempt so long as he satisfactorily attends drill and other training prescribed by the armed force concerned?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The answer is, yes.

Mr. LODGE. Is the committee sure that the Reserve components are fully capable of conducting real, effective, and well-run training?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I reply that the National Guard facilities in the States today are not adequate to take care of the National Guard that will be built up. They must be increased.

The Navy is building so-called Quonset huts for training its Reserves throughout the country. I think that perhaps at the present time the Navy is in better

shape to build up its Reserves, and to give them adequate training, than is the Army.

So far as the Army Reserves are concerned, there is much work to do and many facilities which must be provided before the training program can be adequately and efficiently carried out.

Mr. LODGE. I am sure the Senator appreciates how serious it would be if the young men to be taken in entered the Reserve components and then the program was not well considered, they were allowed to loaf around and do nothing and get bored to death, and be submitted to this great inconvenience without getting the training to which they were entitled. I just asked that question because it seems to me vital that the Reserve components realize the challenge which they confront. If it does not work out well, the results may be very serious.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. We have in my State one air National Guard unit set up primarily for defense of the great iron industry of Minnesota and of the Sault Ste. Marie locks. The airport hangar and facilities is now totally inadequate to take care of the volunteers in that area. There is no heat provided for the hangar, men are housed in temporary shacks built during the war, and practically all the planes stand outside. There is no provision to properly care for the planes in the winter. I got a very unsatisfactory answer from General Vandenberg on my request in regard to what the Air Force planned in the future to provide adequate training for these volunteers.

Mr. LODGE. I think it is very important that the services realize what a challenge they will confront when they get the young men now being sought, and they had better be ready to do a good job, because the young men are going to be critical, and are not going to put up with things which men do stand for in time of war.

My next question is, Is the committee satisfied that the relationship between the Reserve components and the Regular Army is sufficiently efficient and harmonious?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Will my colleague yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The relationships between the Reserves and the Army as they appear before our committee are entirely harmonious. I think the Reserves want their facilities and their equipment built up.

I may say to my colleague, in further answer to his previous question, that the figures which are given and the plans which are worked out are conceived with a view to what will be available in the coming year. So that the Reserve strength by July 1, 1949, and the equipment for those Reserves, will be quite well built up. Does that answer the Senator's question?

Mr. LODGE. Yes; it does. It leads me to this next question: Are there in the Reserve components a sufficient number of officers who are well trained and

young? The trouble has always been that there are men who have the knowledge but they are getting a little old to go out into the field with the young men as they come along. Then there are the younger men who have not had the experience. Does the Senator think there are enough well-trained young men?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I am informed by one of the committee's experts, and by my own experience, that the answer to the Senator's question should be in the affirmative, that the men who are available to give training to the Reserves today are better equipped with knowledge and better equipped with experience than ever before in the history of our country. Of course, that is due to the last war.

Mr. LODGE. Is the committee satisfied that the full potentialities of the National Guard for future war are thoroughly understood? Or does the committee think we are to go along more or less in the rut of World War II thinking?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If the pending bill shall be passed and shall become the law, I believe that the National Guard will get more trained men in it and more men with experience, either from actual combat or from training, than ever before in our history. It will not be a question of constant recruiting and constant drilling in the very elementary aspects of military training of the men who have been in the National Guard for a longer time.

Mr. LODGE. I did not quite mean that. I referred to the employment of the National Guard, whether the scheme is to have them organized in pretty much the way the Regular Army is organized or whether the plan is to give them certain special tasks to perform, which they can perform, in my opinion, better than the Regulars.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. General Bradley has acquainted the committee with some very definite ideas he has with relation to the National Guard, if they should have to be called into the Federal service. General Spaatz has shown us some conceptions of the Air Force with relation to the Air National Guard. Because of the lack of equipment, I do not think the air part of the program can be as well developed as the ground part in the coming year.

Mr. LODGE. Is the committee satisfied that under the pending bill every possible use has been made of civilians by the services, wherever it is possible to have a civilian do a job which is now done by someone in uniform?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. We have lifted the ceiling for the civilians. I do not think that is yet thoroughly worked out by any means. We cut down the civilian personnel in the Army and the Navy last year, and, in view of the build-up of the armed forces now, undoubtedly the civilian component is not great enough.

Mr. LODGE. I say it is a great mistake to cut down the number of civilian employees in the services because there are a great many jobs in the services which are being done now by uniformed personnel which could be done by civilians. If they were performed by civilians, it would very greatly reduce the

need for drafting young men into the service, and if they were done by civilians, incidentally, it would be a great deal cheaper in terms of dollars because it costs much less to hire a civilian to do these particular jobs than it does to have a soldier do them. I should like to set it down as my opinion that as many civilians as possible should be taken into the services. It is an economy in dollars; it is an economy in manpower.

Was the committee satisfied that effective steps were being taken to get rid of the deadwood in the Regular services?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I reply to my colleague that we have a bill presently before the committee on that subject. One title of that bill is for the purpose of carrying out just what the Senator suggests.

Mr. LODGE. We passed a bill just before we adjourned last June, as I recall, which I thought provided the necessary authority to get rid of the deadwood. I had hoped that now, a year later, we would have a little report of progress on getting rid of some of these characters, and I say again that if we draft the young manhood of America and put them in contact with some of those eight-balls it is just going to be too bad.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The bill that is presently before the Senate is one for immediate action. I am informed that the bill which was passed last year has that effect over a period of years. The pending bill supplements the one which was passed last year.

Mr. LODGE. Can some information be obtained as to what was done under the bill which was passed last year? Has no action been taken?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I am informed that approximately 250 officers have been skipped over in the promotion grades so far under the terms of the bill passed in the last session.

Mr. LODGE. Is that in the Army, or in the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is in the Army.

Mr. LODGE. That is a creditable report of progress. Are there any provisions to eliminate waste of personnel through overlapping, duplication, assignment to unnecessary functions, and so forth?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The answer to that question is in the negative. There is nothing in the bill with relation to that. Of course we have to rely on the Secretary of Defense and the Unification Act which was passed last year to carry out that idea.

Mr. LODGE. Can the Senator tell me why it is necessary to exempt those who serve in the Public Health Service?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I may say to my colleague that they serve with the armed forces, and I believe that provision is the same as in the former Selective Service Act.

Mr. LODGE. Let me put a case now which was presented to me in a letter, of a young man who will be 18 in August. The courses that are now open to him, as I understand, are as follows: First of all he can enlist in the Regular Army for 3 years. The next course is that he can

be drafted for 2 years. Assuming he wants to go in the Army, the third thing he can do is enlist in the National Guard before the bill is passed. The fourth thing is that he can volunteer for this 1 year's training. Are those the four alternatives open to him?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. For one who is 18 years old?

Mr. LODGE. Yes; he will be 18 in August; so he can enlist in the Regular Army for 3 years; he can wait until he is 19 and be drafted for 2 years; he can go into this voluntary training period for 1 year; or if he goes into the National Guard before the bill is passed then he will not be drafted? Is that correct?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Or he can go into the National Guard after he becomes 18 years old, provided he does it before he is 18 years and 6 months old, and there is a spot in the National Guard in his community which is open to him.

Mr. LODGE. And there is a vacancy; yes?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Yes.

Mr. LODGE. But if he would want to go into the National Guard, he would have to enlist in the Guard before the bill is passed.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. There is also a fifth opening to him. He may not be drafted at all, even if he does not do any of the four things open to him to do, because there may be a sufficient number obtained in the service before he is called.

Mr. LODGE. But is it not expected that 80 percent of the young men in these brackets will be taken before the year is up?

Mr. TYDINGS. In what bracket? In that of those 18 years old?

Mr. LODGE. Or of those 19 to 25 years old.

Mr. TYDINGS. Only 161,000 of the 18-year-old personnel are likely to be drafted during the first year, and if the voluntary enlistments hold up it is my understanding that a lesser number than the 80 percent possible to be taken in the other categories will be drafted. That is an imponderable. No one knows whether the voluntary enlistments will increase, decrease, or remain as they are.

Mr. LODGE. The chances are, however, that 80 percent of the men in the category 19 to 25 years old will come under the terms of the bill?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Two out of every three, or upwards of 80 percent will.

Mr. LODGE. Yes. And if an individual wants to be in the National Guard he must get into it before the bill becomes law in order to be sure that he can get into the National Guard.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. One of the purposes of the bill was to provide an incentive to young men to go into the National Guard and into the Organized Reserve.

Mr. LODGE. Yes. So it is quite possible that if a young man waits until the bill becomes law he will find the National Guard is all filled up, and that he cannot get into the Guard. Is not that correct?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LODGE. I have one more question. I introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to enlist certain selected aliens to the number of 50,000 and, of course, if that plan were adopted it would reduce the number of men to be drafted by 50,000, and if on top of that we had a program to increase the number of civilians it would reduce the amount still further. Can the Senator tell me what disposition was made of my suggestion?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I reply to my colleague by saying that that proposal was considered by the committee in executive session after my colleague had given a very clear presentation of what was in his mind. After that presentation it was considered, but no action was taken on it by the committee.

Mr. LODGE. I am interested to hear that. I made a presentation—I do not know how clear it was—of the 13 members of the committee I think there were 4 present—and I am going to offer that bill as an amendment to the pending bill hoping there will be a few more members present when I do so, and that I may have a chance to make another clear presentation.

Now, Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the bill which would authorize the Secretary of the Army to enlist these aliens, and I ask that the amendment be printed and lie on the table, and I will call it up at the proper time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

Mr. LODGE. That concludes my questions.

I want to thank my colleagues very much for being so responsive. Let me say what I said at the outset, that I congratulate the committee on the job it has done. I think the bill is a practical one. I think it has been well presented, without resorting to any unfair tactics, and I shall support the bill and do everything I can to press for its enactment.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, 1949

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6500) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of House bill 6500 be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will state the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Senate—Office of the Secretary," on page 2, line 21, after the word "Secretary", to strike out "\$306,815" and insert "\$311,515: *Provided*, That the basic lump sum for additional clerical assistance and readjustment of salaries

in the disbursing office is increased by \$3,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Committee employees," on page 3, after line 3, to insert:

Public Law 4, approved February 19, 1947, is hereby amended by inserting in the paragraph relating to the clerical staff of the Appropriations Committee after the words "one assistant chief clerk" the words "and two assistant clerks."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators," on page 3, line 17, after the word "Senators", to strike out "\$4,482,555" and insert "\$4,565,980: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or laws the basic compensation of one employee other than the administrative assistant in the office of a Senator may be fixed by such Senator at any multiple of \$5 per month which is not in excess of \$5,700 per annum: *Provided further*, That any such increase shall be made by certification in writing to the disbursing office of the Senate before the first day on which compensation at such increased rate is to be effective: *Provided further*, That the basic amount available to each Senator for clerical assistance is hereby increased by \$660."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper," on page 4, line 5, after the word "Doorkeeper", to strike out "\$822,225" and insert "\$843,655"; in line 8, after the word "Congress", to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "*Provided*, That the salaries of pages shall cover the periods from July 1 to July 31, 1948, inclusive, and from January 1 to June 30, 1949, inclusive, at the basic salary rate of \$1,800 per annum each"; and in line 11, after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and the following provisos: "*Provided*, That hereafter the pay of pages shall be at the basic rate of \$1,800 per annum and shall continue until the end of the month during which the Congress adjourns sine die, or recesses, or the 14th day after such adjournment or recess, whichever is the later date: *Provided further*, That the following position is abolished: Messenger for service to press correspondents, \$1,920: *Provided further*, That the rates of basic annual compensation for the following positions shall be: Assistant superintendent of the press gallery, \$2,400; assistant superintendent of radio press gallery, \$2,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Contingent expenses of the Senate," on page 6, after line 2, to insert:

Automobile for the President pro tempore: For purchase, exchange, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the President pro tempore of the Senate, \$7,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 20, after the word "Senate", to strike out "\$45,000" and insert "\$42,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 8, to strike out:

Stationery: For stationery for Senators and for the President of the Senate, including \$7,500 for stationery for committees and offices of the Senate, \$46,300.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

Stationery: For stationery for Senators and for the President of the Senate, including \$10,000 for stationery for committees and offices of the Senate, \$58,500: *Provided*, That commencing with the fiscal year 1949 the allowance for stationery for each Senator and for the President of the Senate shall be \$500 per annum.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 17, in insert:

The Sergeant at Arms is authorized and directed to secure suitable office space in post office or other Federal buildings in the State of each Senator for the use of such Senator and in the city to be designated by him: *Provided*, That in the event suitable space is not available in such buildings and a Senator leases or rents office space elsewhere, the Sergeant at Arms is authorized to approve for payment, from the contingent fund of the Senate, vouchers covering bona fide statements of rentals due in an amount not exceeding \$900 per annum for each Senator.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Office of the Legislative Counsel," on page 17, line 23, after the numerals "1946", to strike out "\$160,000" and insert "\$180,000"; and in line 24, after the words "of which", to strike out "\$80,000" and insert "\$100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Architect of the Capitol—Capitol Buildings and Grounds," on page 20, line 10, after the words "the Capitol", to strike out "\$536,000" and insert "\$543,990"; and in the same line, after the words "of which", to strike out "\$49,000" and insert "\$52,900."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 12, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$523,200" and insert "\$558,620, together with the unobligated balance on June 30, 1948, of the appropriation carried under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1948."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Library of Congress," on page 25, line 4, after the word "Librarian", to strike out "\$2,450,000" and insert "\$2,474,571."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Copyright Office," on page 25, line 11, after the word "services", to strike out "\$650,000" and insert "\$713,900."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Distribution of printed cards," on page 26, line 11, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$376,000" and insert "\$400,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Government Printing Office—Office of Superintendent of Documents," on page 36, line 25, after the words "in

all", to strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General provisions," on page 39, line 2, after the word "violence", to strike out the comma and "or who is a member of any labor organization the officers of which have not complied with the requirements of subsection (h) of section 9 of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947"; in line 16, after the word "violence", to strike out the comma and "or that such person is not a member of any labor organization the officers of which have not complied with the requirements of subsection (h) of section 9 of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947"; and on page 40, line 2, after the word "violence", to strike out "or who is a member of any labor organization the officers of which have not complied with the requirements of subsection (h) of section 9 of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Washington will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 9, after line 2, it is proposed to insert the following:

Commencing with the fiscal year 1949, the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to protect the funds of his office by purchasing insurance in an amount necessary to protect said funds against loss. Premiums on such insurance shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, this amendment has been discussed with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young], who thinks it is proper to accept it. The purpose of the amendment is to make certain that the funds, aggregating \$13,000,000 annually held under the management and jurisdiction of the Disbursing Office, shall be properly protected.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I am glad to accept the amendment. I think it is a provision long overdue.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6500) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amend-

ments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. GREEN, and Mr. CHAVEZ conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, 1949

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6355, making supplemental appropriations for the Federal Security Agency.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6355) making supplemental appropriations for the Federal Security Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief statement prior to consideration of the committee amendments.

The bill should be considered in the light of the prior bill dealing with the Labor Department and the Federal security agencies, which was passed some time ago. Normally the two bills would be handled together, but because of the President's reorganization plan number 1 the House committee felt that it should hold up this section of what would have been one bill, to see what the action of the Congress was on the reorganization plan, and to make a further detailed study of certain other factors relating to the Federal Security Administration.

Briefly, the first bill reported by the committee and passed by the Senate was under the amount recommended by the House, in the sum of \$14,653,810. The pending bill, House bill 6355, is over the amount by \$14,177,319, so the net for the two bills, taken together, is under the House amount by \$476,491.

The Senate committee made a rather basic change in the theory of the bill as passed by the House. Both the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations have been concerned over a considerable period of time—certainly for a year—with some of the overhead agencies in the Federal Security Administration and have been trying in their reports to indicate that economy should be effectuated wherever it is possible to do so.

The House passed a bill and made some rather basic changes in the entire administrative organization, with which the Senate committee did not agree. We changed the bill back pretty much to the status quo so far as the administrative organization is concerned, but again we have admonished the Federal Security Administration to consolidate wherever it can be done satisfactorily from an administrative point of view.

One of the main changes in the House bill relates to the United States Employment Service, which the House consolidated with the Unemployment Compensation Administration, creating a separate bureau outside the Social Security Administration. The Senate committee proposal is that the United States Employment Service be left under the Department of Labor at this time. Our reason is that when the President's reorganization plan was before the Senate there was considerable discussion on the floor. One of the major points made at that time was that the two Houses of Congress had passed the Lodge-Brown resolution for the creation of a commission to study the executive branch of the Government, which commission is now functioning under the chairmanship of Mr. Hoover. It has been instructed to report to Congress not later than 10 days after the Eighty-first Congress meets in January. It was felt that if that reason was valid at the time the President's reorganization plan was before the Senate, it is still a valid reason why this change should not be made, because in the event the Commission should make other recommendations, a considerable amount of confusion would be created in this agency. Hence we leave the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor. In addition, we have made some rather substantial increases in the appropriations for that agency, which we felt were necessary.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will proceed to state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, at the top of page 2, to insert:

#### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the general administration of the United States Employment Service, including a Director at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$5,000,000, of which \$2,265,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 9, to insert:

#### GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

For grants to the several States (including Alaska and Hawaii), in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-491), and for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, including, upon the request of any State, the payment of rental for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, \$68,000,000, of which not to exceed \$757,000 shall be available to the United States Employment Service for necessary expenses in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia and for use in carrying

into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act in Puerto Rico: *Provided*, That no State shall be required to make any appropriation as provided in section 5 (a) of said act of June 6, 1933, prior to July 1, 1950: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 5 (a) and section 6 of the act of June 6, 1933, the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State found to be in compliance with the requirements of the act of June 6, 1933, such amounts as he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of its public employment offices.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 7, to insert:

In carrying out the provisions of said act of June 6, 1933, the Secretary shall assure that each State agency operates under such methods of administration relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, as are found by the Secretary to be necessary to carry out the purposes of said act; such methods and the methods required pursuant to section 303 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, shall be promulgated jointly by the Secretary and the Federal Security Administrator and both such methods shall be administered in a manner which assures consistency in their application.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 18, to insert:

Whenever funds are paid to the same State agency under this heading and title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, (1) such State agency may, if it so elects, submit to the Secretary and the Federal Security Administrator a joint budget covering both the functions for which grants are made under this heading and the functions for which grants are made under such title III; in such a case, the Secretary of Labor shall, if the State agency so elects, certify to the Federal Security Agency the amounts to be paid to the State under this heading and upon receipt of such certification, the Federal Security Agency shall certify such amounts to the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the amount, if any, payable by said Agency under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended. Any additional amounts so certified by the Federal Security Agency shall be paid to the State by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the appropriation herein made available; and (2) the State agency may commingle such funds and account therefor by such accounting, statistical, sampling, or other methods as may be found by the Secretary of Labor and the Federal Security Administrator, respectively, to afford reasonable assurance that the funds paid to the State agency under this heading and the funds paid to the State agency under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, are expended for the respective purposes of this heading and of such title III.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 19, to insert:

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 102. The authorities, restrictions, and prohibitions specified under the head "Department of Labor—General Provisions" in title I of the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1949, shall be applicable to this title.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 1, to change the title number from "I" to "II."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Health Service," on

page 5, line 8, after the word "vehicles", to insert "of which not to exceed \$132,000 shall be available until expended, for demonstrating the effectiveness of a scholarship program to provide doctors for practice among underprivileged groups in areas where the need for doctors is most acute, through the award of undergraduate medical scholarships (including maintenance)."

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, the language of this amendment needs clarification. To that end I offer to the committee amendment the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from California to the committee amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 5, line 8, in the committee amendment, after the numerals "\$1,000,000", it is proposed to strike out the comma and the words "of which not to exceed \$132,000" and insert "*Provided*, That not to exceed \$132,000 of the total sum appropriated under this head."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] to the committee amendment on page 5, line 8.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 20, after the word "patients", to strike out "\$10,278,000" and insert "\$9,028,000"; and on page 7, line 3, after the words "total of", to strike out "\$2,720,000" and insert "\$2,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, after line 10, to strike out:

Emergency disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska: To enable the Surgeon General to conduct, in the Service; activities necessary to assist the Territory of Alaska in the investigation, prevention, treatment, and control of diseases and the establishment and maintenance of health and sanitation services for the purposes set forth in sections 301, 311, 361, 363, and 704 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, including the hire, operation, and maintenance of aircraft and the objects specified in the preamble paragraph under the heading "Public Health Service" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1949, \$700,000, of which such amounts as the Surgeon General may determine may be transferred to the appropriation "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth," without regard to the limitation on the number of regular active commissioned officers carried in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1949: *Provided*, That in making apportionments pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, the entire sum herein appropriated may be apportioned for obligation prior to March 1, 1949.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska: To enable the Surgeon General to cooperate with and assist the Territory of Alaska in the investigation, prevention, treatment, and control of diseases, and the establishment and maintenance of health and sanitation services pursuant to and for the purposes specified in sections 301, 311, 314 (without regard to the

provisions of subsections (d), (e), (g), and (1) and the limitations set forth in subsection (c) of such section), 361, 363, and 704 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, including the hire, operation, and maintenance of aircraft and the objects specified in the paragraph immediately following the caption "Public Health Service" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1949, \$1,100,000, which amount shall be in addition to amounts appropriated elsewhere for the same purposes and shall be available for transfer to the appropriation "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth," in such amounts as the Surgeon General may determine.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 9, to strike out:

#### BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration: For grants to the several States (including Alaska and Hawaii) in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-491), for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and for grants to the States as authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. III), including, upon the request of any State, the payment of rental for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, \$123,000,000, of which not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available to the Federal Security Administrator for necessary expenses in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia and for use in carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 in Puerto Rico: *Provided*, That no State shall be required to make any appropriation as provided in section 5 (a) of said act of June 6, 1933, prior to July 1, 1950: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in section 5 (a) or section 6 of the act of June 6, 1933, or in section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, the Federal Security Administrator shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State found to be in compliance with the requirements of the act of June 6, 1933, and with the provisions of section 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of its unemployment compensation law and of its public employment offices: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Federal Security Agency and the Post Office Department shall be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail matter in connection with the administration of unemployment compensation systems and employment services by States receiving grants herefrom.

In carrying out the provisions of said act of June 6, 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, shall apply.

Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen: For payments to seamen as authorized by title XIII of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. XIII), \$750,000.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the general administration of the employment service and unemployment compensation programs, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$5,312,000, of which \$2,265,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except sec. 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

Grants to States, fiscal year 1950: For making, after May 31, 1949, payments to States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, and under the act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1950, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title and under such act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropriation therefor for the fiscal year 1950.

Effective July 1, 1948, the United States Employment Service, including its functions under title IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, is transferred to the Federal Security Agency, and on and after such date the functions of the Secretary of Labor with respect to the United States Employment Service are transferred to the Federal Security Administrator and shall be performed by him or, under his direction and control, by such officers and employees of the Federal Security Agency as he may designate. There are transferred to the Federal Security Agency, for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this paragraph, the personnel, property, and records of the United States Employment Service, and the balances of such prior appropriations, allocations, and other funds available to the United States Employment Service as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine. The provisions of section 9 of the Reorganization Act of 1945 (Public Law 263, 79th Cong.) shall apply to the transfer effected by this paragraph in like manner as if such transfer were a reorganization of the agencies and functions concerned under the provisions of that act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Social Security Administration," on page 12, line 23, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$1,246,000" and insert "\$1,417,993."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 23, to insert:

Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: For grants to States as authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. III), \$68,500,000, of which such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Federal Security Agency and the Post Office Department shall be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail matter in connection with the unemployment compensation administration of States receiving grants herefrom

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, after line 8, to insert:

Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen: For payments to seamen as authorized by section 306 of the act of August 10, 1946 (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. XIII), \$750,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, after line 12, to insert:

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; and printing and binding, including purchase of reprints; \$1,196,671.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 22, after the word "than", to strike out "\$36,244,300" and insert "\$36,000,000"; and on page 14, line 11, after the word "and", to strike out "\$55,000" and insert "\$80,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 25, after the word "distribution", to strike out "\$1,385,000" and insert "\$1,524,737."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 9, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$166,000" and insert "\$302,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 17, line 11, after "titles I," to insert "III."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Administrator," on page 18, line 5, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$1,533,000" and insert "\$1,855,000"; and in line 6, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That after June 30, 1948, the position of Federal Security Administrator shall be in the special executive grade established by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and the salary of the Administrator shall be at the rate of \$15,000 per annum as authorized by such act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 15, after the word "field", to strike out "\$815,000" and insert "\$822,418"; in line 20, after the words "purchase of", to strike out "duplicating"; and in line 21, after the words "performance of", to strike out "duplicating."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, after line 5, to strike out:

Terminal leave: For payment of accrued annual leave of employees separated from the service as a result of transfers or consolidation of functions, or reductions of appropriations provided herein, \$150,000, to be available until September 30, 1948: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not be so construed as to affect the availability of any other appropriation for such purpose.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

Terminal leave: On request of the Federal Security Administrator, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer such amounts as may be necessary, but not to exceed a total of \$300,000, from unexpended balances of appropriations for the Federal Security Agency, fiscal year 1948, to an appropriation account to be established for the payment of annual leave of employees separated from the service as a result of transfers or consolidation of functions, or reductions of appropriations provided herein, to remain available until December 31, 1948.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General provisions," on page 19, line 24, to change the section number from "102" to "202."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, line 5, to change the section number from "103" to "203."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, line 9, to change the section number from "104" to "204."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, line 16, to change the section number from "105" to "205."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, line 22, to change the section number from "106" to "206."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 21, to strike out:

Sec. 407. The Federal Security Administrator, if he finds it necessary for the more practical and efficient operation of the Agency, shall have the authority to transfer funds between the appropriations "Salaries, Office of the Administrator," "Salaries and expenses, Division of Service Operations," "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner," and "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security," but no appropriation shall be either increased or decreased more than 5 percent by such transfers: *Provided*, That no such transfers shall be used for the purpose of creating new functions or for the purpose of effectuating the transfer of functions between appropriations.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

Sec. 207. In order that the Administrator may effectuate reorganization plans submitted and approved pursuant to the Reorganization acts of 1939 and 1945 he may transfer to the foregoing appropriations under this title from funds available for administrative expenses of the constituent units of the Federal Security Agency such sums as represent a consolidation in the Office of the Administrator of any of the administrative functions of said constituent units: *Provided*, That no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the consolidation of administrative functions will result in a reduction of administrative salary and other expenses and such reduction is accompanied by savings in funds appropriated to the Federal Security Agency which savings shall not be expended for any other purpose but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 4, to change the section number from "108" to "208."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 17, to change the section number from "109" to "209"; on page 23, line 3, after the word "violence", to strike out the comma and "or who is a member of any labor organization the officers of which have not complied with the requirements of subsection (h) of section 9 of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947"; in line 17, after the word "violence," to strike out the comma and "or that such person is not a member of any labor organization the officers of which have not complied with the requirements of subsection (h) of section 9 of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947," and on page 24, line 6, after the word "violence", to strike out the comma and "or who is a member of any labor organization the officers of which have not complied with the requirements of subsection (h) of section 9 of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947."

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wish to make an explanation of this particular language. This was a rider which was put in for the first time in the House of Representatives. It added to the language which appears in the present appropriation bill, as follows:

No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the salaries

or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

That is a part of the existing law carried in the appropriation bill, and we make no change in that.

However, the House for the first time has added the following language:

Or that such person is not a member of any labor organization the officers of which have not complied with the requirements of subsection (h) of section 9 of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947.

It was the feeling of the subcommittee and of the full Appropriations Committee that such a provision would work an injustice upon a number of Federal employees, including practically all, if not all, the employees at the Government Printing Office who are members of the International Typographical Union, because the officers of that union have not complied with that particular provision of the Taft-Hartley Act.

We felt it would be unfair to those employees, inasmuch as the individual employee himself might be much opposed to the position taken by his officers, and might desire to have them comply with that law; and yet he would be caught in a squeeze play, and would be penalized because the officers of the union have not done something which they are not required to do under the law unless they wish to take advantage of certain provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

For that reason, the committee recommends the striking out of the language inserted by the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 16, to strike out:

#### TITLE II. REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 201. Amounts made available in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1949, are hereby reduced in the sums herein-after set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act:

Office of the Secretary, salaries and expenses, \$22,000;  
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor, \$28,550.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 1, to change the section number from "202" to "210"; and in line 2, after the word "Supplemental", to insert "Labor."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments.

The bill is open to further amendment.

If there are no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6355) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BALL, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, and Mr. RUSSELL conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### PROMOTION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE— INCREASE IN PERSONNEL OF ARMED FORCES

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2655) to provide for the common defense by increasing the strength of the armed forces of the United States, including the Reserve components thereof, and for other purposes.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, we have now returned to the unfinished business; have we not?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS, 1949

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6430, the appropriation bill for the District of Columbia.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a short statement explaining the changes made in the District of Columbia appropriation bill by the Senate committee, with a reduction of \$1,597,000 under the amounts included in the bill by the House.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Amount of bill as passed House	\$101,164,983
Amount of reduction by Senate (net)	1,597,000
<hr/>	
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	99,567,983
<hr/>	
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1949	101,897,283
Amount of appropriations, 1948	95,936,229
The bill as reported to the Senate—	
Under the estimates for 1949	2,329,300
Exceeds the appropriations for 1948	3,631,754

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, I now ask that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered, and the clerk will proceed to state the amendments of the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 2, line 17, after the words "water funds", to strike out "reclamation of Anacostia flats."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 22, after the word "payable", to strike out "for" and insert "from."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General administration," on page 3, line 24, after the word "investigations", to strike out "\$232,600" and insert "\$224,100."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 14, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$245,600" and insert "\$236,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Fiscal service," on page 4, line 22, after the word "advertised", to strike out "\$594,000" and insert "\$589,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 10, after "36 Stat. 967)", to strike out "\$316,000" and insert "\$311,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 14, after "Auditor's office", to strike out "\$418,400" and insert "\$408,900."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Regulatory agencies," on page 6, line 22, after "Department of Insurance", to strike out "\$62,800" and insert "\$78,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 2, after the word "measure", to strike out "\$148,200" and insert "\$145,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Public schools—Operating expenses," on page 8, line 9, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$586,000" and insert "\$582,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 16, after the word "children", to strike out "\$13,864,500" and insert "\$13,764,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 7, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$2,662,000" and insert "\$2,632,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Capital outlay," on page 11, line 1, after the word "School", to strike out "\$477,600" and insert "\$400,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 20, to insert:

#### SURVEY OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

For a complete survey of the public-school system of the District of Columbia with respect to the adequacy of the present plant and personnel, as well as educational meth-

ods and practices, to serve the District, said survey to be conducted under the supervision of a person qualified by training and experience in the field of public-school education to be appointed by the chairmen of the subcommittees on District of Columbia appropriations of the respective appropriation committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives at a salary of \$1,000 per month and \$300 per month for expenses, \$100,000: *Provided*, That the person so appointed to supervise the said survey is authorized to employ necessary assistants at rates of pay to be approved by the chairmen of the said subcommittees, and the said director may request and be entitled to obtain such clerical assistance as he may deem necessary from agencies of the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the said director shall make a full report to the aforesaid chairmen prior to March 1, 1949, setting forth the results of the survey and his recommendations.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Public Library," on page 17, line 10, after the numerals "1945", to strike out "\$1,221,000" and insert "\$1,201,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Recreation Department," on page 18, line 4, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$1,077,000" and insert "\$1,072,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 10, after "(58 Stat. 791)", to strike out "\$296,000" and insert "\$281,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Metropolitan Police," on page 20, line 2, after the word "otherwise", to strike out "\$6,357,000" and insert "\$6,232,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Fire Department," on page 21, line 11, after the word "grounds", to strike out "\$3,703,000" and insert "\$3,653,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 14, to insert:

Capital outlay, Fire Department: For an additional amount for the acquisition of sites for fire-engine houses in the vicinity of Forty-ninth and East Capitol Streets SE., and in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth and Irving Street SE., and for the purchase of fire-alarm systems, \$15,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Courts," on page 22, line 11, after "Juvenile Court", to strike out "\$255,200" and insert "\$257,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Health Department," on page 25, line 22, after the word "and", to strike out "not to exceed \$312 per annum for each automobile, for dairy-farm inspectors" and insert "4 cents per mile but not more than \$480 per annum for each automobile for dairy-farm inspectors."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, after line 16, to strike out:

Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For an additional amount for the construction of new pediatrics building, \$300,000, and the Commissioners are authorized

to enter into a contract or contracts for such building at a total cost not to exceed \$1,610,000; for an additional amount for the construction of an incinerator, \$15,000; in all, \$315,000.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For an additional amount for the construction of an incinerator, \$15,000; and for the preparation of plans and specifications for a new psychiatric building, \$30,000; in all, \$45,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 2, to insert:

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$620,000 contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, for the construction of a new pediatrics building is made available for a combination pediatrics and crippled children's building, including \$60,000 for additional construction services, and the Commissioners are authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for the construction of such combination pediatrics and crippled children's building at a total cost of not to exceed \$2,050,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 11, to insert:

Not to exceed \$5,340 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$190,000 contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, for the construction of a laboratory building is made available as an additional amount for the preparation of plans and specifications for a laboratory building, and the Commissioners are authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for the construction of such laboratory building at a total cost of not to exceed \$478,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 16, after the figure "\$400,000", to insert a colon and "*Provided*, That the in-patient rate shall not exceed \$9 per diem and the out-patient rate shall not exceed \$2 per visit."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Corrections," on page 30, line 15, after the word "sentence", to strike out "\$2,631,000" and insert "\$2,606,000", and in line 23, after the word "parolees", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "*Provided further*, That not to exceed \$23,000 of the amount appropriated for 'Operating expenses, adult correctional services,' District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, and the unexpended balance of the amount of \$116,600 appropriated for 'Capital outlay, structural improvements at the jail,' District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, are continued available until June 30, 1949."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Public welfare," on page 33, line 7, after the word "building", to strike out "\$3,535,200" and insert "\$3,485,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, line 9, after the words "Training School", to insert "Temporary Home for Former Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines"; and on page 35, line 2, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$2,219,700" and insert "\$2,244,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 11, after the figures "\$36,600", to strike out "the construction of a residence for employees at the District Training School, \$250,000; the construction of a residence for the medical staff at the District Training School, \$115,000, and a preliminary study for the construction of a children's center, \$5,000; in all, \$406,600" and insert "beginning the construction of a residence for employees and a residence for the medical staff at the District Training School, \$180,000, including \$10,950 for construction services; and the Commissioners are authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for the construction of such residences at a total cost of not to exceed \$365,000; and a preliminary study for the construction of a children's center, \$5,000; in all, \$221,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, after line 23, to strike out:

St. Elizabeths Hospital: For support of indigent insane of the District of Columbia in St. Elizabeths Hospital, as provided by law: *Provided*, That hereafter the funds of the District of Columbia shall not be available for the care in St. Elizabeths Hospital of any person who has been a resident of the District of Columbia for less than 1 year, \$6,682,000.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

St. Elizabeths Hospital: For support of indigent insane of the District of Columbia in St. Elizabeths Hospital, as provided by law, \$6,682,000: *Provided*, That hereafter the funds of the District of Columbia shall not be available for the care of any person admitted hereafter to St. Elizabeths Hospital who has not lived in the District of Columbia for more than 1 year immediately prior to application for voluntary admission or the filing of the petition provided for in the act approved June 8, 1938, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Public works," on page 39, line 25, after the word "each", to strike out "\$112,900" and insert "\$106,900."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 16, after the word "dumps", to strike out "\$3,285,000" and insert "\$3,265,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, after line 22, to strike out:

Capital outlay, Division of Sanitation: For continuing construction of refuse transfer station and a garage and shops building, \$400,000, together with not exceeding \$875,200 of funds previously appropriated for construction of proposed incinerator number 3; and the limit of cost for construction of a garage and shops building specified in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby increased to \$1,375,000.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

Capital outlay, Division of Sanitation: Not exceeding \$875,000 of funds previously appropriated for construction of proposed incinerator numbered three is made available for continuing construction of refuse transfer station and a garage and shops building, of which amount \$36,586 may be transferred to the credit of the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services," for the preparation of

plans and specifications, and the Commissioners are authorized to enter into contract or contracts for the construction of a garage and shops building at a total cost of not to exceed \$1,375,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 2, after the figures "\$5,400", to strike out "\$1,172,000" and insert "\$1,152,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 12, after the figures "\$25,000", to insert "in all"; in line 17, after the word "Plant", to strike out "be" and insert "is", and in line 24, after the word "Plant", to strike out "in all, \$2,661,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 54, to strike out:

#### RECLAMATION OF ANACOSTIA RIVER FLATS

For continuing the reclamation and development of Anacostia Park, in accordance with the revised plan as set forth in Senate Document No. 37, Sixty-eighth Congress, first session, \$20,000, to continue available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Guard," on page 55, line 3, after the word "range", to strike out "\$95,200" and insert "\$85,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Capital Parks," on page 56, line 6, after the word "wagons", to strike out "\$1,522,000" and insert "\$1,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Zoological Park," on page 57, line 2, after the word "keepers", to strike out "\$502,600" and insert "\$492,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General provisions," on page 57, after line 3, to strike out:

SEC. 2. Except as otherwise provided herein, all vouchers covering expenditures of appropriations contained in this act shall be audited before payment by or under the jurisdiction only of the Auditor for the District of Columbia and the vouchers as approved shall be paid by checks issued by the Disbursing Officer without countersignature.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

SEC. 2. Vouchers in payment of obligations incurred by the Health Department and Public Welfare pursuant to the appropriations contained in this act shall be certified as lawfully payable in the department, board, or office responsible for the incurring of the obligations; thereafter the vouchers shall be audited before payment by or under the jurisdiction only of the Auditor for the District of Columbia and the vouchers as approved may be paid by checks issued by the Disbursing Officer without countersignature.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 4, on page 58, line 16, after the word "violence", to strike out the comma and "or who is a member of any labor organization the officers of which have not complied with the requirements of subsection (h) of section 9 of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947"; on page 59, line 6, after the word "vio-

lence", to strike out the comma and "or that such person is not a member of any labor organization the officers of which have not complied with the requirements of subsection (h) of section 9 of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947"; and in line 18, after the word "violence", to strike out the comma and "or who is a member of any labor organization the officers of which have not complied with the requirements of subsection (h) of section 9 of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, after line 2, to strike out:

SEC. 12. The District of Columbia is authorized to purchase typewriters for educational purposes at not to exceed the lowest price paid for typewriters for such purposes by schools in the States of Maryland and Virginia.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

SEC. 12. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1949, the District of Columbia is authorized to purchase typewriters for educational instruction purposes at not to exceed the lowest price paid for typewriters for such purposes by schools in the States of Maryland or Virginia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment. If there are no other amendments, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6430) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. BALL, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CAIN, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. MCCARRAN, and Mr. GREEN conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider the conference report on House bill 6407, the International Aviation Facilities Act. The report has previously been submitted, and is now on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6407) to encourage the development of an international air-transporta-

tion system adapted to the needs of the foreign commerce of the United States, of the postal service, and of the national defense, and for other purposes, which report had been submitted by Mr. BREWSTER on May 28, 1946, and ordered to lie on the table.

(For text of conference report, see p. 6971, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, House proceedings of June 2, 1948.)

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, what is the conference report?

Mr. HAWKES. It is a conference report unanimously agreed to between the House and the Senate, on the International Aviation Facilities Act, the purpose of which is to arrange so that the armed services may handle certain facilities outside the borders of the United States in such a way as to promote the extension of our international aviation. The Civil Aeronautics Board will handle the facilities.

Mr. HATCH. Was there any difference among the conferees?

Mr. HAWKES. No difference whatever. The report is a unanimous agreement. The subject received careful consideration.

Mr. HATCH. I remember that after the bill was passed someone—I do not recall who—said to me that it would give one of the departments, perhaps the Commerce Department, power and authority to enter into the communications business overseas.

Mr. HAWKES. I do not think so, in any way. Only airway communications are involved.

Mr. HATCH. Would the Department have authority to go into the subject of communications generally?

Mr. HAWKES. No. I may say also to the Senator from New Mexico that the conference report has already been approved by the House. The House accepted the Senate amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

#### MAINTENANCE OF STATUS QUO OF EMPLOYMENT TAXES AND SOCIAL-SECURITY BENEFITS

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily set aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration Calendar 1298, House Joint Resolution 296.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. For the information of the Senate, the clerk will state the joint resolution by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 296) to maintain the status quo in respect of certain employment taxes and social-security benefits pending action by Congress on extended social-security coverage.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am not seeking to delay the consideration of business. I want to be as cooperative as possible in getting all essential legislation enacted. There are Members of the Senate who I am told have not had an opportunity to study carefully the report on the joint resolution. By letting it go over until tomorrow, it would give them that opportunity, and I would not interpose any further request.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, the unfinished business, the draft legislation, will be the unfinished business tomorrow. I hope the Senator from Colorado can agree to let the House joint resolution go over until tomorrow. It will take no more time tomorrow, perhaps not so much as it would take this afternoon. I see no disadvantage that the Senator would suffer if that course were pursued.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, nothing would please me more than to be accommodating in the matter, but we have had to go through a great many arrangements and understandings in order to bring ourselves to this point. I have no assurance we could bring the joint resolution up tomorrow if it were postponed until then. We have the position the resolution now occupies by virtue of the cooperation of those in charge of the unfinished business. It was distinctly understood we would proceed with the resolution today.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if the minority leader will let me make an observation, the plan that worked out for a unanimous consent order was that the draft bill should be made the unfinished business; after the presentation of that bill by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota, it was a part of the order that then the unfinished business would be temporarily laid aside and the three appropriation bills and this joint resolution would be taken up for consideration. It is a part of the program. The minority leader well knows how difficult it is to arrange the program when there is unfinished business and other measures intervene. I am very well satisfied that the proponents of the draft legislation are not prepared to go on and complete the unfinished business before tomorrow. I should deeply appreciate it if we might proceed at this time on the joint resolution.

Mr. BARKLEY. The draft legislation I may say has been pending longer than has the joint resolution.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that. Of course the minority leader was necessarily absent and it was during his absence that the arrangement was entered into. I am very well satisfied that the joint resolution is a part of the order, but I do not want to insist upon the order. I do say it will expedite matters. I agree that it will not take any more time for consideration of the joint resolution on one day than on another, but it is very important to continue with it this afternoon, in view of the fact that all Senators, with the exception of the minority leader, have made arrangements to follow that procedure.

Mr. BARKLEY. Before the unanimous consent is granted, I wish to make a point of no quorum.

Mr. WHERRY. I was going to do that anyway.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let us do it now.

Mr. WHERRY and Mr. GURNEY addressed the Chair.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, have I the floor?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kentucky has the floor, reserving the right to object to the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I now suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hatch	Morse
Ball	Hawkes	Murray
Barkley	Hayden	Myers
Bricker	Hickenlooper	O'Connor
Bridges	Hill	O'Daniel
Brooks	Hoey	O'Mahoney
Buck	Holland	Pepper
Butler	Ives	Reed
Byrd	Jenner	Revercomb
Cain	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson, Va.
Capewhart	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Capper	Kern	Saltonstall
Chavez	Kilgore	Smith
Connally	Knowland	Sparkman
Cooper	Langer	Stennis
Cordon	Lodge	Taft
Donnell	Lucas	Taylor
Downey	McCarthy	Thomas, Okla.
Dworshak	McClellan	Thye
Eastland	McFarland	Tydings
Ecton	McGrath	Umstead
Ellender	McKellar	Vandenberg
Feazel	McMahon	Watkins
Ferguson	Magnuson	Wherry
Flanders	Malone	White
Fulbright	Martin	Wiley
George	Maybank	Williams
Green	Millikin	Wilson
Gurney	Moore	Young

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The pending question is the unanimous consent request of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] to proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 296. Is there objection?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, still reserving the right to object, I wish to say that I shall oppose the joint resolution, but under the circumstances under which it comes before the Senate I shall not object to its present consideration. I think it will involve some discussion and will take some time, but I shall not interpose any objection.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 296) to maintain the status quo in respect of certain employment taxes and social security benefits pending action by Congress on extended social security coverage, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with an amendment.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, this joint resolution poses several issues. One is whether the Treasury Department, by regulation, shall be permitted to expand the coverage of the Social Security Act contrary to the existing law of Congress.

Another issue is whether the Federal Security Agency shall be permitted to dissipate the trust fund from which the benefits to those who properly have coverage must be paid and which has been built up by the wages of those who have legitimate coverage under the system.

I believe that I should describe, first, the type of persons who would be swept into coverage by the proposed regulation of the Treasury Department. These are typical. They are persons who buy goods and sell them from door to door, retaining for themselves the difference between

what they can get for the goods and what they pay for them; solicitors who take orders, retaining for their services the deposits they collect when they write the orders; manufacturers' representatives; commission agents; insurance salesmen who represent several companies, who work only when they want to, and who may be engaged in several other and different lines of business; newspaper and magazine solicitors, artists, entertainers, writers, mine lessees, timber cutters, lessees of sawmills, bulk oil distributors, certain filling station operators; many subcontractors in the construction field, home workers, taxicab operators, truckers, and others who occupy themselves, full time or part time, in a variety of activities some of whom are truly in the employer-employee relationship and some of whom or not.

Frequently these services are performed where supervision is impracticable, where the person who supplies the goods can have no possible control over the person who sells the goods, and could not, if he wanted to, make intelligence reports necessary to satisfy the requirement of a sound social security system. They are not employees under the usual common-law rules, which is the rule laid down, as I expect to demonstrate fully, by the Social Security Act.

The present existing Treasury regulation gives a very good definition of who is an employee under the Social Security Act. I quote it:

Who are employees: Every individual is an employee if the relationship between him and the person for whom he performs services is the legal relationship of employer and employee.

Generally such relationship exists when the person for whom services are performed has the right to control and direct the individual who performs the services, not only as to the result to be accomplished by the work but also as to the details and means by which that result is accomplished. That is, an employee is subject to the will and control of the employer not only as to what shall be done but how it shall be done.

Mr. President, that is the interpretation of the usual common-law rule now in effect under regulations of the Treasury Department, and, as I shall show later, it has become a part of the fixed law on the subject.

The act itself merely refers to "employee." It does not define "employee," except that we may gather that when it included the officers of corporations, it meant that to be the sole exception to the usual interpretation of the term.

The Treasury, unless stopped, will put into effect a regulation which will sweep into the coverage of social security from 500,000 to 750,000 of these independent contractors, or self-employed.

Let me describe to the Senate the rule of law which the Treasury proposes to make effective in this field. The following shall be considered: The integration of the individual's work in the business to which he renders service, investment by the individual in facilities for work. Opportunities of the individual for profit and loss, permanency of relation, skill required of the individual, and the degree of control over the individual, shall be considered.

I am quite sure that under the usual common-law rule, realistically applied, in determining the degree of control which the alleged employer has over the alleged employee, it would be entirely pertinent to examine into the integration of the individual's work in the whole business, the investment by the individual in his facilities for work, his opportunities for profit and loss, the permanency of the relations, and the skill required of the individual. As I shall show later, there is no limit to the field of inquiry in determining whether the usual common-law rule has been met. Any fact which will throw pertinent light on the question is admissible, and may be considered.

The Treasury, however, falls into a fatal error under this proposed regulation. It takes the usual common-law test of control and adulterates it, and tosses it in with half a dozen other tests, so that under its own definitions the usual common-law rule which is a part of the social-security law may become entirely obscured, indeed, may be lost altogether.

Let me proceed and read further a part of the proposed regulation so that I can make that completely clear. The regulation goes on to say:

Just as the above-listed factors cannot be taken as all-inclusive so too the statement of facts or elements set forth in (an amplifying) paragraph \* \* \* cannot be considered complete. The absence of mention of any factor, fact, or element in these regulations \* \* \* should be given no significance.

No one factor is controlling. The mere number of factors pointing to a particular conclusion does not determine the result. All the factors are to be weighted for their composite effect. It is the total situation in the case that governs in the determination.

One fact or element may establish or tend to establish the existence of more than one factor, and may even have an independent value of its own \* \* \*. The weight to be given [the] factor in a particular case depends upon all the facts of that case.

Thus it is made clear that the Department is not confined even to the factors which it lists. It can give any weight it chooses to anyone of them, and it can import any factor which it chooses to, out of its own invention, to meet the exigencies of any particular case. In other words, the proposed regulation is usurpation by an executive agency of the law-making power of the Congress.

As I said before, all the things it mentions might pertinently be considered to determine the end law point, namely, Have the requirements of the usual common-law rule, realistically applied, been established in this case? But, I repeat, they have subordinated that which is the law into one of an indefinite number of unweighted factors which may or may not be considered.

The proposed regulation would have the following practical effects—and I am reading from the report on page 19:

Persons having no right of direction or control over "employees" constituted such by the proposed regulation would nevertheless have to assume the responsibilities imposed by the act for accurate records show-

ing the amount and time within which the services were performed and specifying exactly the remuneration received by such "employees." Reports on the withholding tax would have to be made and filed with the Bureau of Internal Revenue by such persons with respect to such "employees." Timely tax remittances, and supply of other information would be required.

In instances of failure to comply with the procedures of the law and regulations, persons assigned the status of "employers" by the proposed regulation—but having no right and no practical means to direct or control those who, under the new concept, would become their "employees"—would nevertheless be subject to the penalties that apply to employers generally, including delinquency assessments and civil and criminal penalties, the latter involving imprisonment for felony.

This was from the testimony of a witness who said:

We are at a loss to know how it would be within our power—no matter what expense we might be willing to undergo—to obtain accurate records on 12,000 or more individual salespeople, because we have no way of knowing what any individual receives from the sale of our hosiery.

We do not know whether she raises or lowers the suggested commission, or whether she waives the commission entirely. We have no right to compel salespeople to report to us, nor any way to check the accuracy of such reports if \* \* \* made.

A considerable percentage of our salespeople would have difficulty in preparing a properly informative report.

If a salesperson carries lines other than ours, we have no way of knowing what portion of her business expenses are properly allocated to our line.

As a matter of fact, we seriously doubt the ability of the salesperson properly to make this allocation herself.

Our salesperson may choose to sell as many orders or as few orders as she pleases, or for which she has the disposition, time, or energy. She may suspend or resume her operations when and if she chooses \* \* \*. There are many instances where \* \* \* we are out of touch with her for long periods of time.

The substance of this testimony was repeated time and time again by other witnesses before the committee.

Now another practical effect, and again I read from the report:

To sustain the obligations of an "employer," changes would be forced in long-standing relationships that are natural in their industrial environment and which are, as the Supreme Court observed in *Silk*, a part of the surroundings with a view to which the act was drawn. This is another way of saying that businesses long established and which have been built up by distribution of their products through relationships other than those of employer and employee would have to change their distribution systems so as to use those who truly are employees, or if this is not feasible, to go out of business.

I digress to say that the Supreme Court itself in decisions which I shall bring to the attention of the Senate, has said that there was no intention in the Social Security Act to interrupt long-standing relationships of that kind. Yet the proposed Treasury regulation would sweep into social-security coverage hundreds of thousands of persons, who under long-standing relationships, are not "employees."

Then we must think of the levy of the Federal employment tax. I continue to read from the report:

About 25 States have standards for inclusion in their unemployment-insurance laws which, if applied, might embrace some or all of the activities which the proposed regulation would bring under the act. But according to testimony presented at hearings few, if any, of the persons who would be embraced by the proposed regulation are now covered under State unemployment-insurance laws. In these circumstances the proposed regulation will serve to levy a Federal tax, unrelated to the provision of Federal old-age and survivors insurance, exceeding the tax imposed for the latter purpose on both employer and employee combined—a tax imposed upon employers alone.

The proposed regulation would bring about increased litigation and appeals for litigation. It would result in uncertainty. I have shown its unweighted and amorphous character. I have shown that there are no definite number of factors; that those which exist have no specific weighting; that newly invented factors serving temporary purposes may be imported into the situation.

A regulation of that kind would inject a whole new Pandora's box of questions, uncertainty, and litigation far exceeding any we have known under the old regulation. One of the reasons why the Treasury Department wants new regulations is to get rid of uncertainty. I repeat that by the very nature of the proposed regulation uncertainty and confusion would be multiplied.

In some aspects of it, the most serious feature of the proposed regulation is the dissipation of the trust fund which would be involved. At the present time there is a trust fund made up of the taxes which are collected and put into it to pay the social-security benefits. Those who are rightfully covered into the system have paid for their right to the benefits. Yet under the proposed regulation from 500,000 to 750,000 persons who are not now in the system, who under the law have no place in the system, would be brought into the system retroactively, on a free-ride basis, at the cost to the trust fund of more than \$100,000,000. This means at the cost of the 30,000,000 employees who have rightful coverage and who have paid for it.

I think it is interesting to understand that very thoroughly, because I doubt whether any matter which has come before the Senate for a long time has been subjected to greater misrepresentation. The impression has been given to the country that we are taking benefits away from 500,000 to 750,000 persons. The fact of the matter is we are by this joint resolution not taking benefits away from a single person who is receiving them. We are providing, as a matter of fact, that persons who are now receiving benefits and who have not paid for their coverage, who have had a free ride shall continue to receive those benefits. We are doing that because those people were led to change their positions by erroneous construction of the act by the Federal Security Agency. We are doing it as an act of governmental grace, governmental amelioration of hardship

which would result if those benefits were taken away.

In contrast with the statements which have been made over the country, let me make this clear: We are keeping in the system persons who have been erroneously included, but whose position in the system is supported by tax payment. Logically they ought to be dropped from the system and be given a refund of their taxes. But we are blinking the fact that they have no rightful place in the system. We let them stay in because they are pulling their weight in the boat.

I wish to make it as emphatic as I can that not a single person is being deprived of benefits to which he is entitled. What are we doing? We are preventing between 500,000 and 750,000 coming in and getting a free ride on the contributions which have already been made by employees who are rightfully in the system.

What is the proper test for determining whether one is an employee under the law, under the existing regulations, and under the history of the subject in the Congress? As I have said, the law mentioning the word "employee," must have meant "employee" in the usual sense at the time the act was passed, which means the usual common-law conception, realistically applied. Shortly after the enactment of the Social Security Act, the Treasury put out its regulation interpreting the law—interpreting the meaning of "employee." In connection with revisions of the act, this interpretative regulation has been before the Congress on several occasions and has never been disturbed and thus has been congressionally affirmed.

Every lawyer knows that when that is the case, when a regulation of that type has been promulgated, has been repeatedly before the Congress, and has survived numerous revisions of the act, that regulation has become law just as though it had been written in the statute itself.

Let me read from the existing regulation. I have read two paragraphs of it, including the paragraph which sets up the usual common-law control test. I read further:

The right to discharge is also an important factor indicating that the person possessing that right is an employer.

I do not think anyone would complain of that.

Other factors characteristic of an employer, but not necessarily present in every case, are the furnishing of tools and the furnishing of a place to work to the individual who performs the services.

I do not see how anyone could complain of that. Sometimes the furnishing of the tools may indicate the employer-employee relationship. Sometimes it may not. Sometimes furnishing the place of work may indicate the relationship; sometimes it may not. For example, there is a case which I shall discuss a little later, in which the Supreme Court held that the employer-employee relationship existed because, among other things, the person finally determined to be an employee worked in the production line of the factory. In the West we have

the lessee system in our mines. In one part of a mine employees, in the true sense of the term, are working. In another part of the mine independent contractors and lessees may be found working. The place of work has been provided for both. We must look at the facts of our cases.

In general, if an individual is subject to the control or direction of another merely as to the result to be accomplished by the work and not as to the means and methods for accomplishing the result, he is an independent contractor. An individual performing services as an independent contractor is not as to such service an employee.

Generally, physicians, lawyers, dentists, veterinarians, contractors, subcontractors, public stenographers, auctioneers, and others who follow an independent trade, business, or profession, in which they offer their services to the public, are independent contractors and not employees.

It is easy to visualize cases on both sides. The regulation gives leeway to study the facts of the particular case and reach an intelligent decision as to whether the common law control test has been met. Normally a lawyer would not be an employee; but a man could be a lawyer with but one client and have a relationship of such a nature that he would be an employee, would not have the independence of a general practicing lawyer. On the other hand, a man could have but one client, and yet preserve a relationship of complete professional independence, and not be an employee.

Reading further from the regulation:

Whether the relationship of employer and employee exists will in doubtful cases be determined upon an examination of the particular facts of each case.

That makes sense to me.

If the relationship of employer and employee exists, the designation or description of the relationship by the parties as anything other than that of employer and employee is immaterial.

That is the law. I respectfully suggest that it should be the law. A man who is really an employee should not be deprived of coverage, because a fictitious contract calls him something else. Under this regulation we can penetrate the heart of the substance of the matter and reach a decision according to the way the facts point.

Reading further from the regulation:

The measurement, method, or designation of compensation is also immaterial, if the relationship of employer and employee in fact exists.

In other words, a man may work in a factory as an employee, and work on a piecework basis. His pay corresponds to his energy and skill. On the other hand, a man may work as a private independent contractor, as a self-employed man, at a job for which he is paid according to his output. However, he would not be an employee.

I should like to double-rivet the proposition that these regulations are law, just as though they had been written into the statute, and that there is no authority in the Social Security Administration or in the Treasury to write a law of its own. There is no such authority—and I say

this most respectfully—even in the United States Supreme Court. I shall give some interpretations of the decisions of that Court which will reconcile themselves with our theory of this case. But if we are wrong, if we have misinterpreted the Supreme Court decisions, if the Supreme Court decisions have themselves made new law, or if they authorize the Treasury Department to make new law, then the purpose of this resolution is to halt the effect of such decisions.

Back in 1939 we made some fundamental revisions of the Old-age and Survivors Insurance Act. At that time the Congress considered the definition of "employee," and it rejected a social-security suggestion which runs along the line of the proposed regulation.

The proposal was to broaden the word "employee," so that it would "cover more of the persons who furnish primarily personal services. The intention of such an amendment would be to cover persons who are for all practical purposes employees but whose present legal status may not be that of an employee. At present, for example, insurance, real-estate, and traveling salesmen are sometimes covered and sometimes not. The Board believes that all such individuals should be covered"—Hearings, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, 1939, page 8.

In answer to questions submitted in writing to the Board the Board's proposal was further defined, and limited as follows:

Question. Do you mean by the inclusion of salesmen the inclusion of those people who are now classified as independent contractors?

Answer. The intention of this proposal is to clarify the employee relationship of certain persons who are now on the border line of coverage. There is no intention to include all so-called independent contractors (id., p. 2300).

After hearings the House Ways and Means Committee decided that it would recommend increased coverage. It said:

The tests for determining the (employer-employee) relationship laid down in cases relating to tort liability and other common-law concepts of master and servant should not be narrowly applied. In certain cases even the most liberal view as to the existence of the employer-employee relationship will fall short of covering individuals who should be covered. For example, certain classes of salesmen. In the case of salesmen it is thought desirable to extend coverage even where all the usual elements of the employer-employee relationship are wholly lacking—

Mind you, please, Mr. President, this is a report of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives accompanying a proposed amendment to enlarge the coverage, just as the proposed Treasury regulation would enlarge coverage at this time; and the report said:

In the case of salesmen it is thought desirable to extend coverage even where all the usual elements of the employer-employee relationship are wholly lacking and where, accordingly, even under a liberal application of the law the courts would not ordinarily find the existence of the master-and-servant relationship. It is the intention of this amendment to set up specific standards so

that individuals performing services as salesmen may be uniformly covered without the necessity of applying any of the usual tests as to the relationship of employer and employee (Rept. 728, 76th Cong., 1st sess., p. 61).

What happened to that? The bill with that amendment came to the Senate, and the Senate Finance Committee considered the matter.

In reporting its conclusion to the Senate, the Senate Finance Committee said:

The House proposal to extend coverage to salesmen who are not employees has been stricken out by the committee. It is believed inexpedient to change the existing law, which limits coverage to employees. (S. Rept. 734, 76th Cong., 1st sess., p. 75.)

In the debate the late Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, who then was chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said:

There is a proposal in the House bill for the extension of coverage to salesmen. Under the present law, whether a salesman is covered depends upon the test of whether he is an employee in the legal sense, and your committee believes that it would be unwise at this time to attempt any change.

Briefly, Mr. President, that amendment, as proposed by the House, similar to that which is proposed by the new regulation, was knocked out in the Senate. It went to conference. The conference did not restore it, and thus it never became the law.

That, Mr. President, is one of the reasons why I say this regulation as it exists is the law, and that attempts to do the very things which are now proposed in the new regulation have been expressly rejected by the Congress.

It may be asked, Should not this category of 500,000 to 750,000 persons be given the benefit of social-security coverage? Mr. President, I think they should. Personally, I believe that every employee should be given coverage. From my personal standpoint I think there is an outrageous discrimination in the fact that we cover some employees, but do not cover all of them. However, my personal views are not important.

The point is that Congress has declined to add coverage in the way proposed by these regulations, and Congress has the sole authority to decide what additional coverage it wishes to give.

Let me say again something which I believe probably is known to all Senators: The Senate is deeply interested in this subject of social security, and last summer the Senate Committee on Finance, in bipartisan cooperation, set up, pursuant to a bipartisan resolution of the Senate, a council, advisory to the Senate Committee on Finance, to go over the whole range of social security and to give us advice and recommendations as to what should be done. We appointed that council. The members of the council represent every geographical section of the United States. The council is composed of distinguished men and women. They have been working diligently at that job. They have been sending their reports to us as they have finished them. This is not something we are going to do; this subject of coverage is something we are working on now, and we have adopted

an intelligent method for doing a good job.

Two years ago, as I recall, the House of Representatives evolved the famous Calhoun report on the same subject. The House of Representatives, I understand, may send over here a limited coverage bill. I have my own opinion of approaching the matter from a limited coverage basis. I believe it could be argued—although I am not making anything of it now—that the Senate has committed itself to an over-all revision of the system. But the duty and the only power to give that added coverage, to give added benefits, to change that law, is here in the Senate and over in the House of Representatives, not in the Treasury Department, not in the Supreme Court.

The Treasury insists that this new regulation is compelled by several Supreme Court decisions. They are concisely analyzed in the report, on several pages, and I should like to read from the report. I think this is rather important; because if the Treasury Department does not have the authority of the Supreme Court to make this proposed regulation, it has no authority at all; and if the Supreme Court is making new law in order to give support for the regulation, then I respectfully say the Supreme Court has exceeded its proper authority.

But as I intimated a while ago, the theory of the committee is that the new regulation is not consistent with the Supreme Court's decisions, and that the existing, present regulation is entirely consistent. Of course, it is our duty, when we can reconcile the decisions of the Supreme Court with the law of Congress and the history of Congress in a particular matter, to do so; and those who take upon themselves the burden of saying that the Supreme Court has departed from the law of Congress and has a right to do so are taking on a very unhappy and difficult burden.

In June 1947 the Supreme Court—

I am now reading from page 13 of the report—

considered the applicable standards for the determination of employees under the Social Security Act in *U. S. v. Silk* and *Harrison v. Greyvan Lines, Inc.* (331 U. S. 704); and in *Bartels v. Birmingham* (332 U. S. 126).

The *Silk* and *Greyvan* cases were considered together, and are the leading decisions.

Prefacing its decisions in *Silk* and *Greyvan* with the statement that application of social-security legislation "should follow the same rule that we applied to the National Labor Relations Act in the *Hearst* case (*Board v. Hearst Publications* (322 U. S. 111))" the Court observed that "as Federal social-security legislation is an attack on recognized evils in our national economy, a constricted interpretation of the phrasing by the courts would not comport with its purpose."

No one is advocating a constricted interpretation of any kind. It goes on:

And that when the problem (of differentiating between employer and independent contractor) arose in the administration of the National Labor Relations Act . . . we rejected the test of the technical concepts pertinent to an employer's legal responsibility to third persons for acts of his servants.

No one has contended that such technical concepts should be followed. The existing regulation of the Treasury Department expressly gets away from technical concepts, and recalled:

We concluded that, since the end was the elimination of labor disputes and industrial strife, "employees" included workers who were such as a matter of economic reality.

I do not know of anyone who would object to making an employee who is truly an employee under the common law control test, where that test is satisfied by economic reality, eligible for coverage under social security. Economic reality, of course, is a test available to those who must make the decision as to whether the common law controls are present.

The Treasury would make economic reality the new and exclusive law for its proposed regulation. I think, with scarcely any reflection we can see that without more it cannot serve to determine any issue. Who in this whole world is not economically dependent on someone else or some other business? The independent grocer, in his little corner store, as a matter of economic reality, is dependent on his customer, on his banker, on his supplier. Obviously that, Mr. President, cannot be set up as a completely determinative test or rule of law. The thing to do, I respectfully suggest, is to determine whether a person meets the test of being an employee under the usual common law rule, realistically applied, by using the facts of "economic reality," and all other factors pertinent to the inquiry.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I yield gladly.

Mr. DONNELL. I have been greatly interested in the discussion by the Senator of the test applied in the proposed rule. The complete sentence, as I have observed from the rule, is:

In the application of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and the regulations in this part an employee is an individual in a service relationship who is dependent, as a matter of economic reality, upon the business to which he renders service, and not upon his own business as an independent contractor.

I notice also in the report, at page 10, it is stated:

We repeat, the usual common-law rule is well stated in the existing Treasury regulations:

Who are employees—Every individual is an employee if the relationship between him and the person for whom he performs services is the legal relationship of employer and employee.

Obviously, I take it, Mr. President, that the statement in the last-mentioned rule sounds reasonable, and I believe most lawyers would agree it is reasonable.

The question to which I wish to invite the Senator's attention is, Where does the Treasury Department find any decision of any court or any law in support for changing the definition in the existing Treasury regulation and using instead a definition to the effect that in the application of the regulations an employee is no longer to be considered as one who bears the legal relationship of employer and employee, but is one who is

"dependent as a matter of economic reality upon the business to which he renders service." Where does the Treasury Department find any authority anywhere for thus changing the meaning of statutory language?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I am very grateful to the Senator for raising the question. In brief, the Treasury Department looks at three or four decisions of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court several times uses the words "economic reality," so the Treasury Department seizes upon the words "economic reality" to make a new rule of law, which it cannot do because Congress has established the rule of law, which the Supreme Court itself could not do, because we have a congressional rule of law which requires the existence of the legal relationship to which the Senator is referring.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to ask another question?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. Is there anything the Senator has observed in any decision of the Supreme Court which says that in the interpretation of the law respecting which the proposed regulation is to apply, the well-established definition of employer and employee shall be abandoned and the economic reality definition proposed by the regulation be applied instead?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I may say to the Senator, there are random and prefatory expressions which, in my opinion, do not constitute a part of the moving principles of the decision which can be seized upon out of context to make a flimsy argument of that kind. Let me show the distinguished Senator how the Supreme Court has protected itself in the Silk and Greyvan cases. After referring to the application of the rule which it followed in the Hearst case, which, by the way, was repudiated by the Congress in the Taft-Hartley Act, the Supreme Court then went on to say:

This, of course, does not leave courts free to determine the employer-employee relationship without regard to the provisions of the act. The taxpayer must be an employer and the man who receives wages an employee.

That is precisely what the distinguished Senator has been talking about.

There is no indication that Congress—

Please mark this well, Mr. President, because it is a part of the moving principles of the decision:

There is no indication that Congress intended to change normal business relationships. Few businesses are so completely integrated that they can themselves produce the raw material, manufacture and distribute the finished product to the ultimate consumer without assistance from independent contractors. The Social Security Act was drawn with this industrial situation as a part of the surroundings in which it was to be enforced. Where a part of an industrial process is in the hands of independent contractors, they are the ones who should pay the social-security taxes.

In every one of these cases—and I am frank to say that there are some random expressions which could be seized upon out of context to make an argument, not to make a law—when the court

comes to the moving principle of decision, it is the usual common-law rule realistically applied. And, I add, in not one of these cases has the Supreme Court of the United States declared invalid the existing regulations of the Treasury Department, which have become law in the manner I have stated.

I add also that the Supreme Court did not have fully before it, the legislative history which I have recited and which gives force of law to the existing Treasury regulation.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, I should like to ask whether or not he agrees with the interpretation which would appear at least to me reasonable, of one of the sentences he read a moment ago. That sentence, from the observation of the Supreme Court, reads:

Where a part of an industrial process is in the hands of independent contractors, they are the ones who should pay the social-security taxes.

My understanding, from what I have read—I have not read the case—is that the Court is indicating, in effect, that in such an instance the independent contractor should pay the social-security taxes, not the person who engages the services of independent contractors.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Exactly.

Mr. DONNELL. Which, as I understand, is precisely in line with the argument being presented by the distinguished Senator from Colorado.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The distinguished Senator is completely correct.

The decisions of the Court in Silk, Greyvan, and Bartels, and the tests, the moving principles by which the Supreme Court reached those decisions, were the usual common-law tests and principles realistically applied.

In the Silk and Greyvan cases the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had proceeded under the existing Treasury regulation in the assessment of social-security taxes, and the cases were brought for recovery. The lower courts held for the taxpayers and against the Commissioner.

The Silk case involved: First, unloaders of coal who made themselves available in coalyards at a waiting shed, some of them floaters who came only intermittently. As carloads of coal were delivered by the railroad, the unloaders unloaded them into assigned bins at an agreed price per ton; also, second, truckers who owned their own trucks, paid their own operating expenses, were free to work for others, and delivered coal for Silk at a uniform price per ton.

The Greyvan case involved a formal contract between Greyvan Lines, Inc., a common carrier licensed under the Motor Carrier Act, and local operators who performed the actual service of carrying the goods. The operators were required to haul exclusively for the company, furnished their own trucks, paint the designation "Greyvan Lines" on them, hire their own truckmen, pay all expenses, provide insurance, indemnify the company for losses, and to operate subject to the control of Greyvan dispatchers and under a manual of instructions which regulated in detail the con-

duct of the truckmen in the performance of their duties.

In the Silk case, where the employment arrangements were informal, the moving ground for the lower court's decision was:

The undisputed facts failed to establish such reasonable measure of direction and control—

Please note, direction and control is the ultimate test:

The undisputed facts failed to establish such reasonable measure of direction and control over the method and means of performing the services performed by these workers (the unloaders and truckers) as is necessary to establish a legal relationship of employer and employee between the appellee and the workers in question.

That is precisely what the distinguished Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] was referring to a while ago. The Supreme Court squarely planted itself upon the necessity for establishing the legal relationship of employer and employee.

In the Greyvan case—the moving-van case, where it was found that the truckers put "Greyvan" on their own trucks and had to take out insurance and operate under a manual of instructions supplied by Greyvan—the Supreme Court said:

The company cannot be held liable for employment taxes on the wages of persons over whom it exerts no control and of whose employment it has no knowledge.

See the applicability of that to the hundreds of thousands of door-to-door salesmen of the type which I described a while ago. There is no opportunity for the supplier of the goods to keep track of the activities of the person who sells them.

While many factors in this case indicated such control as to give rise to [the employer-employee] relationship we think the most vital one is missing because of the complete control of the truckmen as to how many, if any, and what helpers they make use of in their operations.

I believe I should mention this. The Treasury has been very much disturbed over the diversity of opinions, in closely related cases in this subject matter, of our lower Federal courts. Many of those Federal courts, in the earlier days of the subject, would look only to the contract. If the contract seemed to establish the employer-employee relationship, it was established. If the face of the contract did not establish it, it was not established. In other words, they applied narrow, strictly technical concepts to reach their decisions.

Thus, in many cases, undoubtedly they excluded from coverage men who deserved coverage as employees.

Many Federal courts, following the rule which is common in connection with many subjects, would accept the differing interpretations of different States as the controlling feature of whether there was an employer-employee relationship. Of course that would cause a great diversity of opinion.

The opinions of the Supreme Court to which I have referred and as interpreted perform, in my opinion, a constructive service, because they all emphasize that

we are dealing with a national law which is intended to extend its power and influence all over the United States and which should be interpreted nationally and not provincially. With the guidance of the Supreme Court, we now should have uniform application of a national law.

Let me summarize what the resolution, under the proposed amendments, will do. We have set it out on pages 1 and 2 of the report:

1. The joint resolution would reaffirm the unbroken intent of Congress that the usual common-law rules, realistically applied, shall continue to be used to determine whether a person is an "employee" for purposes of applying the Social Security Act.

I would say at the outset that several thousand persons have been swept into coverage who are not entitled to coverage. We are not taking them out; we are keeping them in, if they are 65 or more years of age and are receiving benefits. Also we are keeping them in even though logically they should be out, if they are carrying their weight in the boat by paying taxes.

2. The resolution would maintain the status under the act of those who, prior to the enactment of the resolution, have been given coverage by erroneous construction of the term "employee" (as defined in the resolution) if social-security taxes have been paid into the old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund with respect to the covered services.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CAIN in the chair). Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. Will the Senator be kind enough to point out, if he has it immediately at hand, the portion of the joint resolution which accomplishes the result of assuring continued benefits to those who will have attained the age of 65, and so forth, as the Senator has just stated?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I invite the attention of the Senator to the bottom of page 2 and the top of page 3. I am referring now especially to the words occurring after "(2)" on line 24:

Wage credits with respect to services performed prior to the close of the first calendar quarter which begins after the date of the enactment of this act in the case of individuals who have attained age 65 or who have died, prior to the close of such quarter, and with respect to whom prior to the date of enactment of this act wage credits were established which would not have been established had the amendment made by subsection (a) been in effect on and after August 14, 1935.

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I am glad the Senator raised the question. I repeat, no person now receiving benefits, whether or not he is entitled to them, is taken out of the coverage and the benefit status of the act by the joint resolution.

The resolution would assure continued benefits to those who will have attained age 65, and to the survivors of those who will have died prior to the close of the first calendar quarter which begins after the enactment of the act and who have

coverage under the system because of misconstruction of the term "employee"—as defined in the resolution—even though social-security taxes have not been paid by them or in their behalf.

The resolution would stop extension of coverage of the act to between a half and three-quarters of a million persons who have not been, are not now, and should not be under the act, until coverage is provided by act of the Congress.

The resolution would stop the plan of the Treasury Department to give to these 500,000 to 750,000 persons free, retroactive coverage, and thus would stop a more than \$100,000,000 impairment of the old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund which has been built up out of taxes collected on the wages of those who are truly employees and who have paid for their coverage under the system.

The pending resolution would not disturb the existing Treasury regulation which construes the term "employee" in the Social Security Act harmoniously with the usual common-law rules.

The pending resolution will maintain the moving principles of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the *Silk*, *Greyvan*, and *Bartels* cases where, in the opinion of your committee, the Court realistically applied the usual common-law rules. But if it be contended that the Supreme Court has invented new law for determining an employee under the social-security system in these cases, then the purpose of this resolution is to reestablish the usual common-law rules, realistically applied.

The resolution preserves the integrity of the trust fund by limiting payments out of the fund to persons who are employees under the act by the usual common-law rules, realistically applied. It leaves to Congress the opportunity to provide coverage for independent contractors and the self-employed, who are not employees under the act or to those who are employees and are now expressly excluded from the coverage of the act.

There is no more reason for bringing under the act one class of persons who are not now employees by interpretation or by the invention of law by executive agencies than there is to bring in farm hands and domestic employees, and the great class of persons who are not now covered. It is the job of Congress to determine who shall have coverage under the act, and, as I have said before, I favor the Congress doing a liberal job in that, when it gets around to it, and I do not believe it will be long before it does get around to it.

The resolution would restore to the trust fund by appropriation moneys which have been paid out of the fund in the form of social-security benefits to persons not employees under the act and who have not contributed social-security taxes to the fund.

Mr. President, that is our obvious duty. This fund has been impaired by the giving of benefits to people who have not paid for them. It is our duty to restore that fund by congressional appropriation, and the authority to do it is here.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment of the committee.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, line 17, after the word "any", it is proposed to strike out "determination respecting eligibility for, or amount of, benefits of any individual under title II of the Social Security Act made prior to January 1, 1948, or of preventing any such determination so made from continuing to apply on or after January 1, 1948," and to insert "(1) wage credits reported to the Bureau of Internal Revenue with respect to services performed prior to the enactment of this act or (2) wage credits with respect to services performed prior to the close of the first calendar quarter which begins after the date of the enactment of this act in the case of individuals who have attained age 65 or who have died, prior to the close of such quarter, and with respect to whom prior to the date of enactment of this act wage credits were established which would not have been established had the amendment made by subsection (a) been in effect on and after August 14, 1935.

"(c) (1) The Federal Security Administrator is directed to estimate and report to the Congress at the earliest practicable date (A) the total amount paid as benefits under title II of the Social Security Act which would not have been paid had the amendment made by subsection (a) been in effect on and after August 14, 1935, and (B) the total amount of such payments which the Administrator estimates will hereafter be paid by virtue of the provisions of subsection (b).

"(2) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund a sum equal to the aggregate of the amounts reported to the Congress under paragraph (1)."

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, when House Joint Resolution 296 was first called to my attention, when it was pending in the House of Representatives, and was represented to me to be a measure which would be in effect a prohibition directed against departments in the executive branch of the Government to make regulations under existing law, and that it would also have the effect of maintaining the status quo as it existed prior to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, I was seriously disturbed, for it seemed to me that if that were the effect of the resolution, the Congress itself was doing that which it was forbidden by the Constitution to do, in that it was actually invading not only the executive branch of Government, but also the judicial branch, and that we were being asked to construe and interpret not only regulations of the executive branch of the Government, but also judicial decisions, as the courts of the land had applied the law to existing regulations, clearly a thing which the Congress had not and does not have the right to do.

\* As this matter is presented in the Senate committee amendment, under the argument which has been made by the distinguished Senator from Colorado, it now appears to me that the resolution attempts to amend existing law, and to set forth in the law of the land that which Congress does have

the right to do. No person can doubt the right of Congress, whether by joint resolution or by other legislative act, to set forth what the law of the land is according to legislative enactment. The legislative power is vested in the Congress of the United States. I believe and I hope that is the purpose of the joint resolution.

However, the argument made does approach judicial interpretation of laws, and also a direction or prohibition against an executive department of Government making rules and regulations which it believes to be in conformity with the law and with the decisions of the courts. I do not say that such regulations have to be in conformity with law or with the decisions of the courts. A department in the executive branch of the Government has as much right to be wrong as to be right. Congress has no more right to interfere with the powers vested in the other branches of Government than they have the right to interfere with the legislative branch.

The question before us, Mr. President, is a serious one, a difficult and complicated one. A proper consideration of it requires familiarity with the decisions of the courts and the proper interpretation of those decisions. It requires familiarity with the regulations of the Treasury Department and the Federal Security Agency, and a proper interpretation of the power of those agencies to make regulations.

Unfortunately, Mr. President, in the stress of business which confronts all of us no one has the time to make that careful, detailed study of these decisions which should be made when we enter upon such a complicated case. Although I shall refer to regulations and court decisions respecting them, I shall not lay down rules of finality and complete decision on my own part, because I realize how complicated the field is and how wrong any of us may be. However, I do want to present to the Senate today some considerations with regard to existing law, the decisions of the courts, and the regulations.

Mr. President, I agree wholeheartedly with the Senator from Colorado when he said—and I was happy to hear him say it—that the coverage of the social-security laws should not be narrowed and restricted, but, if anything, should be enlarged and expanded. I think it most necessary that we preserve the laws we now have on these subjects, and provide for their extension, so there will not exist, as the Senator from Colorado has said, unfair and unjust discrimination in social benefits.

This morning I picked up the Washington Post and read a brief but interesting editorial which has some bearing on what I have just said. The editorial is entitled "A Word in Time." I read from it as follows:

The Reverend Edmund A. Walsh of Georgetown University, speaking on communism the other day at the annual meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board, made some telling points that ought to be pondered by the advocates of the Mundt bill.

I abandon the quotation for a moment to say that it is not my purpose now to discuss the Mundt bill, which I believe

is pending before a Senate committee of which the distinguished Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] is a member and which it is now considering. Probably they hear enough of it in committee, without listening to a discussion of it on the floor at this time.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I may say to the Senator that we of the committee are seeking advice and counsel, and will be glad to have it from the Senator.

Mr. HATCH. I shall continue to read from the editorial, and it might be helpful in that connection:

He said the best way to meet the Communist menace "is to wage war in terms of the economic and social needs of the moment, strengthen our domestic economy, assist other people to do the same" and to "expose the hollowness of the Communist claim that Soviet Russia is the champion of human freedom." At present, Congress appears to be following the opposite course. Essential reforms and progressive measures languish while the reactionary Mundt-Nixon bill is pushed. The inescapable effect is to give communism an attractive issue and democracy a shabby record.

Mr. President, the editorial bears on what I said, which was that I was concerned when I learned that it was thought by some, not by a committee of the Senate, but by others, that the joint resolution would have the effect of narrowing and restricting the social security benefits under existing law. I submit, Mr. President, that instead of being restricted and narrowed, those laws should be expanded and enlarged until there can exist and will exist no discrimination against any person in this land of ours. I was happy to hear the Senator from Colorado make the statement he did in his address, and I hope—of course it is impossible before the present session of Congress ends—that before long our whole system of social-security laws will be revised and extended until no injustice and no discrimination shall exist anywhere.

I proceed now to a discussion of the joint resolution itself. Its sponsors are attempting, as I read it, to write into the Social Security Act and the related sections of the Internal Revenue Code a provision which they believe would provide for a clear, reasonable, and even an automatic test for determining under what circumstances an individual can be classed as an employee and under what circumstances he becomes an independent contractor and therefore not subject to social-security laws. If the joint resolution would accomplish that purpose, or even if it would be a forward step toward that purpose, then indeed much could be said in its support.

However, Mr. President, defining an employee as one who is an employee under the usual rules of common law does not, to my mind, clarify the situation at all. On the other hand, to me at least, the important effect of the joint resolution would be not to clarify but further to confuse the situation. I am afraid it would have the effect of depriving several hundred thousand employees

of benefits under existing interpretations of the law.

The construction given the "usual common-law rules" by the courts varies from complete dependency on the legal right to control the performance of service to an interpretation as broad as that proposed by the Treasury Department and the Social Security Administration in their new regulations. Whether the joint resolution would enact a broad or a narrow common-law rule it is now impossible to determine. The administrative agencies and the courts are left to guess, with only such guidance as the committee reports and congressional debates may give to them. Yet the gap between a broad and a narrow common-law rule is about as wide as the whole twilight zone of coverage.

The report of the Finance Committee has a great deal to say about the Supreme Court decisions and their relation to the common-law rules. If the joint resolution is not intended to change the rules announced by the Supreme Court—and that is what the committee appears to say—then the joint resolution is unnecessary. Its enactment would serve no good purpose and could only confuse.

If, on the other hand, the resolution is intended to incorporate a narrow definition of the employer-employee relationship, it would result in serious inequities. The control test is subject to manipulation to avoid tax liability. It also would exclude from coverage several hundred thousand individuals who are easily recognized as employees in fact. But perhaps it is easier to understand the implications of this resolution by tracing the history of the Social Security Act.

In 1936 the Treasury Department and the Social Security Board issued regulations in which standards were set up for determining what constituted an employer-employee relationship. These standards, based on a current interpretation of the usual rules governing these relationships, place emphasis on the legal right to control the performance of services, but also enumerate other factors which might influence decisions. These regulations do not place a narrow construction on common-law rules. The regulations state that:

Generally such relationship exists when the person for whom services are performed has the right to control and direct the individual who performs the services, not only as to the result to be accomplished by the work, but also as to the details and means by which that result is accomplished. That is, an employee is subject to the will and control of the employer not only as to what shall be done but how it shall be done. In this connection, it is not necessary that the employer actually direct or control the manner in which the services are performed; it is sufficient if he has the right to do so. The right to discharge is also an important factor indicating that the person possessing that right is an employer. Other factors characteristic of an employer, but not necessarily present in every case, are the furnishing of tools and the furnishing of a place to work to the individual who performs the services.

Although these regulations do not draw a definite line of demarcation between employees and independent contractors, they did produce logical, equitable, and

consistent results in most cases. However, there remained an area of employment where the line was indistinct, in which each case had to be carefully weighed to determine in which group it fell.

The Treasury Department and the Social Security Board in the first years of operation under the regulations issued a consistent series of decisions in which the ordinary meaning and the common-law meaning of the term "employee" was properly interpreted as not being wholly restricted to instances in which the legal right of control was present. The Treasury Department in 1937 and 1938 ruled that truck owner-drivers were employees of the company for whom they worked. Outside salesmen who were an integral part of a company's distribution system were held to be employees, even though they worked solely on a commission basis and were relatively free from ordinary controls.

It was found, however, that the working agreements between employers and outside salesmen were so varied that generally applicable precedents could not be established. Consequently, when the general amendments to the Social Security Act were being considered in 1939, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives suggested the adoption of a rule of thumb for determining the coverage of salesmen. This proposal, which was ultimately rejected by the Senate and the Congress, would have brought salesmen under the law who were not employees; all salesmen would have been included unless they were brokers or factors selling on behalf of more than one company and employing at least one assistant salesman in their brokerage or factoring business or unless the selling was "casual service" not in the course of the salesman's principal occupation. This approach would have brought under the law all salesmen in the twilight zone of employment relationship and in addition a large number obviously self-employed.

The failure of Congress to enact this proposed amendment does not indicate any congressional intent to narrow the definition of employer-employee relationship. All that the action indicated, and all that the Finance Committee said, was that they did not want to go beyond employees. They said absolutely nothing about how the term "employee" should be defined, and any argument that by its failure to adopt the provision Congress intended that future determinations should be narrowly construed is erroneous. Since the term was left entirely undefined, just as it was in the 1935 act, it is subject to reasonable administrative and judicial interpretation in the light of the purpose of the statute.

The first narrowing of the definition of employee-employer relationship in practice occurred in 1941. Certain Federal circuit courts issued a series of decisions against the Government, beginning with the case of the Texas Co. against Higgins, decided on April 4, 1941. In the Texas Co. case and several of the following lower court decisions the court was guided by the language of the contracts between the parties. Apparently the real

substance of the arrangements was not considered. As a result of the decisions, the Treasury Department felt that it was forced to adopt with respect to employment taxes under the Internal Revenue Code a narrower interpretation of the term "employee" than it had used in the past, although it never reached the point of placing sole emphasis on the control test. The Social Security Board on the other hand continued to use the broader interpretation for its determinations on benefit rights under title II of the Social Security Act. The decisions of the two agencies therefore at times were at a variance on the same set of facts, the Treasury Department holding that there was no tax liability and the Social Security Board holding that benefits were payable. Of course, that was a perfectly impossible situation.

A more serious result of these lower-court decisions was the encouragement it gave some persons to write contracts with many of their employees for the specific purpose of avoiding Federal unemployment and old-age and survivors' insurance taxes. The contracts usually did not substantially alter the economic relationship between the parties. The testimony given at the hearing before the Finance Committee and the reports issued by the Ways and Means Committee of the House on this resolution cite several examples of this practice. In a court decision, *Nevins, Inc., against Rothensies*, it was brought out that a chain drug company converted former branch managers into licensees, yet the company advanced all necessary equipment and inventories to each store. The licensees were held to be independent contractors, despite the fact that the economic relationship with the drug company remained virtually the same as it had been before.

Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing testified that his agency had seen a job in a factory, right in the assembly line, contracted out to a so-called independent contractor. Tax services advised their subscribers on how to write contracts that would get by the courts. A great many companies that employed full-time salesmen on a salary or commission basis attempted to change those men into independent contractors by means of purchase-and-sales arrangements which gave them title to goods on credit and allowed the return of all unsold articles. A typical agreement usually guaranteed the salesman a minimum profit, gave him a territory, and retained the right to terminate the contracts on short notice if sales fell below expectations. This type of sales arrangement would be the company's regular distribution method. The company could make price adjustments as it saw fit, and it could control the amount and kind of merchandise made available to the salesman. It also would furnish the salesman the leads and the advertising materials. Usually the salesman had no capital investment of any consequence. He was, in fact, an employee of the company; yet some of the lower courts held that a salesman of this type was an independent contractor.

Of course the elements establishing the actual degree of independence or control

vary in every case and in every type of business relationship. The essential thing is that the statement in a contract that a particular individual is or is not an employee cannot govern the determination. The substance of the agreement must be examined in every case. As the Federal Security Administrator said in his testimony to the Senate Finance Committee in opposing House Joint Resolution 296:

One needs no profound knowledge of the ways of the world to know that a man who depends for his bread and butter on his earnings from the job will generally take orders from the boss no matter what clauses may have been written into his contract.

Judge Cardozo, in *Glielmi against Netherland Dairy Co.*, a workman's compensation case in New York, said:

If he (the employee) does anything at variance with the will of his employer, its policy or preference, he knows that his contract of employment may be ended overnight.

After the first few lower court decisions holding for a narrower interpretation of employer-employee relationship the legal situation became more chaotic. In 1944 and 1945 several of the courts held for the Government, while others followed the 1941 precedents. To date about 250 cases have been taken to the courts. Interpretations of the common-law rule have varied in each jurisdiction. For example, it was held in the *Jones against Goodson* case that taxicab operators are employees. In the United States against Wholesale Oil Company, a filling station operator was held to be an employee. In the United States against Vogue, Inc., a seamstress was held to be an employee. In *Grace against Magruder*, coal hustlers were held to be employees. Several of the lower courts, on the other hand, took a more restrictive view. In *Magruder against Yellow Cab Co.*, the taxicab operators were held to be independent contractors. In *Glenn against Standard Oil Co.*, a bulk plant operator was held to be an independent contractor. In *Glenn against Beard*, a home worker was held to be an independent contractor. In United States against Mutual Trucking Co., a truck operator as held to be an independent contractor. All those cases, which were in the lower courts, involved almost identical facts; yet one of them would be decided in one way, and the next would be decided in the other. In short, as Mr. Justice Rutledge said:

The assumed simplicity and uniformity resulting from "common law standards" does not exist.

It was the welter of conflicting opinions of lower courts that persuaded the Supreme Court to review a series of cases involving the proper interpretation of employer-employee relationships. In June 1947 in three decisions which already have been discussed by the Senator from Colorado—*United States against Silk*, *Harrison against Greyvan Lines, Inc.*, and *Bartels against Birmingham*—the Supreme Court decided that within the meaning and intent of the social-security legislation, the employment relationship should be determined on the

basis of the worker's relationship in fact with the persons for whom he performed services, rather than on the basis of his technical relationship under common law. The court further stated that all relevant factors in a given relationship should be considered. Relevant factors include the degree of control which is or can be exercised over the performance of services, the permanency of the relationship, the skill required in the performance of the work, the investment in facilities for work, and the opportunity for profit and loss from the activities, giving to each such weight as it properly deserves in the light of the statutory aims.

These decisions affirmed, in the main, the position taken by the Social Security Administration, and indicated that the Treasury Department should in the future look to the economic reality of an employment relationship. The decisions involve no sharp break with the past. Many courts, avowedly following the common law, have found that they must look behind any formal or informal agreement that technically does away with the right to supervise the performance of service, and must see what control is actually exercised, what investment the independent contractor must make, and what opportunity there is for his profit or loss. The court did not step into the legislative field, as has been alleged. It simply set up guides for interpreting common-law rules as applied to social-security legislation.

Mr. President, it is too early to tell for sure whether these guides will finally furnish the answer to the major problems in determining who are employees under Federal social insurance laws. However, as Federal Security Administrator Ewing stated in his testimony on this resolution:

Let me hazard this prophecy: That if these new regulations are allowed to become effective, administrative rulings under them will quickly build a body of precedent that will be more informative to the public than the rules we have tried to operate under in the past.

In support of this prophecy I can offer you one item of evidence. Since the Supreme Court decisions last June, 15 cases involving this question have been decided by the Federal district and circuit courts, 10 in favor of the Government and 5 against it. In all these cases, of course, the courts have been bound to give effect to the rulings of the Supreme Court. In most of them the results have been in accord with our interpretation of those rulings, even where the holdings were against the Government.

Of greater importance than uniformity of result is the fact that the courts have already begun to show a better record of uniformity of approach in applying the tests of employment set forth by the Supreme Court.

May I suggest, and would it not be wiser, that we permit the Treasury Department and the Social Security Administration to publish their new regulations and operate under them for a sufficient period of time, to see if the answer to this troublesome problem has been found?

If Congress should pass this joint resolution, it could easily destroy what progress has been made toward defining the employer-employee relationship. Who knows what the usual common-law rules governing such relationships are?

Apparently the courts have not known in the past. Would not this joint resolution simply reenact the conflict which the decision of the Supreme Court attempted to resolve? The joint resolution itself gives us no guide. Would the test be confined to the legal right of control? Is it designed to revitalize the restrictive decisions of the lower courts after 1941, or to substantiate the more liberal decisions in 1944-45? Both types of decisions apparently were rendered under what were considered to be the rules of the common law. Court decisions, even in the limited field of tort liability, are no guide, because there has been a great variety of applications and conflict in results as between States and even within the same State.

If the common-law rules are ambiguous, passage of this resolution will not clarify them. It is true that nearly if not quite all persons who are covered under the Supreme Court decisions would be held to be "employees" under a liberal application of common-law rules. If that is the purpose of the committee, the purpose could be better served by rejecting the resolution and permitting the Court decisions to operate without impairment. And if this is the committee's intention, the old Treasury regulations, which the committee would continue in effect, are certainly misleading to the public. Fortunately, there is no need to spend time analyzing the argument. It has already been answered in the 15 circuit and district court cases decided in the 12 months since the Supreme Court decisions were rendered. The lower Federal courts have not found in the Supreme Court opinions a mandate to apply the "usual common-law rules," but on the contrary have found in them a direction to apply the very principles set forth in the proposed new Treasury regulations. In *Fahs, Collector, v. Tree-Gold Cooperative Growers of Florida, Inc.* (166 F. (2d) 40), for example, the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, in reversing a lower court's decision which had held that an employer-employee relationship did not exist, said:

At the time of the decision below, the common-law tests of master and servant were widely thought to be controlling upon the courts.

That is, in determining whether an employer-employee relationship existed. After referring to the Supreme Court's decisions in the *Silk, Greyvan, and Bartels* cases the decision continues:

The statutory coverage is not limited to those persons whose services are subject to the direction and control of their employer, but rather to those who, as a matter of economic reality, are dependent upon the business to which they render service. \* \* \* There is no rule of thumb that defines precisely the relationship between the employer and the employee.

This being the consistent view of the Federal courts about the effect of the Supreme Court decisions, it seems futile to argue that those decisions merely reaffirmed the common-law control test.

Equally unfounded is the charge that the proposed regulations would give a free rein to the administrative agencies to include or exclude whom they will.

I agree thoroughly with the Senator from Colorado that that is a field in which the decision is to be made by the Congress, and no administrative agency has a right to determine who should or should not be included within the coverage, which certainly is the sole prerogative of the Congress.

If the lower courts have shown themselves able, as they have, to draw practical rules of decision from the opinions of the Supreme Court, the administrative agencies are equally able to do so. And on both tax and benefit sides of the system administrative decisions are subject to judicial review. There is no more danger of uncontrolled administrative action under the new regulations than under the old.

The control test standing alone might even cover some employees, such as the owner-driver of trucks involved in the *Greyvan Lines* case, whom the Supreme Court held not to be presently covered because of the investment in equipment and the opportunity for profit or loss. Since the resolution is worded in the negative it might mean that employees must meet both the control test and the rules laid down by the Supreme Court.

This resolution as it stands is not clear in its intent and would only cause additional confusion and litigation. It would inject a new set of legal conditions in a complicated legal situation that for the first time show signs of clearing up. Above all, it would deprive many persons of benefits who now have social-security protection under the present law, benefits which a reasonable Congress and a realistic Supreme Court have seen fit to give them.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 1025) to provide for the construction of shore protective works at the town of Nome, Alaska.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4721) to remove the statutory limit of appropriation expenditures for repairs or changes to a vessel of the Navy.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1676) to authorize the Secretary of War to proceed with construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2359) to authorize the payment of a lump sum, in the amount of \$100,000, to the village of Highland Falls, N. Y., as a contribution toward the cost of construction of a water-filtration plant, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4236) to amend the Civil Service Act

to remove certain discrimination with respect to the appointment of persons having any physical handicap to positions in the classified civil service.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6659) to continue for a temporary period certain powers, authority, and discretion conferred on the President by the Second Decontrol Act of 1947, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 98) providing for membership and participation by the United States in the World Health Organization and authorizing an appropriation therefor, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mrs. BOLTON, Mr. JUDD, and Mr. COURTNEY were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

#### NATIONAL LITERACY EDUCATION ACT

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and myself, I send to the desk a bill entitled "National Literacy Education Act of 1948." This is a bill "to assist the States in the removal of adult illiteracy by the development and maintenance of special programs of basic elementary education for adults, and for other purposes."

I realize that the leaders of both the Senate and the House of Representatives are anxious to conclude this session of Congress at the earliest possible date. However, I believe the problem of adult illiteracy is of such grave national importance that the Congress should give it immediate attention. In my opinion, this proposed legislation offers a constructive, inexpensive solution to a problem that can only be described as a national disgrace.

#### EXTENT OF ADULT ILLITERACY

Mr. President, the extent of adult illiteracy is shocking. The 1940 Census disclosed that there were more than 10,000,000 adults in the United States, 25 years of age and over, who were functionally illiterate, that is, who could not read and write at all, or whose reading and writing ability was insufficient to be of practical use. The statement becomes more meaningful when made to read that there are more than 10,000,000 people who cannot read the newspapers, who cannot read printed directions of any kind, or who cannot pass the simplest literacy tests. The facts about illiteracy can be stated in still another way.

One of every seven adults in the United States, 25 years of age and over, can read only with difficulty a label which says: "Poison—for external use only." One of every seven adults in the United States, 25 years of age and over, cannot read the headline in the newspaper which says: "City to go on daylight time April 25."

One in every seven adults in the United States, 25 years of age and over, probably

cannot read the word "freedom" or spell the word "peace."

During World War II, the Selective Service System found that 350,000 total illiterates made their mark with an "X"; 350,000 men, between the ages of 21 and 45, willing and ready to serve their country, actually sat down beside recording officers and had the fact legally certified that they were unable to sign for themselves. Of this number, 130,000 were white and 220,000 were Negroes.

The selective-service system also estimated that of 433,000 men liable to rejection because of functional illiteracy, at least 150,000 were physically able to serve in the Army and were lost to the service of their country wholly because of educational disqualifications. One hundred and fifty thousand men unable to serve because they could not read and write meant a loss of approximately 15 divisions.

#### WHO ARE ILLITERATES?

Contrary to popular conception, the men and women in the United States who are now in the darkness of functional illiteracy are not all foreigners or Negroes, or members of other underprivileged groups. Four million two hundred thousand of them are native-born whites. Three million one hundred thousand of them are foreign-born whites. Approximately 2,700,000 are Negroes, and another 100,000 are classified by the Census as "Other"—including those of Latin-American or oriental birth or parentage.

Educators have long known that a grim percentage of our native-born white citizens have had little or no schooling. These figures lay wide the unpleasant truth before the general public.

Every illiterate citizen is being denied one of his fundamental rights as long as no effort is being made to offer him the opportunity to obtain the minimum amount of knowledge necessary for him to take his place as an effective member of the social group to which he belongs.

Our country is being denied the benefit of any contribution he might be able to make as a citizen if he must sign his name with an "X". He may have exceptional native intelligence, but functionally he remains a primitive man in a complex, modern civilization.

There are today more than 5,000,000 registered aliens in this country. More than 3,000,000 of them are shut off from contact with the literate world and 1,500,000 are functionally illiterate in any language. We cannot reach them, we cannot make good American citizens of them until we can communicate with them through the medium of the printed page. It is imperative that they know what made America and where they and we are headed in the common cause of progress under the banner of democracy.

Negroes cannot be made to feel that they have a vital part to play in our democracy if approximately one-sixth of the adult Negroes in this country have never attained even a fourth-grade education.

One of the greatest contributions to the maximum solution of the Negro problem must surely be the development

of literacy in all those capable of receiving it.

#### WHERE ARE THESE ILLITERATES?

The 1940 census report on the educational attainment of the population 25 years old and over discloses a set of facts which is contradictory to most preconceived notions about illiteracy—that it flourishes exclusively in the States of the South. There are, for example, over a million illiterate adults in New York. Four hundred and sixty-two thousand adults in the State of Illinois can barely read and write. Six hundred and ninety-six thousand men and women over 25 years of age in Pennsylvania would fail on a simple literacy test, and in California, where some of the most modern institutions in the entire public school system are to be found, 385,000 adults are either sheer or near illiterates. But this does not tell the entire story.

It is not sufficient to say that there are only 14,000 adult illiterates in Idaho. We must know what percentage of the total population of the State this represents. In Idaho, it represents 5 percent of the population. The 1,000,000 and more adult illiterates in New York State represent 12 percent of the population. The 430,000 adult illiterates in Louisiana represent 36 percent of the entire population of that State—the highest illiteracy percentage in the Union. At the other end of the scale, Iowa's 61,000 adult illiterates represent only 4.1 percent of the total population—a figure which is still too high. No matter how low an illiteracy rate obtains in any one section of the United States, the challenging fact cannot be overlooked that there are more than three times as many illiterates as college graduates in this land of opportunity.

#### ILLITERACY WEAKENS DEMOCRACY

The man who does not understand is always a dangerous man. He cannot go along with his social group, because he cannot grasp their motives or their goals. He cannot go along with his country, because he fails to grasp his country's aims. The 10,000,000 functional illiterates in America today cannot read the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution of the United States. They will not get the significance of what they hear on the radio—their only contact with national and world affairs. It is primarily to this group of illiterates that international communism has directed, on a level which can be understood, its floods of propaganda, including among other things, distorted facts about America.

Talk about "democracy" and "our way of life" is largely unintelligible to illiterates. They cannot understand democracy just by hearing about it. They cannot understand democracy even by living in it. It takes the written word to make the past, the present, and the future of democracy a vital and realistic truth. Our people must, down to the last man and woman, be able to understand fully the meaning of democracy if this Nation of free and independent people is to survive. Each individual must be equipped to use that fundamental tool, the written word.

## ILLITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

The need for trained industrial workers is great. But industry opens its doors reluctantly to the illiterates. They are the last to be hired, and the first to be fired. They are a menace to themselves and to their fellow workers, because they cannot read safety rules and signs. They cannot read the foreman's simple written directions. Micro-meters, calipers, and blueprints are undisclosed mysteries to them. Manual dexterity cannot make up for lack of knowledge. No saw or hammer will take the place of the most essential tool—literacy.

Even verbal instructions will in many cases not be understood by them. They have not had enough exercise in the use of the language. Foremen do not want them; their fellow workers are rightfully unwilling to be too close to them because they represent a potential danger. Employers cannot afford to trust precious materials to them. No matter how intelligent they may be, the only things left for them are drudgery jobs, the pick and shovel, hauling and digging. Low mentality and illiteracy are not synonymous.

## ILLITERACY AND AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

The 1940 census figures show that out of 14,792,836 rural farm dwellers 25 years of age and over in the United States, 693,332 individuals are totally illiterate. More than 2,000,000 adult farm dwellers have had only from 1 to 4 years of schooling, and may be classed as functionally illiterate. They cannot read Government bulletins telling them of new and improved farming methods. They cannot read directions on seed packages, directions for the mixture of spray materials, or instructions for the operation and proper maintenance of tractors and other farm machinery.

The advice and help from their county agents and farm bureaus cannot be fully utilized. Their government's efforts to help with planting, fertilizers, and spray are futile.

These nearly 15,000,000 farm dwellers are the backbone of our recovery program. Today 4.7 percent of them are totally illiterate, and 15.7 percent are functionally illiterate. With all of western Europe on short rations, with many of the conquered countries literally starving and depending on every crumb and shred of food that we can send them, our Nation cannot afford to let the crushing disadvantage of illiteracy impair the effectiveness of the one-eighth of our farming population.

## NATIONAL PROGRAM OF ACTION NEEDED

In order to make a concerted frontal attack upon the problem of adult illiteracy, a national program is needed. Such a program is proposed in the attached draft of a bill to assist the States in the removal of adult illiteracy by the development and maintenance of special programs of basic elementary education for adults. This bill provides for a cooperative program of action as between the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, and the State Departments of Education in the several States. It authorizes an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for fiscal 1949; rising to \$10,000,000

for fiscal 1950; \$15,000,000 in each fiscal year from 1951 through fiscal 1957; and decreasing to \$5,000,000 in 1958-59, when the program of Federal aid would terminate.

Each State on which a State application had been received and approved by the Commissioner would be entitled to an allotment of Federal funds in the proportion that the number of adults in the State who had not completed the fifth grade of school, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, bears to the number of such adults in all of the States. The funds so allotted would be used under the direction and supervision of State departments of education for the purpose of stimulating the organization of classes for adults designed to develop the ability to read, write, speak, and understand the English language, to perform elementary arithmetical computations, and to understand the main features of our constitutional republican form of government and of our American way of life. Funds might be used by the States in stimulation and support of the organization and conduct of classes of adult illiterates, for the training of teachers and supervisors for such classes, and for the fostering of research, experimentation, and demonstration in educational institutions of improved methods and materials for use in such classes.

It should be noted that the plan does not contemplate a continuing program of Federal support or aid to the States for adult education, but rather a temporary 10-year program of stimulation and assistance to the States in making a concerted attack upon the problem of adult illiteracy. The eventual and complete solution of that problem will only result from a program to strengthen basic education which will prevent, in large part, the development of illiteracy in the future.

Meanwhile, it is urgently desirable that such efforts be undertaken to eliminate, insofar as possible, the present backlog of educational illiteracy resulting from previous educational neglect and under-privilege. The United States is contributing more than \$3,500,000 next year to the projects undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. One of the major projects of this organization had to do with the development of educational programs designed to encourage the establishment of programs of "fundamental education" for the citizens of a number of member nations of the United Nations, in which there is a high rate of adult illiteracy. Surely while contributing to this worthy stimulation of basic educational programs for adults in other countries, the United States has the responsibility to attack with vigor its own problem of adult illiteracy.

Only by so doing, can we hope to develop to the full our manpower potential for peace or for war; only by so doing, can we remove the drag on our body politic and our economy, resulting from widespread illiteracy; only by so doing, can we hope to present to all nations of the world an example of democracy in action which will be worthy of their emulation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed at the end of my remarks.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2801) to assist the States in the removal of adult illiteracy by the development and maintenance of special programs of basic elementary education for adults, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. KILGORE (for himself, Mr. MORSE, and Mr. MAGNUSON), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That this act may be cited as the "National Literacy Education Act of 1948."

## FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby finds and declares that:

(a) Whereas according to the 1940 census more than 10,000,000 of the adult citizens of the United States had completed fewer than 5 years of schooling and were accordingly to be accounted as functionally illiterate; and

(b) Whereas the United States was by reason of this widespread adult illiteracy deprived of the fullest use of its military and industrial manpower during World War II; and

(c) Whereas the lack of basic elementary education among these millions of citizens, both native and foreign-born, constitutes a continuing national problem of great magnitude and urgency in time of peace, as well as war, because it increases the amount of ill health and poverty, retards economic development, and impedes the personal growth and social contribution of citizens in a democracy; and

(d) Whereas the United States has made provision in law for assisting in the education of students of foreign countries by utilizing the proceeds from the sales of excess war properties abroad; and

(e) Whereas the United States is contributing through the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization to the development of educational programs designed to encourage the development of basic elementary education for citizens of all member nations of the United Nations;

(f) Now, therefore it is declared to be the policy of the Congress in the promotion of the general welfare and in the interest of the national security to assist the several States in removing adult illiteracy in the United States by establishment and maintenance of programs of basic elementary education for adults.

## DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. (a) For the purpose of this act, the term "State" means several States and the District of Columbia;

(b) The term "basic elementary education" means education designed to develop the ability to read, write, speak, and understand the English language, to perform elementary arithmetical computations, and to understand the main features of our constitutional republican form of government and of our American way of life;

(c) The term "adult" means any person beyond the compulsory school age who is not enrolled in a regular full-time day school;

(d) The term "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Education in the Federal Security Agency;

(e) The term "State educational agency" means, as the State legislature may determine, (1) the chief State school officer (such as the superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of education, or similar

officer); or (2) a board of education controlling the State department of education; except that in the District of Columbia, it shall mean the board of education.

#### AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 4. In order to promote the development and maintenance by the several States of special programs of basic elementary education for adults, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the sum of \$5,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, the sum of \$10,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for each succeeding fiscal year through June 30, 1957, the sum of \$15,000,000; and for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1958 and 1959, the sum of \$5,000,000. The funds appropriated pursuant to this section shall be used for making payments to the States which have submitted and had approved by the Commissioner applications for funds as set forth in section 5 hereof for carrying out the purposes of this act.

#### STATE APPLICATIONS

SEC. 5. (a) In order to be approved by the Commissioner, a State application for funds shall—

(1) Designate the State educational agency to be responsible for the administration or for the supervision of the administration of a program of basic elementary education for adults within the State.

(2) Outline the State plan for a program of basic elementary education for adults to include: provisions for the organization and conduct of classes for adult illiterates, for the training of teachers and supervisors for such classes, and for the fostering of research, experimentation and demonstration in educational institutions of improved methods and materials for use in such classes.

(3) Provide that the State treasurer or corresponding official shall act as custodian of funds made available to the State under this act and shall expend the same only on warrant of the State educational agency.

(4) Provide that the State educational agency shall make reports in such form and containing such information as the Commissioner may from time to time reasonably require and give the Commissioner upon demand access to the records upon which such information is based.

(5) Provide for the designation of a State Advisory Council to consult with the State educational agency in planning and promoting the State program of basic elementary education for adults.

(b) The Commissioner shall approve any State application for funds which complies with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section.

#### PAYMENTS TO STATES

SEC. 6. (a) Each State for which a State application under section 5 has been approved shall be entitled to an allotment of such proportion of any appropriation made pursuant to section 4 as the number of adults in such State, who have not completed the fifth year of school grade as reported by the Bureau of the Census, bears to the number of such adults in all the States; *Provided*, That no State's entitlement shall be less than \$10,000. The Commissioner shall, before August 15 of each fiscal year, estimate the sum to which each State is entitled under this section during that fiscal year and shall thereupon certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated, reduced, or increased as the case may be, by any sum by which the Commissioner finds that his estimate for a prior year was greater or less than the amount to which the State was entitled for such year. The Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon, prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay to the

State, at the time or times fixed by the Commissioner, the amount so certified.

(b) Any funds paid to a State under this section and not expended for the purposes for which paid shall be repaid to the Treasurer of the United States. Sums allotted to a State for any fiscal year for the purposes of this act and unencumbered at the ends of such year shall remain available to such State for the next fiscal year (and for such year only) in addition to sums allotted to such States for the next fiscal year.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT

SEC. 7. (a) This act shall be administered by the Commissioner. The Commissioner is authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations and to perform such other functions as he finds necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

(b) Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, nothing in this act shall be construed as conferring on any Federal officer or employee the right to exercise any supervision or control over the administration, personnel, curriculum, instruction, methods, or materials of instruction in any State with respect to which any funds had been or may be expended under this act.

(c) The Commissioner shall annually report to the Congress upon his administration of this act, including the progress made by the several States in the removal of adult illiteracy and any related matters.

#### BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] and myself, I introduce a joint resolution, providing for the commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va.

I ask that the rules be suspended to the extent that the joint resolution be not referred to a committee, but that it may be taken up at this time and considered.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. President, I ask the Senator how long the consideration of the resolution will take.

Mr. REVERCOMB. There will be no speeches on it, I assure the Senator, and its consideration will take but a few minutes.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from Colorado that no appropriation is involved. The resolution merely provides for the naming of commissioners on behalf of the Congress to attend the bicentennial celebration.

Mr. MILLIKIN. On the understanding that its consideration shall extend no further than that, I withhold objection.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WILLIAMS in the chair). Is there objection?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 227) providing for appropriate observance of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Washington and Lee University was read twice by its title, considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Whereas during the year 1949 there will be celebrated the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Washington and Lee University as Augusta Academy; and

Whereas George Washington made this institution the beneficiary of the gift which the

Commonwealth of Virginia tendered him for his services in the Revolution; and

Whereas Robert E. Lee, declining easier and more lucrative positions, gave the last years of his life to the service of education in that college; and

Whereas the contributions of these two eminent citizens, joined with those of a long roll of others devoted to the public good, have forged an institution which has served the Nation for two centuries in maintaining and promoting the ideals of constitutional American liberty: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, etc.*, That the Government and people of the United States unite with Washington and Lee University and with the Commission on the Washington and Lee University Bicentennial authorized by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia in the appropriate observance of this anniversary.

SEC. 2. There is hereby established a Commission to be known as the United States Washington and Lee University Bicentennial Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission), to be composed of 15 Commissioners, as follows: The President of the United States and 4 persons to be appointed by him, the President of the Senate and 4 Members of the Senate to be appointed by said President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and 4 Members of the House to be appointed by said Speaker.

SEC. 3. The Commission, on behalf of the United States, shall cooperate with representatives of Washington and Lee University and the Commonwealth of Virginia in appropriate observance of this anniversary and extend appropriate courtesies to the delegates of foreign universities and other foreign learned bodies or individuals attending the celebration as guests of Washington and Lee University.

SEC. 4. The members of the Commission shall serve without compensation and shall select a chairman from among their number, but the President of the United States shall be designated as the Honorary Chairman of the Commission.

SEC. 5. Any vacancies occurring in the membership of the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which original appointments to such Commission are made.

The preamble was agreed to.

#### MAINTENANCE OF STATUS QUO OF EMPLOYMENT TAXES AND SOCIAL-SECURITY BENEFITS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 296) to maintain the status quo in respect of certain employment taxes and social-security benefits pending action by Congress on extended social-security coverage.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the pending bill, and ask that it be printed and lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received and printed, and will lie on the table.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, the joint resolution now under consideration purports to remove three quarters of a million people from social security coverage under the law. These people are salesmen, miners, lumberjacks, journeymen tailors, industrial house workers, and a number of other workers in miscellaneous activities. It is argued that they are not employees as contemplated by the act, and should be classed as independent contractors and covered as self-employed.

In the hearings and debate on House Joint Resolution 296 there has been con-

siderable testimony on the legal aspects of the problem of determining when a man is an employee and when his work shades off into self-employment. The legal aspects under the present statutes, of course, have been settled by the Supreme Court. We can change the law if we desire. But in deciding whether we ought to change it, we should give proper emphasis to the effect of this joint resolution on the men and women who would be deprived of their old-age benefits, and benefits for their widows and children.

Some of the men and women who would have their social security coverage destroyed have been paying into the fund since 1937, and many more have been paying in for a shorter time.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. On the question whether a person entitled to coverage will be deprived of the coverage, I suggest to the Senator he would not be under the amendment if he has been paying in.

Mr. MURRAY. If he has been paying in?

Mr. MILLIKIN. Yes.

Mr. MURRAY. The joint resolution as it passed the House would have wiped out wage credits even in cases where the employees had been taxed to establish them. I understand that is one of the effects of the joint resolution as it is worded.

Mr. MILLIKIN. It has been amended, so that even though a person who is in the system has no right to be there, if he has been paying his taxes, he will continue to be in the system.

Mr. MURRAY. If the amendment has accomplished that effect, of course, that is fine.

The Finance Committee proposes an amendment apparently meant to avoid this most obvious inequity. But the committee has overlooked a more fundamental inequity. To take coverage away from people who have paid contributions into the system will mean in all too many cases that they will never get any benefits in return for what they have paid. One of the weaknesses of the system, because of its present limited coverage, is that too many people make contributions without working long enough to establish full insurance rights. Even with the Finance Committee amendment, this joint resolution would for a multitude of people make it impossible to continue to contribute, and would thus make it impossible for them to realize on what they have already invested in the system.

The men and women who would be denied social-security coverage by this resolution are found in all walks of life. The largest single group are outside salesmen in the manufacturing and wholesale trades. These are the men who sell the products of manufacturers to retail outlets throughout the Nation. According to Treasury Department estimates, there are at least 440,000 persons in this group who might be affected by the resolution. Actually the number might be even larger. The National Council of Salesmen's Organizations, Inc., estimates

the total number of salesmen in the industry to be almost one and one-half million.

These are the men and women whose work keeps the channels of commerce open. They sell every conceivable product made in the United States. Although their arrangements with their employers differ, most of them are given a territory to work. Some carry a single line, others carry two or more lines. Generally the term of their employment is one ending at will, subject to termination or discharge without notice. A comparatively small group of wholesale salesmen are independent sales agents, brokers, and factors. They are real independent contractors both in the legal and economic sense. However, the majority of wholesale salesmen are, in fact, employees. Some of them would not be affected by the resolution since the degree of control exercised by their employers is sufficient to establish the relationship under the narrowest of definitions. However, the bulk are in danger of losing their social-insurance protection.

These men are not taking House Joint Resolution 296 lightly. The National Council of Salesmen's Organizations, Inc., a central body for various salesmen's associations and clubs, alerted its member groups throughout the Nation. Such organizations as the Associated Millinery Men, the Allied Textile Association, Inc., Fur Garment Traveling Salesmen's Association, Inc., Garment Salesmen's Guild of New York, Inc., Luggage and Leather Goods Salesmen's Association, Inc., Cotton States Fashion Exhibitors, National Paint Salesmen's Association, Western Textile Association, the Shoe Club, New York-Penn-Ohio Travelers, Inc., the Southeastern Shoe Travelers, and many others, have jumped into the fight against the resolution.

The National Paint Salesmen's Association wired:

You are assured of our full cooperation and this telegram is your credentials to represent us at the hearing, for which we thank you.

The National Association of Men's Apparel Clubs wired:

National Association will go along with you wholeheartedly in fighting passage of GEARHART'S Resolution 296.

The Cotton States Fashion Exhibitors called a general meeting in Memphis and passed a resolution opposing the Gearhart bill, which was forwarded to Members of Congress.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I should like to repeat that anyone who is in the system and whose position in the system is being supported by tax payments is not removed from the system by the joint resolution, whether or not under any interpretation he should properly be in the system. The alternative is that certain people should be in the system and have a free ride. The joint resolution, except as provided by the amendment, will not give anyone a free ride, and they should not have a free ride, because the

free riders take it out of the hides of the 30,000,000 workers who have built up the trust fund which pays the benefits.

Mr. MURRAY. I understand that these associations of salesmen I have mentioned have made a study of the measure and feel that it deprives them of rights which they are entitled to enjoy under the act.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Many persons in sales activities are already in the system and their position in it is being supported by tax payments, and the joint resolution will not deprive them of their coverage. But anyone, whether a salesman or in any other occupation, who is in the system and is not entitled to be in it, and is not paying for his ride, will not be covered and should not be covered.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. May I ask the Senator from Colorado on that point whether other persons in the same situation as those who have been paying taxes into the fund, and who are covered under the amendment the committee adopted, would be deprived hereafter of qualifying to pay the taxes and be taken in under the system and on the same basis as those who are already in?

Mr. MILLIKIN. The same rule would apply to everyone. The joint resolution does not set up any discrimination against the type of persons the Senator from Kentucky is speaking of.

Mr. BARKLEY. Those who are in this category, who have already paid in, would not be turned out, but it would bar others in the same category who have not paid taxes from qualifying and paying taxes and coming into the system?

Mr. MILLIKIN. That is correct, because, under the theory of the joint resolution, they are not employees.

Mr. BARKLEY. They would be just as much employees in the Senator's theory of the word, as those who are in the categories now of having paid the taxes, who, according to the interpretation, would not be employees, but because they have come in and are paying the taxes are kept in?

Mr. MILLIKIN. We put that provision in the joint resolution as a practical measure so as not to do any injustice to people who have already changed their positions in their reliance on coverage and who are paying for it. That was our theory.

Mr. MURRAY. At any rate, these organizations I have referred to feel that they are entitled to come in under the act, and whether or not they have already qualified seems to me not to be important. If the joint resolution as it is now worded would prevent them from qualifying later, it seems to me it would be doing an injustice to these people who might be entitled to qualify.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I think that out of that whole category of salesmen the

Senator has referred to, many of them are truly employees, and therefore would be entitled to come in. But those who are not truly employees would be disqualified from coming in, because the present law does not intend that persons other than employees should be in the system.

Mr. MURRAY. Then the question will be whether or not they are employees, and if they are in a vague sort of a position it might be contended that under the joint resolution they are wiped out, and would be precluded from having their rights under the law.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Will the Senator again yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Of course some of these cases are difficult to decide. But the decision has to be made, and there is a presumption that when made it will be made right, even though difficult to make.

Mr. MURRAY. Cannot that decision be made without the necessity of the joint resolution? Why is it necessary to have the joint resolution affect these people if the Senator acknowledges now that any one of these salesmen who is really an employee could qualify under the system?

Mr. MILLIKIN. Because, I say respectfully to the Senator, the Treasury Department under its new regulation intends to bring persons into the system who are not truly employees, and that is what we are striving to prevent, because we consider that as a raid on the trust fund which has been built up by 30,000,000 workers.

Mr. MURRAY. The National Council of Salesmen's Organization, Inc., has submitted a brief to the Finance Committee outlining their objection to the resolution. I suppose that brief discusses these questions, and has already been before the committee.

Mr. MILLIKIN. If the Senator will yield I should like to make it very clear that anyone in any of these fields of activity to which the Senator has referred, who can qualify as an employee, is entitled to stay in the system, if he is already in it. He is entitled to get into the system if he is not in it. But if he is an independent contractor or if he is self-employed he is not entitled to come in, because the law does not provide for that.

Mr. MURRAY. The brief to which I have referred declares that the joint resolution "would serve to deny them the social-security coverage which they otherwise would receive."

The National Council of Salesmen's Organizations, Inc., submitted a brief to the Finance Committee outlining their objection to the resolution.

The brief declared that—

The Gearhart resolution would serve to deny them the social-security coverage which they otherwise would receive.

If that be the purpose or ultimate effect of House Joint Resolution 296, and we believe it is, then the wholesale salesmen of America raise their voices in most vehement objection to this resolution and urge that it not be approved by the Senate committee and not be passed by the Senate.

It declared the resolution would circumvent the Supreme Court decision which interpreted the intent of Congress, in enacting the Social Security Act, to extend coverage to many hitherto not eligible; and these, the council maintained included wholesale salesmen exclusive of independent contractors.

The brief stated that the contributory old-age provisions of the Social Security Act, the Supreme Court has held, should apply to—

Any person who is dependent as a matter of economic reality upon the business to which he renders service and not upon his own business as an independent contractor.

The council contended that with the exception of independent contractors, wholesale salesmen are employees under the Social Security Act in "every realistic, sound, genuine and practical sense of the word" and expressed the hope not only that the Gearhart resolution would not be passed but ultimately that the Congress, by means of an appropriate amendment, may expressly include wholesale salesmen and thereby remove any question of their rights to the benefits under the act.

The brief concluded with a plea that the Senate committee would give careful consideration to the problem of wholesale salesmen. It said:

In a peacetime economy he is the key to the business and industrial prosperity in our country. When prosperity is with us he is among the last to share its benefits, yet in those recurrent periods of economic distress he is among the first to suffer. He is in many respects the "forgotten man" of both business and industry.

Is he also to be denied the full benefits and protection afforded by the Social Security Act?

The National Council of Salesmen's Organizations next called a general meeting of all wholesale salesmen's organizations in New York on April 16. The secretary reporting on the meeting said that no circumstance within recent years has so aroused the wholesale salesmen of this country nor had any instance so served to draw them together to work for the welfare of the entire group.

A resolution adopted at the meeting and unanimously declared that—

Whereas the various associations comprising 30,000 salesmen in various lines of industry in the country are firm in the belief that wholesale salesmen of America should and were intended to be afforded the benefits and protection granted by the Social Security Act; and

Whereas they believe House Joint Resolution 296 may serve to deny social-security coverage to many thousands of wholesale salesmen whose status under the act has been made certain and clear by recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court; and

Whereas we further believe House Joint Resolution 296 will promote further confusion and diversity of interpretation as to the status of wholesale salesmen under the act and with it place those employers who do accept their social responsibility to the wholesale salesman under serious economic disadvantage as against those other employers, who, by legal technicalities or subterfuge, refuse to do so; and

Whereas we believe that in all events, any proposed amendment of the social-security coverage should be deferred until the report

of the Senate Advisory Committee on extended social-security coverage has been completed and rendered: Now be it unanimously

*Resolved*, That the National Council of Salesmen's Organization, Inc., be, and it hereby is authorized and directed to oppose passage of House Joint Resolution 296 and apprise members of the Senate Finance Committee and of the Senate of the same; and it is further

*Resolved*, That the undersigned associations continue to remain in session as a body, subject to call by the president of the national council, for the further purpose of such other and further action as may be deemed necessary in order to defeat H. J. Res. 296 and to effectuate a complete and definite inclusion of the wholesale salesmen of America under the Social Security Act.

The resolution is supported by 55 sales organizations and clubs.

Such resolutions, letters, and telegrams have come from other persons affected by House Joint Resolution 296. They have come from individuals in the borderline group of 200,000 journeyman tailors, subcontractors, and contract filling station operators, most of whom are covered under the existing law. They have come from individuals among the 40,000 industrial home workers; the 70,000 house-to-house salesmen, the 10,000 mine lessees, the 36,000 entertainers, and the 17,000 contract loggers—all of whom may have their right to social security credits wiped out or endangered. In addition, other groups who have an interest in the resolution are the thousands of taxicab operators who do not own their own cabs, commercial oil plant operators, and above all, insurance salesmen.

Commercial insurance agents are more aware of the dangers of House Joint Resolution 296 than any other single group with the possible exception of the wholesale salesmen, because they know from their day-to-day work how desirable it is to have protection under old-age and survivors' insurance. The letters and telegrams which they have sent to all branches of the Government show their fear that this Congress will snatch away their retirement protection and the protection their families have in the event of their death. This is protection they have earned and depend upon.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I should like to emphasize again that, as to any protection which any of those folks have earned and paid for, they will not be deprived of it. Even if they have not earned and paid for it, but if they are in the system and have reached the age of 65, they will continue to receive benefits. But as to the future the test will be as to whether they are employees. If they are employees, they will be qualified to enter. If they are not employees, they will not be.

In that connection, I should like to suggest that undoubtedly many of these salesmen are employees in the true sense of the word. I presume that some of them would take the status of being self employed, or of independent contractors. But I do not believe that we can generalize and say that all the wholesale salesmen are employees, or that all of

them could be called either self-employed or independent contractors. The facts of the situation must be looked into.

Mr. MURRAY. Of course the facts of each situation must be looked into. These men feel that they are entitled to come in under the Social Security Act. They feel that they may be deprived of that right as a result of the passage of this joint resolution. It seems to me that they are justified in taking that position, because if it leaves them in an uncertain position, where they may be deprived of the right, they certainly should have the law made clear and distinct.

So great is the interest of commercial insurance agents that the National Association of Life Underwriters at its mid-year meeting in Louisville, Ky., on March 16 to 19 devoted a large portion of the meeting time to the problem. The association adopted the following strongly worded resolutions:

**RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON COMPENSATION**

This committee recommends to the national council that it suggest to the companies that the independent contractor status be reexamined to the end that, except where the facts indicate an independent contractor relationship, they may consider the advisability of recognizing their agents as employees. (Approved March 17, 1948, as an amendment to committee report.)

**MOTION PASSED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL**

The national council recommends to the board of trustees that, at its meeting on March 19, 1948, it consider favorably the report of the committee on compensation relative to the proposal that the companies be requested to consider the advisability of recognizing their agents as employees, except where the facts indicate an actual independent contractor relationship. (Passed March 19, 1948.)

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

Whereas the ordinary commission agents who are members of NALU have repeatedly expressed their desire to enjoy the benefits of the old-age and survivors' insurance section of the Social Security Act; and

Whereas the efforts of this association to secure an amendment to the Social Security Act to extend benefits to all gainfully employed have not been successful and, even if successful, would have applied only to those agents who are actually independent contractors; and

Whereas it appears unlikely that the recently issued amended Treasury regulations will be promulgated in the event the Gearhart resolution (H. J. Res. 296) becomes law, thus leaving our members in a probably less favorable position to secure determination of wage credits by the Social Security Administration; and

Whereas grave problems confront our members with regard to income-tax liability upon the vesting of company contributions to pension plans, most of which plans cannot properly qualify under section 165A so far as ordinary commission agents are concerned: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the board of trustees of NALU respectfully requests the life-insurance companies to consider favorably the advisability of recognizing their ordinary commission agents as employees, except in those instances where the facts clearly indicate an independent contractor relationship. (Adopted by unanimous vote of board of trustees, March 19, 1948.)

The National Association of Life Underwriters, seeing Congress' quick action to exclude news vendors from the

Social Security Act, is putting forth every effort to protect the existing coverage of insurance agents. They, like many others, are aware that if this resolution should become law, the tendency of employers would be to write more and more contracts which would place employees outside of the social-insurance laws.

In my opinion there is absolutely no justification for taking three-quarters of a million people out of the social-security system. Only the wholesale salesmen and the insurance agents are sufficiently organized to take concerted action against the resolution, but every single wage earner who is aware that Congress may wipe out his wage credits is angry. Even the groups that would not be directly affected have regarded House Joint Resolution 296 as another move to undermine our social-security structure. In direct contradiction of the pledges of both the Republican and the Democratic Parties this Congress seems to be following a course which will undermine our social-insurance program. House Joint Resolution 296 must be defeated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to further amendment.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY], the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MCCLELLAN], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], and myself, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona, for himself and other Senators, will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the end of the joint resolution, it is proposed to insert the following new section:

SEC. 3. (a) Section 3 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) From the sums appropriated therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan for old-age assistance, for each quarter, beginning with the quarter commencing October 1, 1948, (1) an amount, which shall be used exclusively as old-age assistance, equal to the sum of the following proportions of the total amounts expended during such

quarter as old-age assistance under the State plan with respect to each needy individual who at the time of such expenditure is 65 years of age or older and is not an inmate of a public institution, not counting so much of such expenditure with respect to any such individual for any month as exceeds \$50—

"(A) three-fourths of such expenditure, not counting so much of any expenditure with respect to any month as exceeds the product of \$20 multiplied by the total number of such individuals who received old-age assistance for such month, plus

"(B) one-half of the amount by which such expenditures exceed the maximum which may be counted under clause (A);

and (2) an amount equal to one-half of the total of the sums expended during such quarter as found necessary by the Administrator for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan, which amount shall be used for paying the costs of administering the State plan or for old-age assistance, or both, and for no other purpose."

(b) Section 403 (a) of such act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 403. (a) From the sums appropriated therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan for aid to dependent children, for each quarter, beginning with the quarter commencing October 1, 1948, (1) an amount, which shall be used exclusively as aid to dependent children equal to the sum of the following proportions of the total amounts expended during such quarter as aid to dependent children under such plan, not counting so much of such expenditure with respect to any dependent child for any month as exceeds \$30, or if there is more than one dependent child in the same home, as exceeds \$27 with respect to one such dependent child and \$18 with respect to each of the other dependent children—

"(A) three-fourths of such expenditures, not counting so much of any expenditures with respect to any month as exceeds the product of \$12 multiplied by the total number of dependent children with respect to whom aid to dependent children is paid for such month, plus

"(B) one-half of the amount by which such expenditures exceed the maximum which may be counted under clause (A);

and (2) an amount equal to one-half of the total of the sums expended during such quarter as found necessary by the Administrator for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan, which amount shall be used for paying the costs of administering the State plan or for aid to dependent children, or both, and for no other purpose."

(c) Section 1003 (a) of such act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) From the sums appropriated therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan for aid to the blind, for each quarter, beginning with the quarter commencing October 1, 1948, (1) an amount, which shall be used exclusively as aid to the blind, equal to the sum of the following proportions of the total amounts expended during such quarter as aid to the blind under the State plan with respect to each needy individual who is blind and is not an inmate of a public institution, not counting so much of such expenditure with respect to any such individual for any month as exceeds \$50—

"(A) three-fourths of such expenditures, not counting so much of any expenditure with respect to any month as exceeds the product of \$20 multiplied by the total number of such individuals who received aid to the blind for such month, plus

"(B) one-half of the amount by which such expenditures exceed the maximum which may be counted under clause (A);

and (2) an amount equal to one-half of the total of the sums expended during such quarter as found necessary by the Administrator

for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan, which amount shall be used for paying the costs of administering the State plan or for aid to the blind, or both, and for no other purpose."

(d) The amendments made by this section shall become effective on October 1, 1948.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I should like to explain the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hatch	Morse
Ball	Hawkes	Murray
Barkley	Hayden	Myers
Bricker	Hickenlooper	O'Connor
Bridges	Hill	O'Daniel
Brooks	Hoey	O'Mahoney
Buck	Holland	Pepper
Butler	Ives	Reed
Byrd	Jenner	Revercomb
Cain	Johnson Colo.	Robertson, Va.
Capehart	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Capper	Kem	Saltonstall
Chavez	Kilgore	Smith
Connally	Knowland	Sparkman
Cooper	Langer	Stennis
Cordon	Lodge	Taft
Donnell	Lucas	Taylor
Downey	McCarthy	Thomas, Okla.
Dworshak	McClellan	Thye
Eastland	McFarland	Tydings
Ecton	McGrath	Umstead
Ellender	McKellar	Vandenberg
Feazel	McMahon	Watkins
Ferguson	Magnuson	Wherry
Flanders	Malone	White
Fulbright	Martin	Wiley
George	Maybank	Williams
Green	Millikin	Wilson
Gurney	Moore	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, the amendment I have proposed on behalf of myself and other Senators, is the same as the one which was submitted by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] for himself and a group of us last March, except the present amendment cuts in half the increases provided for in the Stewart amendment.

Mr. President, 2 years ago the Congress increased the amount of Federal aid for the aged, the blind, and dependent children as follows: The amount of the monthly payments for the aged was increased \$5 a month, and the increase was to be accomplished in this manner: Of the first \$15, the Federal Government would put up \$10 and the State would put up \$5; thereafter, the State would match the Federal funds on a 50-50 basis, up to a maximum of \$45.

This amendment would change the provisions of that law, in that it would increase the amount to be paid. The Federal Government would put up \$15 of the first \$20, and thereafter the State and the Federal Government would match each other's payments, on a 50-50 basis, up to a maximum of \$50 a month. The same provisions would be made in regard to the amount provided for the blind. The amount provided for dependent children would be increased \$3 a month.

Mr. President, 2 years ago, when this matter was up for consideration, it was stated that general consideration would be given to broadening the social-security

laws and particularly to increasing the amounts paid to the aged, the blind, and the dependent children. We expected that study to be completed last year, but it has not been completed to this date.

The law which was passed in 1946 was a temporary measure which extended until only December 31, 1947. A year ago we passed a measure extending that date to December 31, 1949, a period of 2 years. In the meantime, Mr. President, the cost of living has continued to soar. The Bureau of Labor Statistics informs me that the cost of living rose 69 percent from the base period—1939-40—to 1946, and that from April 15, 1946, to April 15, 1948, it rose 29.17 percent.

In other words, Mr. President, the cost of living has increased approximately 100 percent since we passed this old-age assistance law. But what have we done about it? We have done nothing, except 2 years ago we increased the amount of Federal assistance \$5—a little, measly \$5 a month. This was the result of an amendment, proposed by the junior Senator from Arizona, to a House bill.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Have not there been, during that time, greater pay increases for Federal employees and other beneficiaries, such as veterans; and also have not there been increases in the salaries of Members of Congress?

Mr. McFARLAND. Certainly. I appreciate the Senator's suggestion. There have been increases in the pay of Federal employees. There have been increases in the salaries of the Members of Congress. There have been increases for practically everyone except the aged, the blind, and the dependent children. They are the forgotten people.

Mr. President, this is a temporary measure. We do not propose by this amendment to change the effective terminal date of December 31, 1949; and I am hopeful that in the meantime the study, which the distinguished Senator from Colorado said was being made of the social security law, will be completed, and that these aged and blind persons and the dependent children may have what they so richly deserve. We have voted aid to practically everyone in the world except the aged, the blind, and the dependent children. I trust and hope, Mr. President, the distinguished chairman of the committee will accept the amendment. It is only a temporary proposition.

I know someone will probably ask what it is going to cost the United States Government. I have obtained that information. As of February 1, 1948, there were 81,750 blind persons in the United States receiving assistance; of the aged there were 2,340,862; and of dependent children, 1,096,609. That would represent a total monthly cost of \$15,402,887, or a total annual increase because of this amendment of \$184,834,644.

Surely, Mr. President, when we can afford to vote money for everything else, we can afford to pay that sum in order to take care of the old people, the blind, and the dependent children in our own country.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. Is it not true that we are now voting to spend several hundred million dollars a year in order to underwrite the deficit of Great Britain?

Mr. McFARLAND. That is correct.

Mr. EASTLAND. If we are doing that, what possible argument could there be against giving bread and the other necessities of life to the aged people of this country?

Mr. McFARLAND. I thank the distinguished Senator from Mississippi, but he will have to ask someone other than the junior Senator from Arizona, because I do not think there is any argument against it.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield further, under the amendment the Federal Government would put up 75 percent of the first \$20, would it not?

Mr. McFARLAND. That is correct.

Mr. EASTLAND. As the law stands now, the Federal Government puts up two-thirds of the first \$15, does it not?

Mr. McFARLAND. That is correct.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I think the amendment would tend to correct a great injustice. It is a monstrous proposition that an old man in the State of New York may receive more money from the National Government than an old man in the State of Mississippi or in some other State. It is a monstrous proposition that the poorer States are penalized because there is poverty in those States. The point should be made that the Federal Government should pay the aged of every State the same amount of money from the Federal Treasury. While the amendment does not correct that situation it is certainly a step in the right direction, and I think it should be adopted.

Mr. McFARLAND. I agree with the Senator. I have previously stated on the floor of the Senate that I feel that old-age assistance and assistance to the blind and to dependent children should be paid entirely by the Federal Government in order that equal amounts would be received in every State, and in order that the aged might travel and reside wherever they desire. If they had relatives in another State and they could live there cheaper, they could move. But under the present law they cannot. Another reason is that as people approach an age when they are going to have to retire, when they know they will no longer be employed, they move to the State furnishing the greatest benefit. That places an undue burden upon the States giving proper aid to the aged.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator feel that \$50 a month is adequate for an aged person?

Mr. McFARLAND. No; the Senator from Arizona does not feel that \$50 a month is adequate, but this measure would provide a maximum of \$30 to be paid by the Federal Government. I am hopeful the States would match that \$30, making it \$60. The increase proposed by

the previous amendment, in which the Senator from Arizona was joined by others of his colleagues, has by the present amendment been reduced from \$10 to \$5, not because the latter figure is deemed adequate but because of the dire need for an increase; and it is thought that there is a considerably greater chance for the adoption of the \$5 increase, which is better than none at all. We have come almost to the end of this session, and there has been no increase. I would rather have \$5 than nothing; I would rather have half a loaf for these people than none.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. The Senator is making exactly the same argument that was made last July when the amount was increased \$5. On that occasion the salaries of Representatives and Senators were increased. Both the distinguished Senator from Georgia and the Senator from Michigan rose and stated they thought the increase was not sufficient, but they wanted to make a study. The Senator will remember they were put at the head of the joint committee. Since that time the cost of living has risen very greatly.

At that time I offered an amendment fixing the amount at \$100. The amendment was voted down. I still think the 4-year amendment does not go far enough. I think it should go very much further than it does.

Mr. McFARLAND. I agree with the Senator, and that is the reason I have not tried to make the increase proposed by the amendment become a permanent law. I am hopeful that a general study will be made and that a report will come from the committee, increasing the benefits much more than the amount now proposed, but I feel that such amount is the least we could possibly provide by way of increase until more permanent benefits become feasible. As I stated—probably the Senator did not hear me—the cost of living has increased approximately 100 percent since the law was originally passed. The Federal Government has only increased the amount it is giving these individuals by \$5 a month.

Mr. President, I think Members of the Senate are familiar with the necessity for this law and for the increase.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. Is it not true that the beneficiaries of the system comprise the only great group in this country whose standard of living is actually lower today than before the war?

Mr. McFARLAND. That is correct.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. Has the Senator statistics to show that with the present tax, as the rate is now fixed, there is available sufficient money to pay the increase and still leave a surplus in the Treasury?

Mr. McFARLAND. I think that is true, but I do not have exact figures.

Mr. TYDINGS. So that the Senator may understand my question, if the rate remains frozen as it is, to what extent

will that rate furnish the money to pay the increase for which the Senator asks? Will it be sufficient? My information is it will.

Mr. McFARLAND. I understand it will. I understand there is sufficient money now and that there will be for some time to come.

Mr. President, I do not want to take up too much of the time of the Senate in discussing the amendment. I believe the Senate is well informed as to the importance of the amendment. I am hopeful that the Senate will adopt this amendment. It is, as has been stated, the least we should do. We should not try to save money at the expense of our own flesh and blood who are in need. Certainly the Congress of the United States cannot afford to turn its back on needy people at this time, when we have voted billions of dollars for other countries, and particularly at a time, as suggested by the distinguished Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] when there is money in the Treasury to meet the increase.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, in case this debate should not be concluded this afternoon, I certainly should appreciate it, and I dare say there are other Senators who share my sentiments, if the able chairman of the Finance Committee would consider and advise us of his reaction to a proposal tomorrow, if the matter should go over, that the maximum figure be \$75 a month. That is, in case the States wish to raise the amount, the Federal Government would match the States, so that the total amount, from Federal and State contributions, upon the ratio suggested in the amendment, might be \$75 a month. I wanted to give notice to the chairman of the Finance Committee, and request that he give consideration to that proposal, because it may be brought up tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] on behalf of himself and other Senators.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I had understood that there might be a possibility of the joint resolution going over until tomorrow. Is it desired to dispose of it at this time?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, it is evident that we cannot dispose of this joint resolution today, unless the Senators desire to hold a night session. I said this morning that we would not have a night session unless it should become necessary. The chairman of the Armed Services Committee has been very cooperative in permitting us to displace the selective-service bill to take up the joint resolution which the Senate is now considering. I do not want any longer to impose upon the chairman of the Armed Services Committee. I feel, however, that inasmuch as we had a session last night which lasted until 11:30, and many of the Members are tired today, possibly we could expedite the consideration of the joint resolution and come to a vote on it tomorrow through a unanimous-consent agreement, if every Senator is in a receptive mood. It is my intention, if it is agreeable to the Members of the Senate, to move that when the Senate takes a

recess it be until tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m. I am wondering if we could not vote on the amendment which is now pending, on all amendments to the joint resolution, and on the joint resolution itself at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, dividing the time equally between 11 o'clock and 1 o'clock. I make such a unanimous-consent request. If it is desired to modify it, I shall be glad to listen to any suggestions. I suggest that the hour set at 1 o'clock and that the time be divided equally between the proponents and the opponents of the joint resolution from the time the Senate convenes tomorrow until 1 o'clock p. m.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I appreciate the desire of the Senator from Nebraska and other Senators to expedite business. I want to cooperate. I realize the embarrassment which has been caused the chairman of the Armed Services Committee. It is obvious that we cannot finish today without running very late. I think, if we meet at 11 o'clock, have 2 hours' debate, and vote at 1 o'clock on the joint resolution and all amendments, every Member will be accommodated. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] has indicated his agreement, as has the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER].

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. Some Senators would like to have the hour fixed at 2 o'clock.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I do not know that there is much difference between fixing the hour at 1 o'clock or at 2 o'clock. The Senator from Nebraska suggested voting on the resolution itself, as well as on all amendments. If the proposal to which I referred is included, it is doubtful that the entire matter can be disposed of by 2 o'clock. I shall be satisfied to have it debated until 2 o'clock. If the other Members are agreeable to voting earlier, that would also be agreeable.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Colorado.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I wonder if I might inquire whether any other amendments will be offered to the resolution tomorrow.

Mr. LANGER. I shall offer one.

Mr. REVERCOMB. It is possible that there will be other amendments.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I suggest the hour of 1:30 p. m.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to inquire of the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] if he is agreeable to the hour of 2 o'clock.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, at the time we were requested to delay action on the selective-service bill it was said that this joint resolution might be passed

within an hour, that there were a few appropriation bills to be passed, and that we would return to the consideration of the selective-service bill in the middle of the afternoon. We now come to a point where we talk about the middle of tomorrow afternoon. Then we might as well recess over the week-end. I am very reluctant even to agree to the hour of 1 o'clock for a vote. We might as well agree not to return to the consideration of the selective-service legislation until next week. I am sure we all agree that the selective-service legislation is of paramount importance. If there are only a few more amendments to the pending joint resolution why not remain in session tonight and finish them? I am very reluctant to agree to the request. I am certainly reluctant to agree to the hour of 2 o'clock.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator comes from a section of the country where everyone cooperates. I suggest that the hour be fixed at 1:30. By the time a quorum is called there will be 2 hours in which to debate.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Does the Senator's request preclude additional amendments?

Mr. WHERRY. I suggested that the Senate vote on all amendments and on the bill itself. We will start to vote at 1:30 p. m. Amendments can be offered at any time. We can remain here tonight for a time, if necessary, to receive any amendments which may be offered. I should like to have the request agreed to. It meets the desires of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] and the desires of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER]. The only question is with regard to fixing the time at 1:30.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Reserving the right to object, will the Senator modify his unanimous consent request to require that any amendments offered be germane to the joint resolution?

Mr. WHERRY. If it is agreeable, I do not know why I should not modify it in that way. I see what the Senator means. I modify the unanimous consent request to include provision that the amendments which may be offered be germane to the subject matter of the joint resolution, and that a vote be taken at the hour of 1:30 o'clock p. m.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, may the unanimous consent request be stated for the information of those who were out of the Chamber at the time it was suggested?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The rule requires a quorum call before such a unanimous consent request can be agreed to. In view of the recent quorum call, is there objection to waiving the quorum call? The Chair hears none.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I was on my feet. I should like to have the request stated, because several of us came into the Chamber after the request was sub-

mitted and do not know what it is about. It may be that I shall not ask for a quorum call, but I ask that the unanimous consent request be read by the clerk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk does not have the request at the desk.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I will restate the proposed unanimous consent agreement. It is that the Senate reconvene tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m., and that the vote be had on the pending amendment and on all amendments which may be offered to the joint resolution—

Mr. LODGE. Which joint resolution?

Mr. WHERRY. House Joint Resolution 296, relating to social security benefits; that a final vote be had at 1:30 o'clock p. m., and that the time be divided equally, from 11 o'clock a. m. when the Senate meets until 1:30 o'clock p. m., between the proponents and opponents of the joint resolution, and that all amendments which are offered shall be germane to the subject matter of the joint resolution.

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest to the Senator, inasmuch as the amendment which is now pending, and other amendments to the joint resolution, may be disposed of before 1:30 o'clock, that the Senator designate who is to control the time for and against the joint resolution, and not necessarily for and against an amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. I certainly thought that would be clear, that the time for the proponents of the joint resolution be in the control of the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] and the time of the opponents in charge of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND].

Mr. BARKLEY. I take it that if the amendment of the Senator from Arizona shall be agreed to, he will not be opposed to the joint resolution.

Mr. WHERRY. Would the minority leader like to take charge for the opponents?

Mr. BARKLEY. No.

Mr. WHERRY. Would some other Senator like to take charge of the time for the opponents?

Mr. McFARLAND. I think we can arrange that.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well.

Mr. McFARLAND. I wish to make one statement. I have no objection to the unanimous-consent request, but some of my distinguished friends have complained to me that I did not give them opportunity to have their names appear on the amendment as sponsors. Senators who were included as sponsors were those who came around my desk. I will welcome any Senator who wishes to put his name on the amendment. And if there is any Senator who desires to join us, we will be glad to have him do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to waiving the quorum call for the consideration of the unanimous-consent request? The Chair hears none, and the quorum call is waived. Is there objection to the unanimous-

consent request submitted by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY]?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I desire to call attention to the fact that the discussion which has just taken place illustrates the utter futility of attempting to drive through the Congress of the United States important legislation by the 19th of June. This will require the Members of the Senate to neglect many of the important measures to be considered.

I wish to point out that the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, having before it the Interior Department appropriation bill, has been called in session for 7:30 o'clock this evening. There will be a meeting of the subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate Commerce tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock to conduct additional hearings on a resolution to provide for an inquiry into the basing point system.

The appropriation bills, the pending joint resolution, the draft bill, and many other bills which are on the calendar, all demand the very best attention of every Member of the Senate. But if we persist in going through night sessions of the Senate and morning and night sessions of committees, just for the purpose of adjourning the present session of the Congress by the 19th of June, the country should know that it will be physically impossible for the Members of the Senate to give adequate attention to the measures which are before it.

Everyone who has any experience at all in a legislative body knows that it is under such circumstances that riders and jokers are put through on measures. I submit that there are very few Members of the Senate here this evening.

Mr. HATCH. A parliamentary inquiry. Who has the floor?

Mr. WHERRY. I have the floor, and I yielded to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I have the floor. If I do not have the floor, I shall take my seat and wait until I have it.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well. I yield the floor to the distinguished Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I was recognized in my own right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming was recognized.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from Wyoming that I am certain there is no rider or joker in the amendment which is now pending to the joint resolution.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator is utterly mistaken if he thinks I mean any such implication. As a matter of fact, if I understand what the amendment is, I shall be very glad to support it.

Mr. MAYBANK. It should be supported.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Let no one misunderstand that.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. I should like to make a constructive suggestion in line with what the Senator from Wyoming has said, that is, for the Republican Party to

call off its national convention, and leave the country in good Democratic hands. [Laughter.]

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I think the Senator from Maryland has made an eminently good suggestion.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to repeat that I am certain that there is no rider or joker in the amendment. It is a measure of justice.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Of course; I was not speaking about any amendment. I came upon the floor from a meeting of the Committee on Appropriations. I have not the slightest idea what the particular amendment is, and I submit that my position is no different from that of most of the other Members of the Senate. They have had no opportunity either to read the report which is before us, read the joint resolution which is before us, or read the amendment which is before us. The result is going to be that we will be passing legislation without the due consideration which it should have at the hands of the Members of this body.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President—

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HATCH. I am standing now in an effort to get the floor in my own right.

Mr. WHERRY rose.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Was the Senator from Nebraska about to ask a question?

Mr. WHERRY. No. I should like to have action on my unanimous-consent request. Did the Senator object?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No, but I reserved the right to object.

Mr. WHERRY. I hope the Senator will not object. I am quite as anxious to get to the committee meeting as he is.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator is the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. WHERRY. That is why I wanted to have the joint resolution go over until tomorrow, and have a final vote tomorrow rather than tonight, because if the Senate continues in session, it will be impossible for me to attend the meeting of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations considering the Interior Department appropriation bill, which covers reclamation, in which I am intensely interested.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I know the Senator is intensely interested in it, and I am also, so I shall be present, too. I am merely pointing out that neither the Senator from Nebraska nor the Senator from Wyoming can distribute himself into two or three places at the same time, but that is what is being required of the Members of the Senate by the procedure which is being forced upon us in order that we may drive through certain legislation by the 19th of June.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I am trying to bring about an arrangement whereby we can attend the session of the Committee on Appropriations tonight, then return to the Senate tomorrow afternoon and vote upon the joint resolution.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I shall not object.

Mr. WHERRY. I appreciate that very much.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am taking this time in order to make it clear to all who may listen that we are doing an improper thing. We are depriving ourselves, as Members of this body, of the opportunity to study important legislative proposals, and, more than that, we are depriving our constituents of the right which they have that Members of this body should have the time to consider the bills that are presented before us.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I wish I could agree with the able Senator from Wyoming, but in my humble opinion the best interests of the Nation would be served and will be served by our adjourning on June 19. I think we will save the taxpayers a great deal of money by doing so. I think the country will be much better off by our adjourning than by our remaining here and continuing to spend literally hundreds of millions of dollars, and passing a great deal of legislation which possibly is not needed, which could well remain on the docket until next year. I am thoroughly convinced that the best interests of the Nation lie in Congress adjourning on June 19.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I call attention to one situation which has been developed by the submission of the amendment by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND] for himself and other Senators. I do not suppose there is a single Member of the Senate who would oppose what is sought to be achieved by the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona. Unfortunately, the situation with which we are confronted in considering an amendment of this nature may present complications, and I am sure do present complications, which were not dreamed of by the Senator from Arizona at the time he offered the amendment.

Probably the Senate is going to adopt the pending joint resolution, but there are many serious objections to it. One of those objections is that the adoption of the joint resolution will have the effect of removing from the social-security rolls several hundred thousands of persons now receiving social-security benefits.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I suggest that the proposed joint resolution will not remove a single person who is receiving social-security benefits under the system; not one.

Mr. HATCH. I understood the Senator's argument, and I wish to repeat, that what I said was that it was seriously contended it would have that effect.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Well, the amendment which is in the bill, which can be read by all Senators, makes it very clear that not a single person who is receiving benefits will be deprived of them, even if he has a free ride in the system, has not paid a penny of taxes to get there.

Mr. HATCH. Then I will also add, in addition to what I have said, that it is seriously argued and contended that if the joint resolution is passed, it will prevent several hundred thousands of persons from receiving social-security bene-

fits who would receive them if the contemplated regulations are permitted to go into effect.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The passage of the joint resolution will result in keeping several hundred thousand people from qualifying in the future for social-security benefits until the Congress, by act of Congress, qualifies them, and who at the present time are not entitled to qualify for social security under the laws which exist.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I am not arguing the merits of the proposal now, but I do insist that what I said was exactly correct, that it is seriously believed and argued that the joint resolution will have the effect I said it would have.

Mr. President, the point I rose to make is that if the amendment of the Senator from Arizona is adopted it will absolutely assure the passage of the joint resolution. The joint resolution, as thus amended, giving necessary assistance to the aged, would make possible, if the construction placed upon it is correct, the complete elimination or prevention of several hundred thousands from receiving social-security benefits.

The point I am driving at is the inadvisability of legislating in this manner, of accomplishing certain results, desirable as they may be, but actually destroying benefits to many thousands of others.

Mr. President, I will not be here tomorrow. It is necessary that I leave, and I will not be permitted to vote on this matter. But if I were present, for the reasons I have stated—and I want to make my record on the matter now—I would vote against the amendment of the Senator from Arizona, even as I would also vote against the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY]? The Chair hears none, and the agreement is entered into.

The unanimous-consent agreement, as reduced to writing, is as follows:

*Ordered*, That on the calendar day of Friday, June 4, 1948, at the hour of 1:30 o'clock p. m., the Senate proceed to vote, without further debate, upon any amendment that may be pending or that may be proposed to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 296) to maintain the status quo in respect of certain employment taxes and social-security benefits, and upon the final passage of the joint resolution: *Provided*, That no amendment that is not germane to the subject matter shall be received.

*Ordered further*, That the time between 11 o'clock a. m. and 1:30 o'clock p. m. on said day be equally divided between the proponents and the opponents of the joint resolution and controlled, respectively, by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND], for himself and other Senators.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I should like to make a suggestion with reference to the remarks made by the

Senator from Wyoming. One of the difficulties before us, of course, arises out of the fact that the Appropriations Committee must almost continuously be in session, and it has the permission of the Senate to be in session while the Senate is considering legislation. That deprives the Senators on that committee of the opportunity to hear the discussions on the floor of the Senate. That condition would not be remedied by a night session, either tonight or on any other night, whenever that committee must be in session to complete appropriation bills. So the same difficulty which the Senator from Wyoming very properly complains of, would arise if the Senate were to continue in session tonight. It is a situation which always arises toward the end of a session when the Appropriations Committee is striving to get appropriation bills through by the end of the fiscal year. I hope we shall be able to continue to facilitate legislation and at the same time give way, when necessary, to the appropriation bills which must be passed in order that the Government's expenses may be paid.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6355) making supplemental appropriations for the Federal Security Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. KEEFE, Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. HENDRICKS, and Mr. FOGARTY were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

#### THE COLUMBIA RIVER FLOODS

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to take a moment or two of the Senate's time to make a very brief statement respecting the Pacific Northwest floods, as they have been reported to me in recent minutes. First I want to read a letter which I received from the editor of the Oregon Journal, of Portland, Oreg., Marshall N. Dana, who is one of the outstanding citizens of my State:

OREGON JOURNAL,

Portland, Oreg., June 1, 1948.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,  
United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR WAYNE: In answer to your wire to Don Sterling, I am sending you some of the Journal's coverage in text and pictures of the flood and today's editorial page.

May I add that a first consideration should be some legislative means of reimbursing residents of Vanport for personal losses in flood, if not under existing tort laws, then by special legislative appropriation. Most of the victims are former shipyard workers or GI's attending Vanport college, all living in a FPHA project supposedly protected by dikes under Army engineers' supervision.

Second, Federal housing should be provided immediately, preferably at other locations, to replace the 6,600 units destroyed at Vanport. All other public-housing projects in the Portland-Vancouver area are from 90- to 100-percent full. It would be impossible to supply privately constructed housing within reach of the flood victims.

Third, Federal-State aid will be necessary to take care of the 4,000 grammar-school, 800 high-school, and 1,400 college students at Vanport. Portland schools are already jammed, and the Oregon colleges likewise, as you well know.

Obviously, existing legislation is not adequate. Surely there ought to be, in addition to any aid to the flood victims, prevention of future flood victims by a substantially stimulated flood-control program. Isn't it remarkable that we must pay out practically the cost of an improvement in what turns out to be dead loss? Doesn't it again illustrate the economic axiom, "If you need a thing you pay for it, whether you get it or not?"

If you need anything, please wire.

Most sincerely,

MARSHALL N. DANA,  
Editor, Editorial Page.

Mr. President, I trust and hope—and I am sure that both my trust and hope will be fulfilled that before Congress adjourns on June 19 legislation of the type recommended by Mr. Dana in this letter may be enacted. As of tonight, it appears that in the Vanport area alone, between 25,000 and 30,000 flood victims are without any housing.

One constructive suggestion, I think, can be made to those in charge of this disaster area, and that is that a disaster coordinator should be appointed by the President, through whom all relief and all steps taken to alleviate the terrible conditions which exist in my State and in the State of Washington would be cleared. In a series of telephone conversations this afternoon with officials and leading citizens of my State, I was told in each instance, without exception, that although every Federal agency and every State agency is doing everything it can within the terms of its powers and jurisdiction, there is some activity going on at cross-purposes, and some duplication. What seems to be needed above all else is a disaster coordinator, through whom all relief activity could be cleared and funneled. I respectfully use this forum to make that suggestion to Federal officials, because I think it would greatly speed up relief activity in connection with this flood.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks an editorial entitled "Let Refugees of Ruined Vanport Learn Real Meaning of Word 'Neighbor,'" published in the Oregon Daily Journal, of Portland, Oreg., on June 1, 1948.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### LET REFUGEES OF RUINED VANPORT LEARN REAL MEANING OF WORD "NEIGHBOR"

A city drowned!

Now, we who never before realized it, know the power of the Columbia.

The river turned destroyer has created this community's greatest disaster. Vanport is the city drowned.

Sunday afternoon the sun was bright on Vanport. Children were playing, couples were strolling, many—mercifully—were away on recreation bent.

The old people were confident. Hadn't a poster, just distributed, told them to be calm, that trouble was unlikely, and that due notice would be given if danger became ominous?

Where are some of those old people now—those who hadn't time in their slow moving to get away when the flood came roaring? Those who hesitated perhaps too long to save some of their precious possessions?

And where are some of the children who could only cry when the wave swept upon them, cries only half uttered before they were choked into silence?

The questions are not rhetorical. They are not exploitation of grief. At this writing no one can tell. No one can tell what dread secrets are hidden by some of the lightly built houses and apartments, lifted from their bases by terrific hydraulic power. No one can tell whether tragedy is concealed in the clover-leaf underpass leading from Vanport to the highway and into which refugees jammed in their efforts to escape.

But this unparalleled and numbing catastrophe has exerted an equally great claim upon the sympathy and compassion of all the people dwelling upon higher ground. Their doors opened to flood refugees to such an extent that the group-housing burden of the Red Cross was measurably reduced. Those helped were "people." There was little evidence of the color line.

The Red Cross came to the fore in such heroic fashion as will never be forgotten. In a way, incidentally, that should bring some uncomfortable moments to those whose feet dragged in the recent Red Cross financing drive.

When the water goes down, let the Red Cross have an emergency drive. There will be a lot of people who didn't care much, before, who will come to the forefront without urging in another appeal.

The Salvation Army performed splendidly in assembling food and milk, and has its claim on public gratitude.

They have courage, and grit and gumption—those residents of Vanport City. At the scene of the tragedy, at the Red Cross, at the Armory, at the schools, they showed it:

A mother with four children, her husband away, smiled bravely with, "Oh, I feel we were lucky after all."

A mother and her child, separated from her husband and other child—were they drowned in the watery horror of Vanport?—the thought's racing through her mind were written in grief and anxiety on her face.

A family—washed out—only possession left in one little duffel bag. "Well, we're all here and healthy, anyway."

Men carrying children and old people before the rushing water, caring for the injured, taking their losses with chins high—even the ones who waited with numbed minds to learn the final word whether their loved ones perished.

The first shock and hurried emergency care of the Memorial day tragedy at Vanport City have passed. But now we are faced with a problem of the greatest magnitude. Portland and a great section of its citizens have been dealt a major blow. We who are fortunate not to have been hit so tragically are to be tested for our citizenship, generosity and helpfulness for months to come.

Consider these problems:

**Housing:** The 18,500 persons driven from their homes must have decent housing as fast as technology will allow. This is a tremendous job in which it should be expected all governmental bodies, all relief agencies, all private industry and individuals should cooperate. Fortunately, it is summer, but there is no time to wait. Families cannot live in schools, churches, armories, and tents, or in jammed quarters for any length of time. A central emergency housing committee should be set up immediately to plan permanent housing.

**Personal possessions:** Most of the persons from Vanport lost all their personal possessions, rescuing only a meager amount of clothing. This alone will run into several millions of dollars. Clothing, baby supplies, kitchen equipment, furniture, bedding—all

these must be supplied, because very few will have the money to replace personal possessions. Our hearts and our pocketbooks must be wide open.

Vanport residents who lost everything in the flood should make a complete list of their personal belongings while memory is fresh. It will be invaluable if it develops that the Government accepts responsibility (up to \$1,000), or in case the Congress acts to reimburse victims of the flood.

**Jobs:** Because of the confusion, the personal losses, many wage earners may have an extremely difficult time being steady on their jobs. Every consideration should be given by employers to these people, because it is a job—money coming in every week—that will put them back on their feet the fastest and in the best way. Immediate relief and help is, of course, necessary, but jobs are all-important.

**Vanport College:** Hundreds of GI's were receiving their education at Vanport College. Now its seven main buildings are wrecked, and possibly cannot be replaced in time for the fall term. All other colleges are jammed. The State system of higher education should make provisions for obtaining public-school buildings to continue during the summer session, and start immediately to make provisions for those students. The war did not stop them from getting their education—this flood must not, either.

The manner in which Portland citizens responded to calls for help was little short of marvelous. Cots, food, blankets, and helping hands appeared magically in every neighborhood, concentrating at the schoolhouses. Portlanders stood ready and did offer anything—their services, food, blankets, cars, anything they had.

That spirit should not be allowed to fade away, because it is going to be needed more and more as the days pass into weeks, and the weeks into months.

No finer memorial could ever be erected in the heart of Portland than the fact that we met the emergency and saw it through to the very end until all our people are re-established in homes, jobs, and a normal way of life again. It is a big order, but Portland is a "big town."

Vanport, the \$25,000,000 war-born miracle city that sprang from the mud flats, once housed 42,000 persons. Its 10,000 units, mostly 2-story, 14-apartment buildings, were rushed to completion by the United States Maritime Commission and the Kaiser Co. when more than 100,000 shipbuilders poured into the area to work in 7 major shipyards.

Part of a great \$100,000,000 public housing program in the Portland-Vancouver area, congested Vanport City became the greatest single housing project in the West, if not the United States, complete with all city government services, schools, commercial facilities, playgrounds, and entertainment projects.

When the war boom subsided, Vanport, together with matching facilities on the Vancouver side of the Columbia, became the last great cushion against the postwar housing shortage. That cushion is no more.

When raging flood waters reduced the city to rubble, approximately 6,000 of the original 10,000 housing units were still in use, and these 6,000 units now become the measure of the emergency housing shortage thrust upon the city of Portland.

Add to this the immediate question of providing school facilities for the 4,000 Vanport grammar school children, the 800 high and junior high school students, and the 1,400 who were doing undergraduate work at Vanport College—third largest institution of higher learning in Oregon—and the problem assumes huge proportions—proportions

that indicate that not only State but Federal aid will be necessary.

Relief and rescue units and townspeople of Portland and Vancouver are doing a magnificent emergency job. But the long range aftermath problems—housing, education, sanitation and rehabilitation—are national in scope.

Why did it happen? It is useless and avails nothing at present to argue and discuss that point—there is too much work to be done. Col. O. E. Walsh, district engineer, said his men made inspections of the dike area around Vanport as many as two and three times a day—in fact an inspection was made earlier in the afternoon.

He points out that it was a railway fill that literally "blew." There was no evidence of gradual slipping or crumbling—it "blew." An investigation, of course, should be made, but mass armchair engineering after the event is no help now. Work, planning, generosity, helpfulness are the need of the day.

Vanport was an island, a depressed island, its shores the dikes that encircled it; and these dikes were counted upon to hold as the Columbia rose to a height of 15 feet above the floor of Vanport.

The trouble is that no one can trust such shores. Fifty-nine years ago the people of Johnstown, Pa., were comfortable and confident on May 30. But on May 31 a wall of water swept down upon them from the broken dam on the south fork of the Conemaugh River.

Like Vanport, many who escaped had no time to retrieve personal belongings, and gave thanks that their lives were spared, for 2,200 died in the Johnstown flood in 1889.

An amazing feature of the local flood is the swiftness with which rescue forces mobilized, both official and volunteer. The Red Cross, the police, the firemen, the National Guard, the engineers, the harbor patrol, the radio hams, the teachers, the truck and bus drivers, the dock workers, and countless unbadged civilians moved in as soldiers of the common weal do. No one will ever know how many medals for heroism were earned at flooded Vanport.

Unfortunately there are always the others whose idle curiosity causes them to disregard pleas to stay away and whose congestion of automobiles and bodies hinder rescue efforts and block the movement of emergency vehicles.

Vanport, born of war emergency, located in low ground because of convenient nearness to shipyards and other war industries, has been condemned by the flood so far as the future is concerned. The housing units probably will not be replaced. Another location must be found for Vanport College and its students who are veterans. Plans for industrial development of the tract must be revised.

The Vanport tragedy overshadows other flood disasters only because it is nearer home. But the Columbia from its source rivers, past Vancouver and Portland to Woodland and other endangered places, is a terrible picture of a river gone mad with power. We who feel deeply the hurt that hits us here can the more readily sympathize with the losses and the panic elsewhere.

And all of those who live in the Columbia Basin will say thank you to America for such sympathy and help.

The problem created by the Vanport disaster can only be met by the combined resources of the city and county, State and Federal Governments.

Otherwise, too great to meet is the loss of homes, schools, college, businesses, personal possessions, and jobs. Also too great to meet otherwise are the imperative demands of salvage, reconstruction, permanent housing, sanitation, and reemployment. Nor may we forget the tremendous potential of individual generosity.

## EXECUTIVE SESSION

**Mr. WHERRY.** I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

## EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WILLIAMS in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

## EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. BUCK, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

Andrew McCaughrin Hood, of the District of Columbia, to be an associate judge of the Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Richard B. McEntire to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

## THE ARMY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army.

**Mr. WHERRY.** I ask that the Army nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Army nominations are confirmed en bloc.

## THE NAVY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Rear Adm. George L. Russell to be Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed. That completes the Executive Calendar.

**Mr. WHERRY.** Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified of all confirmations of this day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

## RECESS

**Mr. WHERRY.** I move that the Senate now take a recess until 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, June 4, 1948, at 11 o'clock a. m.

## NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 3 (legislative day of June 1), 1948:

## DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Claude G. Bowers, of New York, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Chile, to serve concurrently and without

additional compensation as the representative of the United States of America in the Economic Commission for Latin America established by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, February 25, 1948.

#### INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Henry J. Tascas, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Alternate Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund for a term of 2 years and until his successor has been appointed.

#### FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Garland S. Ferguson, Jr., of North Carolina, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner for a term of 7 years from September 26, 1948.

#### MUNICIPAL COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Hon. Aubrey B. Fennell, of the District of Columbia, to be an associate judge of the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia. (Judge Fennell is now serving in this office under an appointment which expires July 7, 1948.)

#### UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Howard C. Gilmer, Jr., of Virginia, to be United States attorney for the western district of Virginia, vice Frank S. Tavener, whose term will expire June 5, 1948.

#### UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Bernard Fitch, of Connecticut, to be United States marshal for the district of Connecticut. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expires June 29, 1948.

#### POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

##### ALABAMA

Lucy Torreano, Marvel, Ala., in place of B. F. Roden, resigned.

##### CALIFORNIA

Frederick G. Zittleman, Cloverdale, Calif., in place of B. A. Williams, resigned.

##### CONNECTICUT

Margaret H. Burke, Litchfield, Conn., in place of M. J. Donahue, removed.

##### FLORIDA

Arrie R. Royal, Brewster, Fla., in place of Edith Boyles, removed.

##### GEORGIA

Benjamin L. Robertson, Jr., Byron, Ga., in place of M. C. Aultman, retired.

##### INDIANA

Lawrence S. Miller, Griffith, Ind., in place of R. C. Beck, declined.

##### KANSAS

Warren W. Nye, Harper, Kans., in place of D. M. Bear, resigned.

##### KENTUCKY

Lora C. Birmingham, Hardburly, Ky., in place of Elizabeth Godsey, resigned.  
John R. Craig, Rockholds, Ky., in place of Stella Creekmore, retired.

##### MARYLAND

Patrick J. Byrne, Berwyn, Md., in place of T. R. Burch, resigned.

Thomas F. Conlon, Cumberland, Md., in place of J. C. Shriver, resigned.  
H. Lester Long, Jr., Ellicott City, Md., in place of M. J. Sullivan, deceased.

##### MASSACHUSETTS

Grace S. Whippee, Barre, Mass., in place of H. L. Pierce, retired.  
Lawrence J. O'Brien, East Bridgewater, Mass., in place of J. F. Currie, deceased.

##### MICHIGAN

Robert J. Buller, Interlochen, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

##### MISSISSIPPI

Conway F. Dickey, Alligator, Miss., in place of R. W. Burton, retired.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE

Walter E. Hill, Fitzwilliam Depot, N. H., in place of S. E. White, retired.

#### NEW JERSEY

Jerome L. Becker, Jr., Hightstown, N. J., in place of J. B. Braun, Jr., deceased.

Robert G. Young, Port Monmouth, N. J., in place of M. B. Naughton. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

#### NEW YORK

Mary A. Burns, Andover, N. Y., in place of J. D. Chessman, deceased.

Paul E. Carrigan, East Rockaway, N. Y., in place of A. A. Cray, deceased.

James V. Corrigan, Gardenville, N. Y., in place of Albert Werner, deceased.

Charles W. Schmitt, Montgomery, N. Y., in place of W. J. Devitt, transferred.

Andrew A. Wulforst, New Hyde Park, N. Y., in place of John Finn, deceased.

#### OHIO

Willis D. Kay, Anna, Ohio, in place of M. L. Sollmann, transferred.

Anna Gilmer Love, Basil, Ohio, in place of J. F. Shell, deceased.

Harley G. Butler, Bryan, Ohio, in place of G. H. Smith, deceased.

William Henry Jenne, Elyria, Ohio, in place of C. J. Sartor, resigned.

Harold L. LaFountaine, Helena, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Russell M. Powell, New Vienna, Ohio, in place of T. H. Rice, transferred.

#### OREGON

Ardis E. Bradley, Aumsville, Oreg., in place of V. R. Bradley, resigned.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

Robert N. Eisenhart, Aspers, Pa., in place of C. A. Plank, resigned.

Robert A. McNaul, Curwensville, Pa., in place of W. K. Wrigley, resigned.

Victor Lescovitz, Midway, Pa., in place of Rebecca Campbell, resigned.

Michael J. Pagani, New Galilee, Pa., in place of Rose Guzzetti, resigned.

Anna V. Eichlin, Ottsville, Pa., in place of H. M. Fabian, resigned.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

Rennie W. Baird, Lake City, S. C., in place of R. B. Cromer, transferred.

Pearsall LeRoy Rogers, Mullins, S. C., in place of Gertrude Parrish, transferred.

#### TENNESSEE

Jefferson C. Roberts, Jr., Hilham, Tenn., in place of J. R. Carmack, retired.

Harvey H. Bozeman, Mascot, Tenn., in place of R. M. Cobb, resigned.

Paul F. Brooks, Portland, Tenn., in place of W. S. Moore, resigned.

Vernon A. Poole, Savannah, Tenn., in place of J. H. Sevier, resigned.

#### TEXAS

Sidney R. Malone, Devine, Tex., in place of J. F. Griffin, retired.

#### VERMONT

Susie M. Eastman, East Hardwick, Vt., in place of A. L. Boudreau, resigned.

#### VIRGINIA

Abram C. Turner, Jr., Clover, Va., in place of N. A. Chisholm, retired.

Lemuel W. Houston, Fredericksburg, Va., in place of H. F. Crismond, deceased.

Edward C. Taylor, Hanover, Va., in place of E. K. Taylor, deceased.

A. Biedler Heltzel, Harrisonburg, Va., in place of N. H. Keezell, deceased.

Clinton Webb, Jr., Hillsville, Va., in place of J. T. Hylton, resigned.

Arlene H. Bane, Vernon Hill, Va., in place of N. G. Dunn, resigned.

#### REGULAR ARMY AND REGULAR AIR FORCE

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army and Regular Air Force of the United States, in the grade of

second lieutenant, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

#### REGULAR ARMY

Lonon E. Harrington, Jr.	Wilmer C. Marvin
Walter N. Higgins	Graham A. Penniman, Jr.
John W. Hodnett, Jr.	Lynn L. Pesson
John C. Littlejohn	Walter Redd
Albert L. Loth, Jr.	Robert P. Reder
James W. Mann	Jack R. Sadler
Robert W. Martin	John R. Tilden

#### REGULAR AIR FORCE

Stanley W. Ahrends	Thomas J. Mathews
James M. Burdette, Jr.	Robert F. Saydah
George W. Mathews, Jr.	Ofus L. Slayton, Jr.

#### IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 502 and 510 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) are subject to examination required by law. All others have been examined and found qualified for promotion.

#### To be colonels

Col. James Lendsey McKinnon, O15426, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. Willis Glenn Cronk, O15428, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

X Lt. Col. Leslie Lee Hittle, O15430, United States Army.

Col. Eugene Desire' Regad, O15436, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

X Col. Donald Taylor Beeler, O15437, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. Charles Creswell Blakeney, O15438, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. William Mason Hoke, O15441, United States Army.

X Col. Elvin Hamilton Burger, O15444, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. James Freeland McGraw, O15446, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. Richard Searl Marr, O15447, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. Leonard James Greeley, O15449, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. Kingsley Sherman Andersson, O15450, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. William Frishe Dean, O15453, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. Ben. Early Cordell, O15455, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Dallas Joshua Oyster, O15456, United States Army.

Col. George Phillips Privett, O15459, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. John Mitchell England, O15468, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. Floyd Cornelius Devenbeck, O15469, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. William Black Forse, O15470, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. John Wallace Homewood, O15472, United States Army.

Col. James Vestie Collier, O15474, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

- ×Brig. Gen. Edwin Kennedy Wright, O15475, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. James Glore, O28758, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- Col. Ernest Tuttle Owen, O15488, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Harold Thomas Gallagher, O28759, United States Army.
- Col. Donald Robert Van Sickler, O38585, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Ford Trimble, O28761, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Jules Krafft French, Jr., O28760, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. Harold Thomas Lentz, O28766, United States Army.
- Brig. Gen. Arthur Gilbert Trudeau, O15513, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- ×Brig. Gen. Charles Day Palmer, O15519, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Gordon Edmund Textor, O15524, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Gen. Clinton Frederick Robinson, O15530, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- Brig. Gen. Robin Bernard Pape, O15547, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- Col. Clyde Massey, O15551, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- Brig. Gen. Robert Ward Berry, O15554, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- Brig. Gen. Robert Ward Berry, O15554, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. Gen. William Howard Arnold, O15558, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- ×Brig. Gen. Charles Truman Lanham, O15568, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Charles Lanier Dasher, Jr., O15634, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- Col. Haydon Lemaire Boatner, O15641, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- ×Brig. Gen. James Edward Moore, O15650, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- Col. John Harry Stadler, Jr., O15731, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- Col. Laurence Knight Ladue, O15750, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- Col. Armistead Davis Mead, Jr., O15767, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- Col. William Thaddeus Sexton, O15777, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- Brig. Gen. Charles Edward Hart, O15788, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- Col. Emil Lenzner, O15810, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- Brig. Gen. George Winfred Smythe, O15816, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- Col. John Archer Elmore, O15823, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- Brig. Gen. Clyde Davis Eddleman, O15842, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Ralph Parker Eaton, O15871, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- Col. Raleigh Raymond Hendrix, O15897, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Gen. George Henry Decker, O15950, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. John Perry Willey, O15954, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Gen. Clark Louis Ruffner, O15968, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- Brig. Gen. Ridgely Gaither, O15970, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).
- Brig. Gen. Thomas Leonard Harrold, O16051, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Brig. Gen. Bruce Cooper Clarke, O16068, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Brig. Gen. Robert Milchrist Cannon, O16163, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. John Murphy Willems, O16176, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Brig. Gen. William Nelson Gillmore, O16196, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Brig. Gen. Donald Prentice Booth, O16395, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Frank Sayles Bowen, Jr., O16434, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Brig. Gen. Charles Draper William Canham, O16496, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Brig. Gen. Garrison Holt Davidson, O16755, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. James Francis Collins, O16819, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. Gen. Robert Tryon Frederick, O17196, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Brig. Gen. Frank Dow Merrill, O17638, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Gen. James Maurice Gavin, O17676, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Brig. Gen. Paul Frailey Yount, O18022, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 502 and 516 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (×) are subject to examination required by law. All others have been examined and found qualified for promotion.
- To be lieutenant colonels*
- Col. Leon Jacob Livingston, O39512, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Harry Earl Rucker, O41381, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. George William McClure, O28794, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. Aaron Steele Guthrie, O50894, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. Leo F. Kelly, O50895, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Glen Arthur Webster, O41383, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Tyler Davis Barney, O28795, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Henry George Gerdes, O39513, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Nelson Leclair, Jr., O28797, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Clarence James Nelson, O50942, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. John Crawford Knox, O50897, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Lindsay Patterson Caywood, O50898, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Wilson Potter, Jr., O28798, United States Army.
- Col. Earl William Heathcote, O28800, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Harold Graydon Wilson, O41384, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Frank Troutman Balke, O38592, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Harry Herman Haas, O41385, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Clifford Allen Kaiser, O28801, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Thomas Joseph Kane, O41386, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Charles Randolph Currier, O50901, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Arthur Lawrence Marshall, O38593, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Wellington Dallas Dillinger, O50902, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Whitfield Wannamaker Watson, O28802, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Leslie Wright Stanley, O38594, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Francis Martin Greene, O28803, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Raymond Elisha Hoyne, O28804, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Alfred Harold Anderson, O28805, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Randolph Gordon Norman, O39515, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Alan Francis Stuart Mackenzie, O28806, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Samuel Johnson Taggart, O41388, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Raymond Burkholder Oxlieder, O16042, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Gerald Edward Galloway, O16043, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Harrod George Miller, O16044, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Carl Rueben Dutton, O16048, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. George Kenyon Withers, O16049, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Brig. Gen. Thomas Leonard Harrold, O16051, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Kenneth William Treacy, O16052, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Robert Lee Howze, Jr., O16055, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Leland Berrel Kuhre, O16056, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Amos Tappan Akerman, O16060, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Brig. Gen. Bruce Cooper Clarke, O16068, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Carl William Meyer, O16071, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. David Henry Tully, O16075, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Warren Nourse Underwood, O16078, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Miles Merrill Dawson, O16079, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Charles Parsons Nicholas, O16080, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Carl Warren Holcomb, O16082, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Armand Hopkins, O16083, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Timothy Lawrence Mulligan, O16084, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

- Col. Benjamin Cobb Fowlkes, Jr., O16087, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. John Wilson Huyssoon, O16088, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Frank Gilbert Fraser, O16090, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Frank Andrew Pettit, O16092, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Walter William Hodge, O16094, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. William Henry Nutter, O16095, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Ralph Augustus Lincoln, O16097, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Gilbert Edward Linkswiler, O16098, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Aubrey Strode Newman, O16099, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Ernest Victor Holmes, O16100, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Ronald Montgomery Shaw, O16103, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Conrad Stanton Babcock, O16104, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Alvin Truett Bowers, O16107, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. William Henry Bigelow, O16110, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Lewis Ackley Riggins, O16111, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Willard Lamborn Wright, O16114, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. John Frederick Gamber, O16115, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Ernest Andrew Barlow, O16116, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. John Loomis Chamberlain, Jr., O16117, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Carl Frederick Tischbein, O16119, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. James Joseph Deery, O16123, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Milo Howard Matteson, O16127, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Henry Randolph Westphalinger, O16130, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Raymond Cecil Conder, O16131, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Arthur Bliss, O16134, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. William Holmes Wood, O16135, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Lucien Eugene Bolduc, O16137, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Alfred Boyce Devereaux, O16138, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Paul Maurice Seleen, O16139, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Henry Ewell Strickland, O16140, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Wilmer George Bennett, O16141, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Hubert Merrill Cole, O16144, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Gustavus Wilcox West, O16146, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. George Peter Berilla, Jr., O16147, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Branner Pace Purdue, O16149, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. George Arthur Grayeb, O16152, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Haydon Young Grubbs, O16154, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Edwin Lynds Johnson, O16158, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Clyde Eugene Steele, O16159, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Brig. Gen. Robert Milchrist Cannon, O16163, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Charles Cavelli, Jr., O16165, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Thomas Byrd Whitted, Jr., O16167, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. James Wilbur Mosteller, Jr., O16168, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Meredith Cornwell Noble, O16169, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. George Henry McManus, Jr., O16170, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Robert Emmett Burns, O16172, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. John Amos Hall, O16173, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Donald Janser Bailey, O16174, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Nicholas Joseph Robinson, O16175, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. John Murphy Willems, O16176, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. John Franklin Bird, O16179, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Henry Beane Margeson, O16181, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Claude Franklin Burbach, O16184, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Raymond Miller Barton, O16185, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. William Lloyd Burbank, O16186, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Brig. Gen. William Nelson Gillmore, O16196, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Marcel Gustave Crombez, O16198, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. John William Gaddis, O16200, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. William Everton Pheris, O16202, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Alexander Andrew Dobak, O16203, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Harry Clifton Larter, Jr., O16206, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Brig. Gen. Wayne Carleton Smith, O16207, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Godwn Ordway, Jr., O16208, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Robert Pepper Clay, O16212, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Ira Kenneth Evans, O16215, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Samuel Adrian Dickson, O16219, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Dwight Harvey, O16220, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. William Eldred Long, O16221, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. John William Davis, O16223, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. William O'Connor Heacock, O16093, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Edwin Bascum Kearns, Jr., O16224, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Rinaldo Van Brunt, O16225, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. George Patrick Lynch, O16226, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. James Durward Barnett, O16234, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Claude Aubrey Black, O16235, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Russell Thomas Finn, O16237, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Harry Wells Crandall, O16238, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Joseph Pringle Cleland, O16239, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Enoch Joseph Scalan, O16240, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. George Bateman Peplow, O16246, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Curtis D. Renfro, O16248, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Joseph Blair Daugherty, O16252, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Haskell Hadley Cleaves, O16253, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Albert Aaron Horner, O16254, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Mitchell Alonzo Giddens, O16256, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Leif Neprud, O16257, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Theodore Lamar Dunn, O16258, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Floyd Ellsworth Dunn, O16261, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Michael John Geraghty, O16263, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Donald Dunford, O16267, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Arthur Superior Peterson, O16268, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Ralph Randolph Sears, O16269, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Ernest Avner Suttles, O16275, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. August William Farwick, O16276, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Samuel Mason Lansing, O16277, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Pierre Bacet Denson, O16278, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Ray Carl Milton, O41390, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Doane Fred Kiechel, O28810, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Lewis William Anderson, O50904, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. Earl Richardson Chase, O28811, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Walter John Rosengren, O41392, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Robin Ellis McCormick, O50905, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Percy Walter Thompson, O16315, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Clarence McCurdy Virtue, O16322, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Charles Howard Valentine, O16325, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Julian Henry Baumann, O16326, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Judson MacIvor Smith, O16270, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Donald Hubbell Smith, O16334, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Luther Gordon Causey, O16338, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. John Meade, O16338, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. William Andrew Weddell, O16340, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. John Randolph Jeter, O16342, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Theodore Anderson Seely, O16344, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. George Avery Chester, O16345, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. William Wheeler O'Connor, O16348, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Walter Hoyt Kennett, O16352, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Joseph Claron Grubb, O41393, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Ragnar Edwin Johnson, O28813, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Lt. Col. Sidney Peter Kretlow, O50908, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. George Albert Harvey, O39516, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Hubert Elwyn Thorner, O41396, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. Alfred Russell Marcy, O38597, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Chester Frederick Rouillard, O38598, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. John Vincent Mills, O28816, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. Frederick Stevens Lee, O39518, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Lt. Col. James Nicholas Purcell, O41397, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Maj. Clifford Vernon Oje, O39519, United States Army.

×Lt. Col. Wilbert August Speir, O41398, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Nelson McKaig, Jr., O28818, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Hugh Belden, O28819, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Maj. Cecil Garland Wheeler, O39520, United States Army.

Maj. Elmer Gwynne Brown, O39521, United States Army.

Lt. Col. Montgomery Chamberlayne Jackson, Jr., O28820, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Lt. Col. Elmer Peter Hardenbergh, O28940, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. D. R. Hutchinson, O28822, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Lt. Col. Earl Lewis Mickelson, O28823, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Maj. John William Fitzpatrick, O50911, United States Army.

Maj. Gustav Leonard Seligmann, O41400, United States Army.

×Maj. Henry William Zinnel, O39522, United States Army.

Lt. Col. George Bradley Buell, Jr., O38599, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Lt. Col. John Wayne Trone, O39523, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Maj. Rene Odilon Quenneville, O39524, United States Army.

×Lt. Col. Edward Field Sauer, O50912, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Maj. James Joseph Menagh, O50913, United States Army.

Lt. Col. Willard Allen Whittet, O28824, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Benjamin Franklin Modisett, O39526, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Maj. Ralph Brewer Cummings, O39527, United States Army.

Lt. Col. Guy Lionel Pace, O28826, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. George G. Wolfe, O38600, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Perry Dillon Swindler, O28827, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Theodore Frederick Straub, O39528, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Robert Nebinger Wright, O38601, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Maj. Roy Henry Hall, O39529, United States Army.

Lt. Col. Halbert Ernest Fillingier, O41403, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Allan Roland Browne, O28831, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Col. James William Fraser, O38602, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Lt. Col. Jack Wesley Kittrell, O41404, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Maj. Alexander Rawlins Helms, O41405, United States Army.

×Lt. Col. Myron Benjamin Tauer, O28834, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Charles Harold Newell, O28835, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Robert Emmett Joseph, O28836, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Robert Dickerson Durst, O28837, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. Wendell Welby Fertig, O41406, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Roy Philip Moss, O28838, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. George Frederick Titus, O38604, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Lt. Col. Edward Richter Young, O28839, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. George Wiltz Gardes, O28840, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Gay Ewing Miller, O28842, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Preston Brooks Mayson, O39532, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Lt. Col. Urban Franklin George, O28845, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. Elliott Jeff Barnette, O28847, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Gordon Douglas Ingraham, O28848, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Maj. Marion Howard Schultz, O38605, United States Army.

×Lt. Col. Henry Walsh, O41408, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Maj. Leslie Ellis Griffith, O41409, United States Army.

Lt. Col. Werner Eugene Jones, O28850, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Maj. Harman Delavan Swits, Jr., O41411, United States Army.

×Lt. Col. Stephen William Benkosky, O28852, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Maurice John Fitzgerald, O28851, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Edward Thomas Whiting, O28855, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Thomas Le Grand Borom, Jr., O50918, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. Henry Mathew Rund, O38606, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. La Vell Irvin Cooley, O28858, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Lt. Col. James Edmond Tarrant, O28859, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Jacob Haberle Bloss, O41416, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Emil James Smith, O28860, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. John Thomas Dawson, O39534, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Lt. Col. Harwood Leon Marshall, O28862, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Oliver Blanchfield Brown, O41418, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Paul Hudson Lawrence, O41420, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Maj. Clarence Avery Moore, O50919, United States Army.

Lt. Col. Raymond Thayer Bunker, O28864, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. George Patrick Welch, O41422, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Lt. Col. Harrold Franklyn Osborne, O28865, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Harold George Osborne, O28866, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Lt. Col. Carleton Eugene Merritt, O28867, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Maj. Edwin Van Keuren, O50921, United States Army.

Col. Robert Curtis Lutz, O28868, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Donald M. Forney, O38607, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. James Forbes Seals, O41423, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Paul Andrew Shields, O41424, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Maj. John Matthew Ruddy, O41426, United States Army.

Lt. Col. Orville Charles Word, Jr., O50922, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. Claudius Oscar Wolfe, O39536, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Maj. Quenna Allen Pearson, O50923, United States Army.

Lt. Col. John Henry Fritz Bittner, O28870, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. William Clyde Baker, Jr., O16371, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. William Livingston Bayer, O16372, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. William Hunt Mills, O16376, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. Keith Richard Barney, O16377, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. Elvin Ragnvald Heiberg, O16378, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. Harold Anthony Brusher, O16381, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Col. Richard Wyman Pearson, O16384, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. William Preston Corderman, O16387, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. Clerin Rodney Smith, O16388, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Col. Fiorre John Stagliano, O16389, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. Parker Montrose Reeve, O16390, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Col. Harry Warren Johnson, O16391, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. Robert Kinzie McDonough, O16394, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Brig. Gen. Donald Prentice Booth, O16395, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. Arthur August Gerhart Kirchoff, O16396, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Col. William Murlin Creasy, O16397, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. Ralph Morris Osborne, O16399, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. Norman Arthur Matthias, O16400, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. Malcolm Raymond Kammerer, O16403, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. Robert Eugene Mousseau Des Islets, O16405, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Col. William Edward House, O16406, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Benjamin Easton Thurston, O16408, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

- Col. Harold McClure Forde, O16409, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. William Alexander Walker, O16410, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Lewis Sherrill Griffing, O16413, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Waldo Eugene Laidlaw, O16414, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Hamer Pace Ford, O16417, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. John Ensor Perman, O16419, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. George William Hickman, Jr., O16420, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Earl Jerome Murphy, O16421, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Holger Nelson Toftoy, O16422, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Harold Doud, O16423, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. David Louis Van Syckle, O16424, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Wallace Hayden Barnes, O16426, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Richard Walden Mayo, O16430, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Earl Lewis Ringler, O16431, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Walter Clement Stanton, O16433, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Frank Sayles Bowen, Jr., O16434, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Malcolm Dudley Jones, Jr., O16435, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. William Peirce Ennis, Jr., O16436, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Samuel Pickens Collins, O16444, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. John Cline Strickler, O16445, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Theodore Charles Wenzlaff, O16448, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. William Jesse Deyo, Jr., O16449, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Benjamin Peter Heiser, O16450, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. John Lawrence Ryan, Jr., O16451, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Egon Rowland Tausch, O16452, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Alexander Randolph Sewall, O16453, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Paul Hamilton, O16455, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Charles Clifford Sloane, Jr., O16456, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. James Russell Wheaton, O16458, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Malcolm Hobson Harwell, O16460, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Roy Silverman, O16462, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Tyler Calhoun, Jr., O16463, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Richard Hanson Grinder, O16464, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Robert Charles Ross, O16467, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Harry Purnell Storke, O16468, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Thomas Edward Pickett Barbour, O16469, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. James Robert Davidson, O16476, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Frank Freeman Miter, O16477, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Thomas Edward de Shazo, O16479, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Kenneth Frease March, O16481, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Robert Sylvester Nourse, O16484, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. John Sieba Roosma, O16486, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. John Anthony McFarland, O16489, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Brig. Gen. Charles Draper William Canham, O16496, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Edward Harold McDaniel, O16497, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Willet John Baird, O16499, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Paul John Black, O16500, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Clifton Coleman Carter, O16501, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Paul Leroy Carroll, O16502, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Frederick Prall Munson, O16505, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Thomas Howard James, O16506, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. John Robert Burns, O16509, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. William Benjamin Hawthorne, O16512, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Roy Jacob Herte, O16516, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. James Oka Wade, O16518, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Brookner West Brady, O16519, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Harry McNeill Grizzard, O16521, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Maj. Armin Leo Tenner, O41428, United States Army.  
 Col. Grant Albert Williams, O16567, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Norman Mahlon Winn, O16567, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Maj. Roland McKinley Buffington, O41429, United States Army.  
 × Maj. Hugh Delvin McGaw, O39537, United States Army.  
 × Lt. Col. John Norvell Green, O28871, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Lawrence Wendall Adams, O38608, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Robert Lee Miller, O16575, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. John Osman Taylor, O16577, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Frank Neuman Leakey, O16578, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. George Olaf Norman Lodoen, O16580, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Edgar Richard Curtis Ward, O16585, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Oliver Wolcott van den Berg, O16586, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Noble Theodore Haakensen, O16589, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. William Crawford D. Bridges, O16597, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Harry Joseph Wheaton, O16598, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. George John Zimmerman, O16600, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. John Albert Dabney, O16602, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. John Emmett Walker, O16603, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Rothwell Hutton Brown, O16604, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Irvin Schindler, O16605, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Albert Jerome Thackston, Jr., O16607, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Arthur Hodgkins Bender, O16611, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Cleo Zachariah Shugart, O16618, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. William Preston Grace, Jr., O16619, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Claude Augustus Billingsley, O16620, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. John Francis Fiske, O16623, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Jonathan Dean Hawkins, O16629, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Mason Harley Lucas, O16633, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Albert Gallatin Franklin, Jr., O16642, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Walter Byron Larew, O16647, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Frank Coffin Holbrook, O16654, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Newell Edward Watts, O16657, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Charles William Stratton, O16661, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Charles Albert Sheldon, O16662, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Stewart Yeo, O16664, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Robert Jones Moulton, O16665, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. James Trimble Brown, O16666, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Charles Weller McCarthy, O16667, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Benjamin Branche Talley, O16668, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. John Gibson Van Houten, O16669, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Albert Samuel Baron, O16674, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. George Edwin Steinmeyer, Jr., O16675, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Henry Louis Luongo, O16683, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Herbert Butler Powell, O16684, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Layton Allen Zimmer, O16688, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Jay B. Lovless, O16689, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. James Byron Colson, O16691, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. William Hans Brunke, O16692, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Thomas Beverley Harper, O16693, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Paul August Jaccard, O16694, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Paul Burnham Nelson, O16698, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Henry McKie Salley, O41430, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Maj. John Anthony Carrigan, O28874, United States Army.  
 Lt. Col. Donald Herbert Hale, O41432, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. John William Donnell, O41431, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Maj. John Joseph Madigan, Jr., O39538, United States Army.  
 Lt. Col. Thomas Francis Donahue, O41435, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

- ×Maj. John Marion Lydick, O41436, United States Army.
- ×Lt. Col. George Emmett Campbell, O41437, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Allan Benjamin Charles Nash, O41438, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. Alfred Garvin Texley, O39539, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Ivan George Walz, O28876, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Thomas Lee Gaines, O41439, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Joseph Leo Macsalka, O28877, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. LeRoy Hanson Barnard, O39540, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. Camille Henry Du Val, O41440, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Harold Randolph Stadfield, O39541, United States Army.
- ×Maj. Howard Pixley McCormick, O50928, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. Eugene Stayton Hicker, O41441, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Archibald Baird Barrett, O28880, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Howard Russell Whipple, O39542, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. John Henry Derrick, O41443, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Arthur Albert Glick, O41444, United States Army.
- Maj. Frederick Smith Stratton, O39544, U. S. Army.
- ×Lt. Col. Joseph Porter Moore, O50929, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Robert Vernon Lee, O28882, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Richard Edward Reichmann, O39545, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. William McKewn Albergetti, O28883, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Frank Crawford Paul, O50930, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. William Francis Nee, O50933, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. Frederick Erich Bruhn, O50932, United States Army.
- ×Maj. Frank Ervine Hankinson, Jr., O28884, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. Henry Lee Shafer, O28885, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Donald Melville Jacques, O50934, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Thomas Marshall Hahn, O38609, United States Army.
- ×Lt. Col. Robert Thomas Conner, O38622, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Mark Alexander Herbert Smith, O41447, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. Robert Daniel Miller, O41448, United States Army.
- Col. Henry Carlton Ahalt, O28886, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Elmer James Willson, O41449, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Robert Ernest Benjamin, O28887, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. Edward Rudolph Ott, O50935, United States Army.
- ×Col. Loren William Potter, O28888, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Theodore Trower King, O28889, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. John Kenneth Miller, O28890, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Fred Dixon, O28892, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Laurel Lee Chambers, O39547, United States Army.
- ×Col. Preston Joseph Cornelius Murphy, O50936, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Russell Bruce Fontaine, O39548, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Harold Francis McDonnell, O39549, United States Army.
- ×Lt. Col. Eskil Milburn Johannes Alenius, O41452, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. James Pooley Davis, O28895, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Ernest Glenn Doyel, O41453, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Lester James Burbidge, O50938, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. Morris Edwin Milner, O41454, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Robert Murray Mann, O39550, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Harold Taber, O50940, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Russell Thomas Boyle, O28900, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Ralph Julius Schuetz, O50941, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. Wade Hampton Heavey, O28901, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Victor Woodruff Phelps, O41455, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Frederick DeMont Biggs, O41456, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. William Nelson Hornish, O41457, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Kenneth Idris Davis, O39552, United States Army.
- ×Col. Thomas Coleman Green, O50944, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Shayer O. L. Robinson, O28902, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Jay Howard Freeman, O41458, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. Edwin Arthur Smith, O41459, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Walter Charles Heinel, O50947, United States Army.
- Maj. Herman Ralley Fleming, O28903, United States Army.
- ×Maj. Walter Lothian Maclachlan, O50948, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. William Joseph Darmody, O28904, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. Rura Oswald Ball, O28905, United States Army.
- Maj. Adolph Edwin Schonberger, O41461, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. William Francis Kirby, O28906, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Burleigh Follett Hillman, O28907, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. John Frederick Harlan, O50949, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. Thomas Herman Sills, O28909, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. William Jay Fleming, O28910, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. Harvey Albert Johnson, O41462, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Arthur Williams Belden, O50950, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Jack P. Campbell, O38610, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Marlin Sheridan Moody, O28911, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Francis Anthony Kreidel, O39553, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Clarence Quarles Graham, O41463, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. Gerald Peterson, O28912, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Edward Doherty, O28913, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Russell Oscar Utke, O28915, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Robert Clarence Fowler, O28916, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Elmer Joseph Collins, O50952, United States Army.
- Col. John Bruce Medaris, O39554, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. William Fredrick Schultz, Jr., O41465, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Melville Freeman Noyes, O39555, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Thomas Augustus Houston, O28919, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. James Harold Banville, O28921, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Carl William Siegert, O50953, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. John Stuart Dwinell, O41467, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Glenn Gilmer Dickenson, O50954, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. Paul Otto Langguth, O28923, United States Army.
- Col. Ottmar Frank Kotick, O28924, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Hans William Holmer, O16734, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Harold Albert Kurstedt, O16735, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Edward Grow Daly, O16736, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Donald Chamberlin Hawkins, O16737, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Theodore Addison Weyher, O16738, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Robert Hammiell Naylor, O16739, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Paul Dunn Berrigan, O16741, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Henry Gordon Douglas, O16742, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. George Townsend Derby, O16744, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Max Sherrerd Johnson, O16745, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. John Leonard Hines, Jr., O16749, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Charles H. McNutt, O16751, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Herman Walter Schull, Jr., O16752, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Loren Davis Pegg, O16754, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Brig. Gen. Garrison Holt Davidson, O16755, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Cecil Winfield Land, O16759, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Frederick Everett Day, O16760, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Frederic Joseph Brown, O16761, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Harry Oliver Paxson, O16764, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Henry Joseph Hoeffler, O16765, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Fred Wallace Kunesch, O16768, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Alexander Maccomb Miller 3d, O16769, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Gerald Francis Lillard, O16770, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. George Fenton Peirce, O16771, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

- Col. William Hamilton Hunter, O16772, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Farmer Wiley Edwards, O16775, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Francis Elliot Howard, O16776, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. William Perry Pence, O16779, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Thomas Morgan Watlington, O16780, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. William Lewis McNamee, O16781, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. John Raymond Lovell, O16783, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Raymond Wiley Curtis, O16784, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Reynolds Condon, O16786, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Charles Brundy Brown, O16787, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Edward Gilbert Farrand, O16788, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Willard Burton Carlock, O16790, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. George Lucien Richon, O16794, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Charles Richard Hutchison, O16796, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Robert Graham Lowe, O16800, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. George Edward Martin, O16802, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. John Milton Burdge, Jr., O16803, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Bertram Arthur Holtzworth, O16804, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Frederick Andrew Granholm, O16805, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Charles Pennoyer Bixel, O16808, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Robert Griffith Turner, O16809, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Alex Norwood Williams, Jr., O16810, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Jeremiah Paul Holland, O16812, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Edward James Francis Glavin, O16815, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Joseph Howard Gilbreth, O16817, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. James Francis Collins, O16819, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Lee Roy Williams, O16821, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. James Virgil Thompson, O16826, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Henri Anthony Luebberrmann, O16827, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Paul Edwin Meredith, O16829, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Olaf Helgesen Kyster, Jr., O16830, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Harry Forrest Townsend, O16832, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Francis Scoon Gardner, O16833, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Walter Morris Johnson, O16835, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Harold Stanley Isaacson, O16836, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Willis Webb Whelchel, O16837, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Albert Harvey Dickerson, O16838, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Leander LaChance Doan, O16839, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Arthur Edwin Solem, O16840, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Charlie Wesner, O16842, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Henry Magruder Zeller, O16843, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Arthur Layton Cobb, O16845, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Lewis Hinchman Ham, O16848, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Virgil Miles Kimm, O16849, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Robert Curtis White, O16851, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. William Jordan Verbeck, O16852, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Aloysius Joseph Lepping, O16853, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Stuart Wood, O16857, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Lawrence Edward Shaw, O16858, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Nathan Alton McLamb, O16860, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Frank Thomas Osternberg, O16863, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. John Harold Kochevar, O16867, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Ernest Benjamin Gray, O16868, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Joy Thomas Wrean, O16871, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. John Joseph Holst, O16872, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Arthur Roth, O16874, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Carl Sherman Graybeal, O16875, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Ralph Wise Zwicker, O16878, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Woodson Finch Hocker, O16879, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Cyril Edward Williams, O16882, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Vachel Davis Whatley, Jr., O16886, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Harry Ellery McKinney, O16888, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Carl Elliott Lundquist, O16889, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Antullo Segarra, O16890, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Guy Stanley Meloy, Jr., O16892, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Roy William Axup, O16894, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Raymond Earle Bell, O16897, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Charles Boal Ewing, O16900, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Barney Avant Daughtry, O16902, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Phillip DeWitt Ginder, O16904, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Ralph Edwin Doty, O16905, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Howell Hopson Jordan, O16906, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Robert Frederick Sink, O16907, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Elmer Matthew Webb, O16908, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. John Frame Kaylor, O16909, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Christian Gotthard Nelson, O16910, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Calvin Louis Whittle, O16913, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. George Emericus Bender, O16914, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Jack Henry Griffith, O16915, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Robert Campbell Aloe, O16916, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Nelson Irving Fooks, O16919, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Lawton Butler, O16921, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. James William Smyly, Jr., O16928, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Raymond Gregory Stanton, O16929, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Willis Small Matthews, O16932, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Fred Leroy Thorpe, O16935, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Bienvenido Mobo Alba, O16939, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. Joseph Lawrence Dark, O16979, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Joseph George Felber, O16984, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Earnest Kemp, O14699, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Wiley Benjamin Tonnar, O50955, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Earl Clarence Bergquist, O16998, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Richard Chase, O16999, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Albert Neil Hickey, O17000, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Paul Alfred Disney, O17004, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Louis Howard Foote, O17010, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Martin Joseph Morin, O16911, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Sumner Pinkham Tufts, O28926, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. James Hamilton Fish, O28928, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Joseph Daniel Alexander, O50959, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. John Edward Soule, O50960, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Forest Sheldon Rittgers, O39557, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. William Dean Collar, O39558, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Justus William Kranz, O28933, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Lowell Allen Yost, O39559, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Fulton G. Thompson, O50965, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Fred Shomaker Hanna, O38612, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Benjamin Whitehouse, O28941, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Hal Randall, O50969, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. William Elwood Ela, O41483, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Frederick Streicher, O41485, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. George Arthur Duerr, O28944, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Samuel Wallace Fisk, O28945, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Robert Dryden Hodge, O39563, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

- Lt. Col. Chester DeForest Silvers, O39564, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. John Philip Maher, Jr., O41490, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Thomas Robert Wingate Skinner, O50971, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. Roland Stuart Watts, O50972, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. Francis Ellsworth Morawetz, O28947, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Willard White, O41491, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. George Christian Masters, O28950, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. George Millen Jarvis, O50975, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. William Allison Jennings, O28953, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Earl Frederick Klinck, O28955, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Richard Don Stevens, O28954, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John Phillip Perlett, O28956, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Charles Somerville Ware, O28957, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Calvin Arthur Loy Dickey, O28961, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Rosewell Howard King, O28962, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Hugh McDonald, O28963, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Glenn Stephens Meader, O28964, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Stuart Marvin Welsh, O41498, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. George Alphonsus Gould, O28968, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Edward Frederick Stanford-Blunden, O50978, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Edward Louis Wilson, O28969, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Jack Darre Moore Mage, O28971, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Hugh Everett, Jr., O39573, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Richard Ferdner Scarborough, O41504, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Bradford Torrey Schantz, O39575, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Delbert Bliss Freeman, O28973, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Robert Emmett Coffey, O28974, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Robert Olney Stone, O28975, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Roy Clifton Ulmer, O41507, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Andrew William Roth, O28980, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. Leon Augustus Brock, O41508, United States Army.
- Col. Rudolph Waldemar Nuss, O28981, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Kenneth Charles Barnes, O50983, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. Richard Ford Ebbs, O39579, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. Robert George Theiring, O28982, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Wade Levan Shankle, O28984, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Norman Keyes Jackson, O50986, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. John Hull Adams, O28985, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Maxwell Emerson, O41514, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. James Hill Robinson, O28988, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Joy Roosevelt Bogue, O28990, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Littleton Adams Roberts, O28991, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Sidney Stanley Sogard, O41518, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Moody Rudolph Tidwell, Jr., O39581, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Max Nathaniel Cizon, O50989, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Leland Burdette Shaw, O28994, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. William Victor Owen, O41526, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Floyd Sebastain Fix, O50990, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Erwin Arthur Jones, O41528, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Norman Edgar Youngblood, O28996, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Walter Armin Linn, O41530, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Vernon Raymond Johnson, O39584, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Frank Callaway Sinsel, O28998, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Terence John Smith, O39585, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Orin B. Sykes, O29003, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Glen Clovis McBride, O29004, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Warren Stokes Shelor, O50994, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. James Laffeter Green, O17074, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Thomas Alphonsus Lane, O17075, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Theodore Scott Riggs, O17076, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Roland Clough Brown, O17080, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Samuel Roberts Browning, O17081, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Lyle Edward Seeman, O17082, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. William Dixon Smith, O17085, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Thomas Fraley Van Natta 3d, O17086, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. David Andrew Watt, Jr., O17088, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Rudolph Ethelbert Smyser, Jr., O17090, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Francis Howard Falkner, O17092, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Alan Johnstone McCutcheon, O17093, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. David William Heiman, O17094, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Robert John Fleming, Jr., O17095, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Benjamin Smith Shute, O17097, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. William Everett Potter, O17098, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Edmund Koehler Daley, O17099, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Webster Anderson, O17101, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Duncan Sloan Somerville, O17109, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. David William Traub, O17110, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Thomas Jennings Wells, O17111, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. William Ross Currie, O17115, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Walter Godley Donald, O17118, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. William Henry Hennig, O17122, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. John Blanchard Grinstead, O17134, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. John Paul Breden, O17135, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Daniel McCoy Wilson, O17144, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Frank Quincy Goodell, O17147, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Garrison Barkley Coverdale, O17148, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Mercer Christie Walter, O17151, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Theodore John Dayharsh, O17152, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Elmer Briant Thayer, O17156, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. John Cogswell Oakes, O17160, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Roger Woodhull Goldsmith, O17163, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Elmo Stewart Mathews, O17167, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Paul Amos Gavan, O17169, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. John Honeycutt Hinrichs, O17174, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Marion George Pohl, O17176, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. John Archibald Sawyer, O17177, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. John Southworth Upham, Jr., O17178, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Samuel Leslie Myers, O17180, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Robert Albert Howard, Jr., O17182, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Ephraim Hester McLemore, O17184, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. James Easton Holley, O17185, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Frederick G. Stritzinger, 4th, O17186, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. John Dabney Billingsley, O17188, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Thomas Joseph Cody, O17190, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Robert George Butler, Jr., O17191, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Carl Herman Sturles, O17192, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Joseph Anthony Michela, O17193, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. Gen. Robert Tryon Frederick, O17196, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Verdi Beethoven Barnes, O17198, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Edward Cassel Reber, O17201, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Allison Richard Hartman, O17204, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

- × Col. Douglas Glen Ludlam, O17207, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Legare Kilgore Tarrant, O17208, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. William Mattingly Breckinridge, O17210, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. James Lowman Hathaway, O17215, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Walter Emerson Finnegan, O17219, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Edwin Augustus Cummings, O17222, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Lionel Charles McGarr, O17225, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. James Melvin Lamont, O17226, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Montgomery Breck Raymond, O17227, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Noble James Wiley, Jr., O17228, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Wilhelm Paul Johnson, O17229, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Carl Ferdinand Fritzsche, O17234, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Ralph Joseph Butchers, O17242, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Everett Davenport Peddicord, O17245, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. James Gallagher Bain, O17246, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Louis Test Vickers, O17249, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Kilbourne Johnston, O17252, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Ralph Harold Sievers, O17254, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. John Raymond Gilchrist, O17255, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Frank Rudolph Maerdian, O17256, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Maury Spotswood Crallé, O17279, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Ramon Antonio Nadal, O17280, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Edgar Elliott Enger, O17284, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Tito George Moscatelli, O17286, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Francis Henry Boos, O17291, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Thomas Lilley Sherburne, Jr., O17293, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Stanhope Brasfield Mason, O17295, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. James William Lockett, O17305, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Paul DeWitt Adams, O17306, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Evan McLaren Houseman, O17307, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Ralph Thomas Nelson, O17308, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. William Grant Caldwell, O17312, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. William Thomas Moore, O17313, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Paul Jones Mitchell, O17314, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Alfred Benjamin Denniston, O17315, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Joseph Franklin Trent, O17319, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Andrew Thomas McNamara, O17324, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Thomas Mason Tarpley, Jr., O17325, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. John Ogden Kilgore, O29008, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Paul Norbert Wickens, O41535, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Maj. Joseph Pou Persons, Jr., O56776, United States Army.  
 × Col. Houston Val Evans, O29011, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Leslie Spinks, O29012, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Joseph Franklin Webb, O51001, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Lawrence Henry Kemman, O38616, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Elmer Cleo Gault, O39589, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Wilber Mortimer Gaige, Jr., O41538, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Wallace William Lindsay, O38596, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Frederic Arthur Maples, O29017, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Donald Henry Scott, O29018, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. James Fitzgerald Hanley, O39591, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Arthur Robert MacLean, O41547, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. John Henry Minton, O29020, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. George Oliver Pearson, O39592, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Alexander McNair Willing, O38619, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Russell Charles Harpole, O29023, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Robert Carl Larson, O41548, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Werner Laurin Larson, O29024, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. George Richard Eckman, O51005, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. William Julius Wuest, O29026, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Earl Davis Payne, O29027, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Willard Charles Link, O29028, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Forrest Jack Agee, O29029, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Jonathan Howard Michael, O39594, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. William Henry Brown, O41552, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Burton French Ellis, O29033, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Howard Hazlett, O38621, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Ray Adams, O51010, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Harmon Eustace Broyles, O29038, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Lylburne Madison Howell, O29042, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Clayton Frederick Fowler, O41553, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. James Albert Channon, O29044, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Enos Barton Thorton, O51011, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Lawrence Edwin Nobles, O29045, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. John Ernest Stewart, O39598, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Harry Buttolph Emigh, O39599, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. George Macadie Weir, O38623, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Murray Duncan Harris, O29048, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Leslie Stewart Moore, O51012, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Sam Wallace Russ, O41555, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Julian Sheppard Albergotti, O39601, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Hawthorne Davis, O51013, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Alvin Raymond Glafka, O41559, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Herbert Steele Ramey, O41562, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Maj. Thayer Chapman, O39603, United States Army.  
 Lt. Col. William Joseph Flynn, O41563, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Earnest Daniel Merrill, O39604, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Broadus McAfee, O29053, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Goodman Shinault Branch, O51014, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. William Charles Golden, O39605, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Boyce Dexter Kitchings, Jr., O41565, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Henry Burton Joseph, O29054, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Thomas Ambrose Pitcher, O39607, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Henry Joseph Sommer, O29055, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Jack Eubank Finks, O38625, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Frank Howard Skelly, O29056, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Carter Oliver Price, O51018, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Robert Henry Wienecke, O41569, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Carlton Gustav Schenken, O39609, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. William Kelly Wilemon, O29060, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Joseph Matthew Shanks, O29061, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Aaron William Beeman, O29063, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Bernard John Tullington, O29064, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Alexander Norton Slocum, Jr., O39610, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Benjamin Wood Poor, O41575, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Daniel Edwin Smalle, O41576, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Louis Edward Cotulla, O29069, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. William Glenn Eldridge, O29070, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

- ×Lt. Col. Robert Henry McAteer, O29072, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Leon Benjamin Humphrey, O29073, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. James Edward Allen, O29074, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. George Lindon Barnes, O29078, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. John Leo Keefe, O29080, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. James Matthias Coleman, O41582, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Roy Reppard, O29084, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Norman August Donges, O29088, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Nathaniel Brewning Rieger, O51027, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. William Echols Ball, O41586, United States Army.
- ×Lt. Col. Joseph Charles Jackson, O29089, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Edwin John Harrington, O41537, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. Hugh Lawrence Quarles, O39614, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. Frank Meredith Davenport, O51029, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. George Gregory Gaydash, O41588, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Lionel Rowan Ingram, O29096, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Robert Glenn Johnston, O51033, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Edwin Osborne Earl, O29097, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Vernon Charles Rawls, O29098, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Raymond George Curtin, O38627, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Harry Dale Nichols, O29100, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. James Harvey Cash, O38628, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Emmett Lee Nations, O41592, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Charles Claude Ege, O29102, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Carl Nathaniel Smith, O29105, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Allan Lee Feldman, O51036, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Stuart William Davis, O41593, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Nathaniel William Koeneman, O29106, United States Army.
- Col. Richard Joseph Werner, O29107, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Ellwood Webb Sargent, O39617, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Ernest Wilford Bosgieter, O41596, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. Robert Wesley Reed, O41597, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Milo Irving Gray, O41598, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Roy William Bartlett, O41600, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Francis Henry Barnes, O41601, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John Lesesne DeWitt, Jr., O29109, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Edmund Otto Zarwell, O51040, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Edward Tudor Cowen, O51042, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Roy Norman Walker, O29112, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. William Werner Sturdy, O51043, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Charles Wise Peters, O51044, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Norman Hayden Vissering, O41603, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Burrell Varnum Bryant, O38629, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Clifford Peter Holm, O38630, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Abraham Lincoln Wood, Jr., O29116, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. James Dreyfus, O29117, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Lyman Dutton Bothwell, O51046, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. Clifford Frederick Kaiser, O29120, United States Army.
- Col. Horace Fennell Sykes, Jr., O17494, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Raymond Leslie Hill, O17495, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. James Adolph Ostrand, Jr., O17501, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Charles Theodore Tench, O17502, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Frank Hartman Forney, O17503, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Alvin Galt Viney, O17511, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Walter King Wilson, Jr., O17512, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Bruce Douglas Rindlaub, O17513, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Herbert Milwit, O17514, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Benjamin Richard Wimer, O17516, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. John Lloyd Person, O17517, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Thomas Atkins Adcock, O17520, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Thomas Jahn Sands, O17521, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. John Stein Walker, O17522, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. James Burt Evans, O17523, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Frederic Henry Chaffee, O17524, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Robert George Henry Meyer, O17528, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. William Jonathan Thompson, O17530, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. James Percy Hannigan, O17531, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. DeVere Parker Armstrong, O17533, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Merle Russell Thompson, O17534, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Douglas Golding Dwyre, O17535, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Franklin Pierce Miller, O17538, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Dominick Joseph Caldonna, O17539, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. David Ferdinand Brown, O17540, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Philip Henry Draper, Jr., O17543, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Paul Elias, O17546, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Paul William Shumate, O17547, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. William Lewis Bell, Jr., O17549, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Andrew Samules, Jr., O17552, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Harold George Hayes, O17554, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Joseph Horridge, O17555, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Carl Henry Jark, O17556, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Charles Blake McClelland, O17553, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Robert Emzy Chandler, O17559, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Edwin Hugh John Carns, O17560, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Joseph Milton Colby, O17562, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Roy Eugene Hattan, O17563, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John James LaPage, O17564, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. John Elliot Theimer, O17566, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. William Price Connally, Jr., O17567, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Walter Elmer Kraus, O17571, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. David Mural Perkins, O17574, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Ralph Robert Mace, O17578, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Norman Edwin Poinier, O17581, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. John David Francis Phillips, O17584, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. George Richard Carey, O17587, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Airel Burr Cooper, O17595, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. William Miller Vestal, O17596, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Myles Wilkenson Brewster, O17597, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. George Waite Coolidge, O17599, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Kenneth Johnson Woodbury, O17601, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Daniel Norman Sundt, O17604, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. William Tremlett Kirn, O17606, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. William Hopkins Greear, O17607, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Harold Stevens Whiteley, O17608, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. James Gordon Harding, O17613, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Chandler Prather Robbins, Jr., O17614, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Frank M. Steadman, O17616, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Jacob George Reynolds, O17618, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. William Darwin Hamlin, O17619, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Francis Emmons Fellows, O17620, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Thomas West Hammond, Jr., O17622, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Henry Ray McKenzie, O17623, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

- Col. Edmund Chauncey Rockefeller Lasher, O17624, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Paul Donal Harkins, O17625, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Thomas Fowler Taylor, O17626, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Edward Jamet McNally, O17629, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Eric Hilmer Frithiof Svensson, O17630, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Donald Alexander Poorman, O17631, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. George Elial Bush, O17634, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. William Carson Bullock, O17635, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Calvin Luther Partin, O17636, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Robert William Ward, O17637, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Brig. Gen. Frank Dow Merrill, O17638, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Louis Mortimer deLisle deRiemer, O17640, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Hugh Warner Stevenson, O17642, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Robert Loomis Anderson, O17644, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Joseph Reilsner Ranck, O17647, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Robert Gordon Crandall, O17652, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Kal Eduard Rasmussen, O17655, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. John Wesley Hammond, O17656, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Laurence Neville Buck, O17657, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Paul Wyatt Caraway, O17659, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Elmer Elsworth Kirkpatrick, Jr., O17660, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Edgar Thomas Conley, Jr., O17665, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Paul William Steinbeck, O17670, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Charles Clarke White Allan, O17671, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Harlan Robinson Statham, O17672, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. James Bernard Quill, O17673, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. William Kerr Ghormley, O17674, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Robert Little Cook, O17675, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. Gen. James Maurice Gavin, O17676, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Fred Winchester Sladen, Jr., O17677, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Ralph Nisley Woods, O17679, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Russell Lowell Vittrup, O17681, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. John Drury Cone, O17683, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Lester Skene Bork, O17685, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Ralph Bishop Strader, O17686, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Ralph Van Strauss, O17689, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Charles Greene Calloway, O17690, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. William Hastings Francis, O17693, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Louis Anderson Hammack, O17696, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. John Russell Seward, O17698, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Paul Lamar Freeman, Jr., O17704, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Marshall Stubbs, O17706, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Joseph Allen McNeerney, O17707, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Clarence Renshaw, O17708, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Charles Newton Hunter, O17710, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Logan Clarke, O17713, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. George Edward Lynch, O17715, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Hugh Mackintosh, O17716, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. William Erwin Maulsby, Jr., O17718, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Carl Bascombe Herndon, O17720, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Charles Guthrie Rau, O17721, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. James Julius Winn, O17724, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. John Lyford Hornor, Jr., O17726, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Nelson Marquis Lynde, Jr., O17730, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Charles Dudley Wiegand, O17731, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. John Francis Regis Seitz, O17734, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Bruce Easley, Jr., O17735, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Edgar Wright, Jr., O17736, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Brendan McKay Greeley, O17740, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Ralph Copeland Cooper, O17741, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. David Haytor Buchanan, O17746, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Stanley Walker Jones, O17747, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Robert Henry Chard, O17753, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Herbert John VanderHeide, O17754, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Charles Randolph Kutz, O17763, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Normando Antonio Costello, O17764, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Philip William Merrill, O17767, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Samuel Fayette Silver, O17770, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Charles Freeman Kearney, O17771, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Thomas Norfleet Griffin, O17775, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. George Frederick Conner, O17777, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Samuel Edwin Mays, O17783, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. George Van Millett, Jr., O17787, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Edwin Michael VanBibber, O17789, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Andrew Burbidge Padgett, O41611, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Clifford Morris Snow, O29122, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Myer Fried, O39623, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Burl Brenton Baber, O51048, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Leslie Jacob Staub, O29123, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Claude Newman Shaver, O29333, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. William Paris Moore, O51052, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Jack Henry Weske, O51054, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Harold Edgar Liebe, O29334, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. James Blythe Macdougal, O29335, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Donald Roy Patterson, O39624, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John Griggs Folkes, O51057, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Ludlow Calhoun Adams, O29337, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Horace Augustus Franklin, O41618, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. William Webb Browning, O29338, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Fred McManaway, O29339, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John Smith Blair, O29340, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Willie Henry Hughes Jones, O39626, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Carl Hendon Hatch, O29341, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. John Bradley Winsted, O51059, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. Ivan Lawrence Brenneman, O39627, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Sidney Mason Forbes, O29342, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Carroll Keith Moffatt, O29343, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. John Ruding Dey, O29347, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Paul Saunders Shoemaker, O29348, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Louis Gottlieb Bumen, O29350, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Kenneth Cornelious Wiersema, O41624, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Conway Farley Farrar, O41625, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Harold Edgar Meyer Nelson, O29351, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Harold Roy Johnson, O29352, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Erasmus Hardin Strickland, O29355, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. William D'Aguilar Jackson, O39628, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. James Wood Nichols, O29357, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Raymond Porter Tarr, Jr., O29358, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Orville Aden Lesley, O39629, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Carlos Edmond McAfee, O41629, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Maurice Charles Higgins, O39630, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Lloyd Roosevelt Moses, O29362, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

- Col. Henry Herman Wild, O51064, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. James McLaren Clow, O29364, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Ward Wilson Conquest, O41630, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Herbert Allen Hall, O41631, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Edward Fortress, O41632, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Owen Elliot, O39801, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Edward Eyre Murphy, O41634, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Alvin Andrew Heidner, O41635, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Edmund Theodore Bullock, O29367, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Norman Allen Moore, O29370, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Alcorn Bernard Johnson, O41636, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. Clifford Algy Poutré, O28371, United States Army.
- Lt. Col. Louis Henry Shirley, O29372, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Walter Joseph Mearls, O39633, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Frederick Theodore Voorhees, O29374, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Walter Edwin Sewell, O39634, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Richard Collins, Jr., O29375, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Richmond Taylor Battey, 2d, O41639, Army of the United States (major, United States Army).
- Lt. Col. Kenneth William Foster, O29376, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Charles Truman Woods, O51069, United States Army.
- ×Lt. Col. Thomas Edmund Coony, O29378, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Henry Frasier Taylor, O38661, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Charles Campbell Peterson, O41642, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Wilburn Edward Langlotz, O29379, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Joseph Lawrence Jagger, O51071, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Howard Mason Elliott, O51072, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. George Edward Levings, O29380, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. John William McDonald, O29381, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Walter Powell Ritchie, O41646, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Worth Lytton Kindred, O29382, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Bruce Douglas Mooring, O51073, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Gordon Kennedy Smith, O29383, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Charles David Colman, O41649, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Alfred Connor Bowman, O56777, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Hubert Eugene Klomp, O51076, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Harold Augustus Davenport, O29385, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. Merle C. Bowsky, O29386, United States Army.
- Col. Lynn Carl Barnes, O39641, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Eugene Fodrea Cardwell, O38662, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Harry Edwin Burcher, O39645, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Dale Maxwell King, O39644, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Waiter George Meyer, O41653, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Albert Alphonso Lindquist, O41656, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Thomas Graves Keithly, O41657, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Burton Orville Morrison, O41658, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. William Richard Frederick, Jr., O29388, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Russell Edward McMurray, O29389, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Eugene Schliepp Graham, O41661, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Briard Poland Johnson, O29393, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Metticus Walter May, Jr., O29394, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Robert Brantley McKay, O41662, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. George Alexander Bridgers, O29395, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Jerome Lyon Spurr, O29398, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Lou George VanWagoner, O41668, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. Eugene George Bennett, O41669, United States Army.
- ×Lt. Col. John Henry Heil, Jr., O29400, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Frederic Gerald Bryan, O39670, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Chauncey Elman Howland, O41671, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Russel Orville Harris, O39671, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. James Corr, Jr., O51082, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Claude Everett Reitzel, Jr., O29404, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Stoessel Smythe Barksdale, O39672, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Samuel Greenberry Kelly, O38664, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Harold Turner Loftin, O39673, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Herman Andrew Egerly Jones, O29405, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Kelly Leo Brazier, O39674, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Howard Hillman Hasting, O39676, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John Maurice Henderson, Jr., O29410, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Milton Barnes Hale, O41661, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Harold Dean Shrader, O39677, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Andrew Thomas McAnsh, O38667, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Robert Joseph Martin, O29412, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Frank George Wise, O39678, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Willie Carl McMillon, O38668, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. James Martin Hanley, Jr., O41688, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. John Lawrence Lee, O51088, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Paul Glenn Cramer, O51089, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Richard D. Boerem, O38670, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Clarence Oswald Gilly, O39681, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Ralph Madison Bauknight, O51091, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Gage Henry Spies, O29419, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Lester Harold Gallogly, O29420, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Carroll B. Henderson, O29421, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Francis Copass Bowen, O39682, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Gerald Newton Bench, O51092, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Samuel Greenberg, O41692, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Paul Dexter Troxler, O41693, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Willard Stanford Renshaw, O29426, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. Anson Day Marston, O29427, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Roger McKeene Page, Jr., O29430, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. James Wilson Holsinger, O29432, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Marvin White Ludington, O29434, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Charles Pelman Crosby, O29435, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. William Edward Murphy, Jr., O29437, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Roy Augustus Wall, O41784, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Theodore Burgess Freeman, O29438, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Alvin Benjamin Welsch, O41786, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Brig. Gen. Paul Frailey Yount, O18022, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. William Arnold Carter, Jr., O18023, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Col. William Whipple, O18024, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Philip Frederick Kromer, Jr., O18030, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Emil Fred Klinke, O18034, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Edward Penlon Kumpe, O18036, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Col. Robert Lynn Lancefield, O18037, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

- Col. Oscar Benjamin Beasley O18045, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Robert William Porter, Jr., O18048, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. John Henderson Dudley, O18049, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Albert Eugene Dennis, O18052, Army of the United States, major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. William Herschel Allen, Jr., O18053, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Carl Henry Fernstrom, O18055, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Hubert duBois Lewis, O18058, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Charles Lee Heitman, Jr., O18059, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Louis Thellmann Heath, O18060, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Albert Joseph Mandelbaum, O18061, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Andrew Pick O'Meara, O18062, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Robert Jefferson Wood, O18064, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Philip Campbell Wehle, O18067, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. George Clifford Duehring, O18070, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Francis Frederick Uhrhane, O18071, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Charles Granville Dodge, O18072, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Herbert Voivenelle Mitchell, O18073, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Alexander Graham Stone, O18076, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Jacques Hirschhorn Rothschild, O18077, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Stuart Francis Crawford, O18078, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Henry Bing Kunzig, O18081, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Keith Hartman Ewbank, O18082, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Thomas Irwin Edgar, O18083, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Frank Kowalski, Jr., O18086, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Hamilton Hawkins Howze, O18088, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Robert Highman Booth, O18093, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Arthur Leonard Fuller, Jr., O18094, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Wendell Holmes Langdon, O18101, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Harry Raymond Boyd, O18102, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Samuel Lynn Morrow, Jr., O18104, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Albert Watson 2d, O18105, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Franklin Fearing Wing, Jr., O18107, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. James Owen Curtis, Jr., O18108, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Alva Revista Fitch, O18113, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Percy Howard Brown Jr., O18117, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Paul Clark, Jr., O18118, Army of the United States (major, United States Army).  
 Lt. Col. Edward Sedgwick Berry, O18119, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Albert Everett Harris, O18121, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. James Theopold Darrach, O18124, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Roy Ernest Lindquest, O18125, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Sidney Clay Wooten, O18126, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Robert Edwin Cron, Jr., O18127, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. William Henry Sterling Wright, O18129, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Archibald William Stuart, O18130, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Willis Almeron Perry, O18131, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. John Frank Greco, O18133, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Alden Pugh Taber, O18134, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. George Goodrell Garton, O18138, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Aubrey Dewitt Smith, O18142, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Barksdale Hamlett, O18143, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Brainard Spencer Cook, O18144, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Arthur Carey Peterson, O18151, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Harold Eugene Brooks, O18152, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Paul Arthur Roy, O18153, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. William Henry Harris, O18155, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Tom Robert Stoughton, O18156, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Thomas Weldon Dunn, O18157, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Adam Andrew Koscielniak, O18159, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. James Frederick Ammerman, O18165, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. William Naille Taylor, O18168, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Frederick Dwight Atkinson, O18169, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. William Warner Harris, O18170, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Frederick Gardner Crabb, Jr., O18172, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. John Charles Hayden, O18174, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Robert Allen Ports, O18175, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Roderick Leland Carmichael, Jr., O18176, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Carl Irven Hutton, O18177, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. George Wareham Gibbs, O18178, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Arthur Cleveland Goodwin, Jr., O18179, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Roy Whitman Muth, O18180, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Jaromir Jan Pospisil, O18183, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Edward Irving Sachs, O18185, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Charles Lind Olin, O18190, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Samuel Roth, O18191, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Eugene Anthony Kenny, O18193, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. John Livingood Pauley, Jr., O18194, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Frank Theodore Folk, O18195, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Carleton Merritt Clifford, O18199, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Raymond Charles Brisach, O18202, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Charley Paul Eastburn, O18203, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Clifton Donald Blackford, O18205, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. James Sawyer Lockett, O18209, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Myron Albert Quinto, O18210, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Ned Dalton Moore, O18212, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Christian Hudgins Clarke, Jr., O18213, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Thomas Mifflin, O18216, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Daniel Russell Taylor, O18217, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. James Knox Wilson, Jr., O18218, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Theodore Roberts Kimpton, O18226, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. John Simpson Guthrie, O18228, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Allan Duard MacLean, O18229, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Howard Russell Moore, O18231, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. James Lowell Richardson, Jr., O18232, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Eli Stevens, O18235, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Jacob Samuel Sauer, O18236, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Joseph Eakens James, Jr., O18237, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Charles Edward Beauchamp, O18238, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Paul Aloysius Chalmers, O18239, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Theodore Francis Bogart, O18245, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Thad Adolphus Broom, O18246, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Col. Walter Edwin Ahearn, O18249, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Col. Paul Russell Weyrauch, O18252, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Morton Elmer Townes, O18255, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. James McKay Emigh, O29439, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Fred Joseph Delmore, O29440, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Jesse Donald Bell, O29441, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Carl Sharral Brandner, O29442, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 Maj. Melvin Miller, O41789, United States Army.  
 × Lt. Col. Lyman Francis Stangel, O29449, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Stanley Howerton Hankins, O51100, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).  
 × Lt. Col. Eugene Harmon Cocanougher, O38673, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

- Lt. Col. William Elam Eckles, O29450, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Lynwood David Lott, O41796, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Robert Chatham Woods, O29451, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John Embry, O41798, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Daniel Aloysius O'Connor, O29454, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Frederic William Cornelius Ledebor, O29458, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Joseph Caccavajo Boyer, O29461, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Herbert Lucian Scofield, O29462, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Walter Bernard Yeager, O29464, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. George Brice Sumner, O39689, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Henry Craig Kerlin, O29463, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Maurice Patterson Shaver, O29465, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Maj. William Henry Churchwell, O41806, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Jasper Lemlie Searles, O39690, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Louis Williford Jackson, O29474, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Charles Lewis Reed, O29475, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. William Edwin Barksdale, O29478, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Hoke Smith Wofford, O29480, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Shaffer Floyd Jarrell, O51112, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Leo Murphy, O41815, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Kenneth Elwood Tilton, O29487, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Alex Kaminski, O51116, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Thomas Roy Malone, Jr., O29489, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Lloyd Julius Hellmann, O51122, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Mayo Tench Tilghman, O51105, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. George Nelson Kibler, O29490, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Charles Dudley McDaniel, O39696, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Alfred Arthur Pursall, O29491, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Israel Brent Washburn, O29493, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Paul Merryman Hunt, O51125, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Septimus Bonham Sightler, Jr., O41824, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Richard Dickinson Smith, O29495, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. George Reynolds Russell, O41827, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Bernd Gustav Baetcke, O29497, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John Eoff Oliver, O39700, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Elmer Melvin Burns, O29499, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Derrill McCollough Daniel, O29500, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Harold Clifford Lyon, O41832, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Benjamin DeWitt Beach, O29505, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Hiram Dudley Ives, O29509, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Lillard Parker Miller, O29511, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Richard Samuel McConnell, O41838, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Lloyd Robert Macadam, O29513, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Robert Joseph Karrer, O51195, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Robert Hugh Christie, O29514, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Graden Clarence Waters, O41842, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Donald Boyd Wilson, O51198, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Donald L. Jarrett, O41845, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Willis Theodore Smith, O29518, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Merton Edward Munson, O29519, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Eldon Hunter Larecy, O29523, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Lee Lewis Alfred, O29068, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Steven Stanley Cerwin, O29526, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Chester Thomas Barton, O29529, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Richard Harriman Comstock, O51206, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. S. D. Slaughter, Jr., O29530, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Lindley Ames Pennypacker, O41851, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Robert Carlisle Gray, O29531, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Ernest Brown Skinner, O39710, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Leonard Edward Wellendorf, O29538, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Richard Cox Zalesky, O38682, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Robert Carlisle Rodgers, O29540, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Alton Vernon Arnold, O41858, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John Joseph Livingston, O39714, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Donald Peter MacArthur, O51216, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Ralph Davis Maxfield, O38683, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Paul Goodrick Hollister, O29547, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Leonard Pierce Daniels, O29550, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. LaVern G. Witmer, O29551, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Carl Theodore Schmidt, O41862, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. William Carl Hoffmann, O39719, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Loren William Olmstead, O39721, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Leo Joseph Schultheis, O29555, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Stanley George Reiff, O38688, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Fred Johnson Elser, O29557, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Leslie Edward Adams, O29561, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Roland Franklin Hartman, O41872, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Stephen James Millet, O38690, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John Oren Weaver, O41876, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. John Edward Carroll, O41877, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Edwin Allen Bedell, O39722, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. Corston Arthur Greene, O29565, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Nicholas Robert Voorhis, O38691, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Benjamin Troy Ammons, O38692, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. Harold Emerson Simpson, O51227, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Charles Everett Capito, O29568, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. George LaVere Walker, O41882, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. John Fredericks Howard, O38695, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Parker Stillwell Day, O29573, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Ervin Leon Keener, O29572, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. William John Ewing Keish, O41885, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Richard James Dial, O51230, Army of the United States (captain, United States Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Roger Hunt Holt, O29574, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Marion William Schewe, O29748, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Robert Joseph O'Connor, O41888, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Gerald Joseph Greeve, O29575, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. John Thomas Herrod, O29577, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Hammond Forse Henderson, O39724, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Richard Lowry, O39725, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Paul Luckel Doerr, O39726, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Edmund Louis Dlugensky, O39727, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Karl Sample Thornburg, O29582, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

- ×Lt. Col. Lyal Clyde Metheny, O39729, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Harry Loveland Kinne, Jr., O29583, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Edward Glade Hellier, O41892, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Kenneth Adelbert McCrimmon, O18336, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Richard Lee Jewett, O18339, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Charles Hartwell Bonesteel 3d, O18655, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Louis Russell Wirak, O18342, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. William White Ragland, O18344, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Gunnard William Carlson, O18347, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Stephen Read Hanmer, O18348, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Walter Krueger, Jr., O18351, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Champlin Fletcher Buck, Jr., O18352, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Chester Lavaughn Landaker, O18353, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. William Frederick Cassidy, O18354, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Edward Aloysius Brown, Jr., O18355, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Walker Wilson Milner, O18356, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. George M. Wertz, Jr., O18357, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. John Phillips Daley, O18358, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Brig. Gen. Marshall Sylvester Carter, O18359, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Clarence Jonathan Hauck, Jr., O18360, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Angelo Ralph Del Campo, Jr., O18361, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. John Barclay Sullivan, O18363, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Glenn Frederick Rogers, O18366, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Theodore William Parker, O18369, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Cornelius Ardalion Lichirie, O18371, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. John William Hansborough, O18376, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Walter Ferris Ellis, O18378, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Robert Hackett, O18380, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. James Donald Sams, O18381, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Grosvenor Francis Powell, O18382, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Charles Frederick McNair, O18383, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. William White Dick, Jr., O18384, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Donald Cubbison Little, O18386, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. John William Cave, O18388, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. William Charles Hall, O18391, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Donald Bowie Webber, O18392, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Sidney Glenn Brown, Jr., O18393, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Peter Schmick, O18395, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. John Larimer Inkeep, O18396, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Philip Bessom Stiness, O18398, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Alphonse Alfred Greene, O18400, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Charles Walker Raymond, 2d, O18403, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Michael Martin Irvine, O18404, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. George Sebastian Speidel, Jr., O18406, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Norman Ernest Tipton, O18408, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Richard Holmes Harrison, O18409, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Lucius Nash Cron, O18411, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Frederick Theodore Berg, O18412, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Gordon King Cusack, O18414, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. William Frew Train, O18415, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Tom Victor Stayton, O18417, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Warren Harlan Hoover, O18418, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. John Archibald Barclay, O18420, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Merillat Moses, O18421, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. August Schomburg, O18422, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. James Bertram Corbett, O18423, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Clyde Robinson McBride, O18424, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Miller Osborne Perry, O18427, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Herbert Walter Mansfield, O18429, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Fielder Price Greer, O18430, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. William Eaton Chandler, O18431, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Harold Lucas Bays, O18433, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Charles Coburn Smith, Jr., O18434, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Charles Robert Bard, O18435, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Camden William McConnell, O18437, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Charles Breckinridge Duff, O18438, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Samuel Smellow, O18439, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Wilbur Manly Skidmore, O18440, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Milan George Weber, O18444, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. William Arthur Davis, Jr., O18446, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Chester Joseph Diestel, O18448, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Philip Higley Bethune, O18449, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Earle Fremont Cook, O18450, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. John Maurice Brown, O18453, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Frederick Richard Redden, O18455, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Albert Frederick Cassevant, O18456, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Richard Sylvester Spangler, O18457, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Percy Hotspur Lash, Jr., O18458, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Carl Edward Green, O18460, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Hamilton Murray Peyton, O18461, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Forrest Caraway, O18466, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Addison Vincent Dishman, O18471, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. John Anderson Berry, Jr., O18473, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Norton Bailey Wilson, O18476, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Mervyn MacKay Magee, O18478, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Eugene William Hiddleston, O18480, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. John Knight Waters, O18481, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. William Ayres Hampton, O18482, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Pasquale Francis Passarella, O18485, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Orlando Collette Iroxe, Jr., O18487, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Francis Thomas Pachler, O18488, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. John Thomas Westermeyer, O18493, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Glenn Aloysius Farris, O18494, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Clifford Christopher Wagner, O18496, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Robert Daniel Johnston, O18498, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Louis Victor Hightower, O18502, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Edwin John Messinger, O18503, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Robert Leander Cardelli, O18505, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Leo Wilbur Cather, O18510, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Orville Zelotes Tyler, Jr., O18511, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Raymond Silas Pratt, Jr., O18512, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

- ×Lt. Col. Walter Foster Gallup, O18513, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Gunnar Carl Carlson, O18515, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. George Edward Fletcher, O18517, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Hugh Pate Harris, O18518, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Irving William Jackson, O18519, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Col. Robert Quinney Brown, O18520, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Colonel Charles Edward Nason Howard, Jr., O18521, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Gordon Singles, O18522, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. John Robert Beishline, O18523, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Richard Hunter Lawson, O18526, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. John Joseph Davis, O18530, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Charles Pence Westpheling, O18533, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. James Irvine King, O18534, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Thomas Joseph Marnane, O18535, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Ernest Fred Easterbrook, O18537, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Curtis James Herrick, O18538, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Edward Kenly Purnell, O18539, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Elmer Lee Thompson, O18544, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Ashton M. Haynes, O18545, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Blair Arthur Ford, O18547, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Richard Klemm Boyd, O18548, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Charles Lowman Decker, O18549, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Merle Lucius Fisher, O18550, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Edwin Anderson Walker, O18552, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Orrin Charles Krueger, O18553, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Charles Edward Hoy, O18556, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. William Leonard Hardick, O18558, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Richard Steinbach, O18560, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Loren Albert Ayers, O18561, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. William Taylor, Jr., O18565, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Arthur Raster Hercz, O18566, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Seiss Ertel Wagner, O18569, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Joseph Barlow Coolidge, O18570, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John Hugh McAleer, O18572, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Peter Otey Ward, O18574, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Carl William Kohls, O18575, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John Thomas Malloy, O18576, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Andrew Joseph Adams, O18579, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Victor James MacLaughlin, O18580, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. William Rogers Woodward, O18582, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Irving Lehrfeld, O18586, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Robert Everett Quackenbush, O18590, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Joseph Kingsley Dickey, O18595, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John Frank Ruggles, O18596, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Roy Kay Kaufman, O18598, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Donald Frank Buchwald, O18599, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John Hugh McGee, O18600, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Van Hugo Bond, O18601, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Marvin James Coyle, O18602, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Clarence David McGowen, O18605, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John Edward Leary, O18607, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Alexander Johnston Sutherland, O18609, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Merrick Hector Truly, O18614, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Houston Parks Houser, Jr., O18615, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Richard Robert Danek, O18617, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Paul Arthur Mayo, O18621, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Charles Pugh Baldwin, O18624, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Augustus George Elegar, O18625, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. John Walter Brady, O18627, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Charles Alexander Ritchie, O29586, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Maj. Frederick James Kendall, O51236, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Irwin McClure Diamond, O39730, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Gordon E. Dawson, O29587, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Alford Carl Boatsman, O29588, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Moyers Sidney Shore, O29589, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Victor Clark Searle, O38697, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. William Merle DeLaney, O29590, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Eber David Russell, O29591, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Buel Taylor Rose, O29592, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Leo John Conway, O41903, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. George Reed Harrison, O41904, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. William Henry Gaeckle, O41905, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. William Donnell Buchanan, O29594, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Clare Passink, O39734, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Robert Outsen, O29595, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John William Mann, O39735, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Chester William Clark, O41908, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Albert Walter Widmer, O41911, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Walter Cowart Sanders, O51246, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Leander Howard Harrison, O29602, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Beuford Alexander Pittman, O41913, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Clio Edwin Straight, O24337, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Charles Herpel Burch, O41914, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. William DeMerritt Putnam, O29605, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Arthur Allen Watson, O41918, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Roman Joseph Peisinger, O41920, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Cornelius Cole Holcomb, O29610, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. David Ivy Dodenhoff, O29611, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Henry Lawrence Davison, O29612, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Maj. Louis Greenfield, O41926, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Charles Donald Penniman, O29616, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Arthur David Van Orsdel, O41929, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Harry Thomas Baker, O29618, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Tom Hughes Barratt, O24343, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Riley McClain, O24344, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Nathan Jay Roberts, O24345, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Noah Louis Lord, O24346, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. William Anderson Cauthen, O51257, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Ned Hall Woodman, O29622, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Lee Jesse Davis, O29623, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Edward Chester Coffin, Jr., O51259, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Frederick Lester Smith, Jr., O41932, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Fred Albert Jacobs, O41935, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Sheldon Miller Gilman, O29624, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John Francis McDonough, O29625, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. William Ryland Rainford, O29626, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. J. Paul Lawther, O41937, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John Hall Stokes, O38701, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Jonas Sternberger Heiss, O51262, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

- ×Lt. Col. Earl Harold Marsden, O39747, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Paul Vernon Bissell, O41941, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Donald Brooks Harriott, O29631, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. John Reginald Hall, O51265, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Samuel E. Sax, O51267, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. William Ennis Robert Sullivan, O29635, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. William Austin Duncan, O29638, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Leonard Earl Engeman, O29641, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Marcellus Richard Kunitz, O29642, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Maj. James Ulmer Moorhead, O41957, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Ernest Roudolph Gillespie, O41956, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Harry Lowe Fox, O41962, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. William Roderick Whitaker, Jr., O51272, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Fred Charles Smith, O38703, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Donald Denby Bode, O29651, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Richard Ralph Middlebrooks, O38704, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Westray Edwin Wilson, O41971, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Roy Alfred Stephens, O38705, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Maj. Estel Averal Thompson, O29653, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Henry Jervey Kelly, O41974, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. John Clement Monahan, O38706, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Cecil Joseph Madden, O29656, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Harold Harry Shaller, O29657, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Henry Collins Urquhart, O39754, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Thomas Benjamin Hanford, O29660, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Maj. Joseph Carl Stewart, O29662, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Kelso Dale Vernor, O41988, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Charles Hal Dayhuff, Jr., O38709, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Franklin Edward Winnie, O41992, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Adolph Barnaby, O39758, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Richard Samuel Miller, O38710, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. John Tabb Snodgrass, O29670, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. John Haven Huckins, O51290, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Kenneth Arthur Latta, O29672, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Howard Malcom Hobson, O29673, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. John Lockett, O51292, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Maxwell Hine Thompson, O41998, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Charles Moses Myrick, O29675, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Loyd William Brenneman, O29676, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Herndon Hale Long, O39759, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Oscar Adolphe Schroeter, O51295, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. E. rie Barrett Nichols, O38712, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Hal Cushman Pattison, O29683, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Maj. Kenneth Dale Macomber, O42009, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Joseph Harry Buys, O29689, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. William Irvine Russell, O42010, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. John Kay Daly, O42011, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Charles James Barry, Jr., O38713, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. George Loudon Darley, O29693, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. George Davison Burch, O42013, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Wayne William Brame, O39765, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Montie Fowler Cone, O29695, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. John Thomas Barrett, O42015, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Roger Moore Crosby, O51299, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Lawrence Edward Cummings, O29392, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. John Donald Striegel, O29700, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Carlos Frank Reynolds, O29702, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Robert Marion Gant, O39767, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. William Jackson Blythe, O51308, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Walter Oliver Beets, O29707, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Ralph Regis Burr, O39769, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Hugh J. Socks, O39771, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Robert Pugh Kirk, O29710, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Lester William Teter, O51312, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Otto Theodore Saar, O42033, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Kenneth Paul Jones, O29720, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Harold Hulbirt Newman, O38716, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Edward Clarkson Gill, O29724, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. William James Allen, Jr., O29725, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Earl Monroe Corothers, O29726, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. William Albert Hadfield, O29727, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Arthur Hamblin Black, O38718, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Edward James Kotrich, O39776, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Bernard Egl Hagen, O29733, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. David Cletus Lewis, O29735, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. John Thomas Hoyne, O29739, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Edward Clair Gorsuch, O29740, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Lynn Davis Smith, O29741, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Lawrence Mitchell Scarborough, O51323, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Loren Dwight Buttolph, O42053, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. John Frederick Lucey, O42054, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Quentin Laurier Kendall, O29745, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Henry Wright Allard, O29747, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Palmer Whittemore McGrew, O29749, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Francis Leonard Beaver, O42057, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. John Montgomery Palmer, O42058, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Laurence Edwin Lynn, O42059, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Homer George Hamilton, O39781, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Arvo Nikolai Niemi, O29753, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Harry Waring Gorman, O42062, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Aubrey Robert Morley, O29758, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Robert Hall McCaw, O38722, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Gabe William Lewis, Jr., O42064, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Rush Blodget Lincoln, Jr., O18656, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Ellsworth Ingalls Davis, O18658, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. George Kumpe, O18660, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Brig. Gen. Frank Schaffer Besson, Jr., O18662, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Herrol James Skidmore, O18664, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Julian David Abell, O18666, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. Frederick Raleigh Young, O18667, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. John Chandler Steele, O18668, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Allen Fraser Clark, Jr., O18669, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 Lt. Col. Christian Frederick Dreyer, O18671, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Lt. Col. William Francis Powers, O18672, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).  
 ×Brig. Gen. James McCormack, Jr., O18673, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

- ×Lt. Col. Russell Manly Nelson, O18674, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Arnold Sommer, O18676, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Charles Kissam Allen, O18677, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Sam Carroll Russell, O18678, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John Henry Weber, O18680, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Archibald William Lyon, O18682, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Edward Ellis Farnsworth, Jr., O18683, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Milton Leonard Ogden, O18687, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Alexander Graham, O18688, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. George Wilson Power, O18691, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Kenneth Frederick Zitzman, O18694, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John Earl Metzler, O18695, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. George Robinson Mather, O18696, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Harrison Alan Gerhardt, O18697, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Stanley Sawicki, O18698, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Frank Hamilton Britton, O18703, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Byron Leslie Paige, O18704, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Charles Ray Longanecker, O18707, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Irving Donald Roth, O18708, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. James Karrick Woolnough, O18709, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Lauri Jacob Hillberg, O18710, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Samuel Watson Horner 2d, O18711, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Robert Augur Hewitt, O18713, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Earle Gilmore Wheeler, O18715, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Edwin Simpson Hartshorn, Jr., O18716, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Charles Michael Baer, O18718, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. William Alden Call, O18719, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Roland Capel Bower, Jr., O18721, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Dwight Benjamin Johnson, O18722, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Joseph Edward Gill, O18723, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Frederick William Ellery, O18725, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Horace King Whalen, O18727, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Preston Steele, O18729, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Gilbert Nevius Adams, O18737, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Edward Gibbons Shinkle, O18741, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Robert Lockwood Williams, Jr., O18742, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Robert Earl Schukraft, O18744, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Carl M. Sciple, O18745, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Dwight Edward Beach, O18747, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. William Little, O18748, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. William Massello, Jr., O18749, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Richard Johnson Hunt, O18752, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Stephen Michael Mellnik, O18754, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Louis Watson Truman, O18755, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Dale Eugene Means, O18756, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Curtis Alan Schrader, O18760, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. William Fletcher Spurgin, O18762, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Floyd Allan Hansen, O18767, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. James Edward Godwin, O18763, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Harold Walmsley, O18769, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Gerald George Epley, O18770, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Ashton Herbert Manhart, O18773, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Harald Simpson Sundt, O18774, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Horace Freeman Bigelow, O18775, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Francis Arkadiusz Liwski, O18777, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Jefferson Davis Childs, O18787, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. John Aloysius Gavin, O18788, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Todd Humbert Slade, O18789, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John Ramsey Pugh, O18790, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Joseph Edward Stearns, O18791, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Charles Ratcliffe Murray, O18792, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Wallace Hawn Brucker, O18793, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Francis Garrison Hall, O18794, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Charles Louis Williams, Jr., O18795, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. William Barnes Moore, O18796, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Bogardus Snowden Cairns, O18798, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Delbert Abraham Pryor, O18799, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. William Burns Fraser, O18692, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Meyer Abraham Braude, O18802, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John George Ondrick, O18804, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Isaac Sewell Morris, O18806, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Gordon Whitney Seaward, O18809, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Henry Graham McFeely, O18810, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Walter Marquis Tisdale, O18811, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Nelson Landon Head, O18814, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Walker Raitt Goodrich, O18815, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Thomas Henry Harvey, O18817, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. William Whitfield Culp, O18821, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Norman Herbert Lanckenau, O18824, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. William Bing Kunzig, O18825, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Charles Marvin Iseley, O18828, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Harvey Herman Fischer, O18832, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Avery Madison Cochran, O18834, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Samuel Arthur Daniel, O18835, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Albert Edward Reif Howarth, O18837, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. James Lee Massey, O18838, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Edmond Michael Rowan, O18841, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Milton Skerrett Glatterer, O18843, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. William Henry Mikkelsen, O18844, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Hugh Thomas Cary, O18845, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Roscoe Constantine Huggins, O18851, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Lon Harley Smith, O18854, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Edward Joseph Burke, O18857, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. George Reynolds Grunert, O18859, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. David Peter Schorr, Jr., O18861, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. John Clinton Welborn, O18863, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- Lt. Col. Charles Salvatore D'Orsa, O18866, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Frederick Milton Hinshaw, O18867, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. William Anderson McNulty, O18871, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).
- ×Lt. Col. Joe Edwin Golden, O18872, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

×Lt. Col. James Winfield Coutts, O18875, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Dan Gilmer, O18876, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. George Thigpen Duncan, O18878, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

×Lt. Col. Roy Edwin Moore, O18880, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

×Lt. Col. Harley Niles Trice, O18881, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Arville Ward Gillette, O18883, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Charles Gates Herman, O18885, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Loris Ray Cochran, O18889, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Henry Chesnutt Britt, O18891, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

×Lt. Col. Thomas Randall McDonald, O18892, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

×Lt. Col. John William Keating, O18897, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. John Garnett Coughlin, O18898, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

×Lt. Col. Thomas Robertson Hannah, O18899, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. John William Bowen, O18904, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

×Lt. Col. James Madison Churchill, Jr., O18907, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

×Lt. Col. Morris Schonholz, O29761, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Russell Dwight Funk, O42067, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Charles Henry Blumenfeld, O29763, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

Lt. Col. Robert McDonald Gray, O24644, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

Col. Francis Hill, O19053, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

×Brig. Gen. Gerald Joseph Higgins, O19530, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

Col. Henry Alfred Byroade, O20624, Army of the United States (captain, U. S. Army).

*To be lieutenant colonels, Corps of Chaplains*

×Chaplain (Col.) Paul Joseph Giegerrich, O29137, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Chaplain (Col.) Frank Alden Tobey, O41698, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Chaplain (Maj.) John Wallis Kilburn, O41700, United States Army.

×Chaplain (Col.) Glenn John Witherspoon, O38635, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) William Pollock Maxwell, O38636, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Chaplain (Maj.) John Joseph Mullaney, O29150, United States Army.

Chaplain (Maj.) Erwin Theodore May, O38637, United States Army.

×Chaplain (Maj.) Charles Max Buck, O29154, United States Army.

×Chaplain (Maj.) John Casimir Radlinski, O29156, United States Army.

Chaplain (Col.) Paul Judson Maddox, O20099, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Edward Twyman Donahue, O39650, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Harold Henry Schulz, O20074, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Aubrey John O'Reilly, O20537, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Chaplain (Maj.) Herman Edgar Knies, O29164, United States Army.

×Chaplain (Maj.) Waldo Emerson Dunn, O41710, United States Army.

×Chaplain (Col.) John Chauncey Wolcott Linsley, O41711, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Chaplain (Maj.) Emil Adams Zund, O29168, United States Army.

×Chaplain (Col.) Martin Carl Poch, O20097, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Wallace Irving Wolverton, O20098, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) James Corey Bean, O20101, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Chaplain (Col.) Charles Irving Carpenter, O20102, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) James Thomas Wilson, O20103, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) John Oscar Woods, O22755, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Chaplain (Maj.) William Frederick Nern, O51134, United States Army.

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Wilson Blough De Chant, O29173, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Chaplain (Maj.) Robert Samuel Hall, O29174, United States Army.

×Chaplain (Maj.) Matthew Hindmarsh Imrie, O29181, United States Army.

×Chaplain (Maj.) Cecil Loy Propst, O51145, United States Army.

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Terence Patrick Finnegan, O23618, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Chaplain (Maj.) Henry Tavel, O39652, United States Army.

×Chaplain (Lt. Col.) H. well G. Guin, O41718, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Chaplain (Maj.) Morris Clark McEldowney, O41719, United States Army.

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Alvie Littleton McKnight, O22762, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Peter Stephen Rush, O56793, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Chaplain (Maj.) Lawrence Edward Deery, O41722, United States Army.

×Chaplain (Lt. Col.) William Joseph Moran, O29195, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Chaplain (Maj.) Charles Montgomery Smith, O29199, United States Army.

×Chaplain (Maj.) Joseph Thomas O'Brien, O51149, United States Army.

×Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Thomas Francis Shea, O29204, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Edwin Lankford Kirtley, O24355, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Chaplain (Maj.) John Allen DeVeaux, O21470, United States Army.

×Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Lexington Odett Sheffield, O21702, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Earl Dwight Compton, O21703, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

×Chaplain (Lt. Col.) John James Wood, O41732, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

#### IN THE NAVY

The following-named officers of the Navy and Naval Reserve, on active duty, for appointment to the ranks and grades herein-after stated.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line of the Navy:

Alexander, Aaron G. Arnett, "A" "B", Jr.

Allen, James R. August, Joseph J.

Allen, William Y., Jr. Bahnsen, Alfred H., Jr.

Allred, Jimmie B., Jr. Baker, Granville M.

Applegate, Richard C. Baker, William F., Jr.

Barfield, Norwood R. Hauser, William F.

Bartholomew, Barton Hayes, Robert W.

Beavers, Harrison J. Henriques, David N., Jr.

Beelard, Cecil H. Higley, Warren A.

Benson, William D. Hobbs, Brack W.

Beumer, Everett H. Hoey, Richard

Biltz, Sylvain F., Jr. Hoff, Alan

Blair, John A. Hoffman, Raymond L.

Blondin, John L. Horn, Francis R.

Boland, Paul Horn, Maurice A.

Bowden, Bill Howser, Howard M.

Bower, Charles J., Jr. Huval, Willard R.

Boyle, Charles J. Icker, Donald E.

Branum, Rudolph Jackson, Clinton W.

Breen, Charles E., Jr. Jenrette, Homer W.

Brouillette, Robert R. Jensen, Duane L.

Brown, Lewis C. Johnson, Frank E., Jr.

Brown, Robert L. Johnson, Philip W.

Brown, Robert H., Jr. Johnson, Olaf C.

Bryan, George S., Jr. Jones, Edward A.

Buren, George Jones, William M.

Buchanan, Clyde E., Jr. Jordan, James, Jr.

Buckles, Charles A., Jr. Keiser, George R.

Burgesser, Charles B. Kenefick, James P.

Burgin, Wilbur J. Kerfoot, Dale L.

Carey, Grayson R. Kibler, Robert L.

Carlson, Robert L. King, John W., Jr.

Carr, Loran "H" King, William D.

Childs, William J. Kingsbury, Chester E.

Chute, Charles L. Kinney, Grayson C.

Clarke, John L., Jr. Kline, Edward C.

Clemmons, Robert H. Knell, Floyd M.

Cocke, Edgar M. Knowles, Eugene D.

Coe, Arthur S. Knox, Gordon L.

Colley, Edward L. Koons, Tilghman B.

Collins, Wayne D. Kuerten, Walter C.

Cone, Warren M. Kushner, William F.

Cotariu, Alan R. Laceywell, Lesley K., Jr.

Criner, Eugene F. Landis, Calvin D.

Cullen, Harold M., Jr. Latka, Robert A.

Currie, James J. Lear, John R.

Damus, Henry H. Lee, John W.

Davis, Hector W., Jr. Leib, James M.

Davis, William R. Little, John B.

Davison, Richard R. Lucas, William E., III

DeFries, Hugh O. Lynch, Richard J.

Delmanowski, Ernest Maier, Frederick L., F.

De Lorenzi, Robert M. Manring, Alvin B.

Dillon, John M. Matthews, Walter L., III

Dolan, Owen F. McAdams, Lee T.

Dooling, David McCallum, John F., Jr.

Dorman, Alvin E. McClintock, William W., Jr.

Doss, Robert F. McDonnel, James L.

Downs, Frank A. McFann, Howard L.

Dozier, James H. McGee, Daniel, Jr.

Drace, Thomas N. McGraw, Donald L.

Egert, Marlin V. McKee, David A.

Ellis, William H. McKee, John N.

Elwood, Albert A. McKeever, Elmer V.

Emerson, Allan L. McNary, Johnnie W.

English, James G., Jr. McNoughton, Clark

Etcheson, Kenneth C. McNaughton, Clark

Evans, Thomas G., Jr. "H", Jr.

Fader, Kenneth B. Farrell, John E.

Farrell, John E. Faughman, Franklin P.

Faughman, Franklin P. Ford, Jones H.

Ford, Jones H. Forson, Roy E., Jr.

Forson, Roy E., Jr. Fox, Francis M., Jr.

Fox, Francis M., Jr. Fullerton, Gordon W.

Fullerton, Gordon W. Funston, Harry C., Jr.

Funston, Harry C., Jr. Gammill, James L.

Gammill, James L. Garver, Richard E.

Garver, Richard E. Gathje, Warren H.

Gathje, Warren H. Geary, Mervyn O.

Geary, Mervyn O. Gee, Robert D.

Gee, Robert D. Gerhard, Harry E., Jr.

Gerhard, Harry E., Jr. Gercy, Francis O.

Gercy, Francis O. Gibbons, James G.

Gibbons, James G. Gifford, Walter H.

Gifford, Walter H. Glaser, William R.

Glaser, William R. Glauser, Clarence J.

Glauser, Clarence J. Griest, Hadley C.

Griest, Hadley C. Grubbs, Harmon C.

Grubbs, Harmon C. Hagen, Harold A.

Hagen, Harold A. Hall, Ray E.

Hall, Ray E. Hamblin, Robert N.

Hamblin, Robert N. Harris, Donald W.

Harris, Donald W. Harsh, Forrest G. D.

Harsh, Forrest G. D. Hause, Joseph R.

Hause, Joseph R. Hauser, William F.

Hauser, William F. Hayes, Robert W.

Hayes, Robert W. Henriques, David N., Jr.

Henriques, David N., Jr. Higley, Warren A.

Higley, Warren A. Hobbs, Brack W.

Hobbs, Brack W. Hoey, Richard

Hoey, Richard Hoff, Alan

Hoff, Alan Hoffman, Raymond L.

Hoffman, Raymond L. Horn, Francis R.

Horn, Francis R. Horn, Maurice A.

Horn, Maurice A. Howser, Howard M.

Howser, Howard M. Huval, Willard R.

Huval, Willard R. Icker, Donald E.

Icker, Donald E. Jackson, Clinton W.

Jackson, Clinton W. Jenrette, Homer W.

Jenrette, Homer W. Jensen, Duane L.

Jensen, Duane L. Johnson, Frank E., Jr.

Johnson, Frank E., Jr. Johnson, Philip W.

Johnson, Philip W. Johnson, Olaf C.

Johnson, Olaf C. Jones, Edward A.

Jones, Edward A. Jones, William M.

Jones, William M. Jordan, James, Jr.

Jordan, James, Jr. Keiser, George R.

Keiser, George R. Kenefick, James P.

Kenefick, James P. Kerfoot, Dale L.

Kerfoot, Dale L. Kibler, Robert L.

Kibler, Robert L. King, John W., Jr.

King, John W., Jr. King, William D.

King, William D. Kingsbury, Chester E.

Kingsbury, Chester E. Kinney, Grayson C.

Kinney, Grayson C. Kline, Edward C.

Kline, Edward C. Knell, Floyd M.

Knell, Floyd M. Knowles, Eugene D.

Knowles, Eugene D. Knox, Gordon L.

Knox, Gordon L. Koons, Tilghman B.

Koons, Tilghman B. Kuerten, Walter C.

Kuerten, Walter C. Kushner, William F.

Kushner, William F. Laceywell, Lesley K., Jr.

Laceywell, Lesley K., Jr. Landis, Calvin D.

Landis, Calvin D. Latka, Robert A.

Latka, Robert A. Lear, John R.

Lear, John R. Lee, John W.

Lee, John W. Leib, James M.

Leib, James M. Little, John B.

Little, John B. Lucas, William E., III

Lucas, William E., III Lynch, Richard J.

Lynch, Richard J. Maier, Frederick L., F.

Maier, Frederick L., F. Manring, Alvin B.

Manring, Alvin B. Matthews, Walter L., III

Matthews, Walter L., III McAdams, Lee T.

McAdams, Lee T. McCallum, John F., Jr.

McCallum, John F., Jr. McClintock, William W., Jr.

McClintock, William W., Jr. McDonnel, James L.

McDonnel, James L. McFann, Howard L.

McFann, Howard L. McGee, Daniel, Jr.

McGee, Daniel, Jr. McGraw, Donald L.

McGraw, Donald L. McKee, David A.

McKee, David A. McKee, John N.

McKee, John N. McKeever, Elmer V.

McKeever, Elmer V. McNary, Johnnie W.

McNary, Johnnie W. McNoughton, Clark

McNaughton, Clark "H", Jr.

"H", Jr. Farrell, John E.

Noble, Lee V.  
 Noita, Cornelius V., Jr.  
 Norman, James H.  
 Norville, Robert W.  
 Nuernberger, Gale W.  
 Olson, Edwin G.  
 Ottea, Mathis M., Jr.  
 Paige, Robert W.  
 Painter, Ethan A.  
 Parks, William L., Jr.  
 Parr, Charles W.  
 Peksa, Charles F.  
 Petre, Gabriel L.  
 Phillips, Harvey R.  
 Piatek, John A.  
 Picton, Richard E.  
 Poe, Robert V.  
 Pole, Thomas M.  
 Powell, Edwin H.  
 Probyn, Robert W.  
 Purcell, Kenneth E.  
 Putman, Orlin N.  
 Ralston, John, Jr.  
 Randle, David D.  
 Rectanus, Earl F.  
 Reese, John W., Jr.  
 Reeves, Charles E.  
 Revis, John T., Jr.  
 Rice, Lincoln P.  
 Richelieu, Charles F.  
 Robinson, Winthrop P.  
 Ross, Jack W.  
 Rushin, Thomas E.  
 Sanderson, James R.  
 Sauve, Douglas L.  
 Scally, Francis W.  
 Schaffer, John E., Jr.  
 Schetky, Malcolm O.  
 Schmieder, Arthur H.  
 Schoultz, Robert F.  
 Schwartz, Israel L.  
 Scott, Clyde L.  
 Scripp, John L., III  
 Searl, Floyd C.  
 Selby, George C.  
 Sevier, Ben W.  
 Shaner, Lowell R.  
 Shearer, Albert T.  
 Shelton, Benjamin A.  
 Shonk, William H., Jr.  
 Sigler, Edward E., Jr.  
 Simmons, Michael  
 Sinfield, Charles P.  
 Smith, Henry L.  
 Smith, Robert J. O.  
 Smith, Rush S.  
 Southworth, Robert E.

Sproule, William C.  
 Starbuck, Donald W.  
 Steedle, George D., Jr.  
 Stelzner, Raymond R., Jr.  
 Stephens, Alvis H.  
 St. Marie, John W.  
 Stokes, Robert E. L., Jr.  
 Stoops, William A., Jr.  
 Sweeney, James R.  
 Swope, John R.  
 Sword, James D.  
 Taylor, James D.  
 Terry, Bernard E., Jr.  
 Terry, Charles F.  
 Tesh, Charles P.  
 Thompson, William  
 Tiderman, Otto D.  
 Tilghman, Walter W., Jr.  
 Timmer, Bernard W.  
 Timpson, Nephi H., Jr.  
 Tipping, William L.  
 Titus, Ben E., Jr.  
 Tolson, George F., Jr.  
 Totino, Albert R.  
 Travers, Edward P.  
 Tucker, William W.  
 Vaught, Thomas B.  
 Vereen, Jackson  
 Voorheese, Jack R.  
 Wade, Felix W.  
 Wade, John A.  
 Wahl, Clyde F.  
 Walker, Grant J.  
 Walker, Frank T.  
 Walsh, Francis R., Jr.  
 Warde, William A.  
 Wassom, Frank K.  
 Webster, Warren M.  
 Welty, Wayne J.  
 West, Earle L.  
 West, Jack  
 White, Bernard C.  
 Whitehead, Andrew D.  
 Whitlock, Eldred L.  
 Williams, John C.  
 Wilson, Phillip A.  
 Wineman, Glenn W.  
 Wolfe, George M.  
 Yarbrough, Clifford J., Jr.  
 Yerly, Harold J.  
 Zimmerman, George G.  
 Zimmerman, Wayne L.  
 Zowarka, James G.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Supply Corps of the Navy:

Anderson, Vernon H.  
 Barron, Willard D.  
 Crowder, Norman M.  
 Fay, John F., Jr.  
 Fischer, Carl R., Jr.  
 Gobel, Carl F.  
 Graves, Franklin W.  
 Jones, Joe L.  
 Jones, Thomas W.

Mann, Murrell  
 McGill, Willis L.  
 McLean, James P.  
 Meng, Edwin L., Jr.  
 Moore, Alvin  
 Moore, Wylie A.  
 Nasticky, Emil J.  
 Sittig, Raymond L.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy:

Barrett, John H., Jr.  
 Dexter, Philip R.

Morgan, Joseph E.  
 Phelps, Harold B., Jr.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Medical Service Corps of the Navy:

Allen, Cleo R.  
 Cartier, William L. G., Jr.  
 Damon, James C.  
 Deriso, Dominic J.  
 Goin, Harvey B.  
 Henry, Girton H.  
 Hilton, John T.

Hook, John M.  
 Hunter, Russell E.  
 McMillin, Charles R.  
 Rafferty, Raymond B.  
 Ricker, Robert E.  
 White, Archie E.  
 Wooldridge, Melvin A.  
 Zellmann, Earl G.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Nurse Corps of the Navy:

Clayton, Margaret S.  
 Gabudza, Martha L.

LaRoche, Mary A.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of commissioned warrant officer in the Navy in the grades indicated:

## CHIEF BOATSWAINS

Aldous, Theodore F.  
 Bock, Robert D.  
 Conser, Charles S.  
 Halbert, Damon H.  
 Hock, Herman E.

Keefe, Joseph F.  
 McKenzie, Edward  
 Peterson, Clarence J.  
 Pratt, Damon J.  
 Riddle, Meredith C.

## CHIEF CARPENTERS

Dosskey, Gordon B.  
 Ephland, John M.  
 Harju, Clarence J.

Smith, Maurice G.  
 Thorne, Cecil R.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line of the Navy:

Bates, Robert N.  
 Bennett, James W.  
 Bereiter, Edward A.  
 Bonner, James F.  
 Bourinskie, Edward G.  
 Coleman, Lawrence W.  
 Coulbourne, Thomas  
 E.  
 Darby, Joseph M.  
 Doyle, George C.  
 Edmonds, John W.  
 Edmundson, Harry E.  
 Faulkner, James H.  
 Fish, Theodore T.  
 Fitzgerald, Donald L.  
 Flack, William W.  
 Forrestal, Frank W.  
 Fransen, Arnold J.  
 Fuller, Euilie  
 Furse, George P.  
 Gautrau, Walter T.  
 Grassl, John L.  
 Hall, Henry L.  
 Hart, Horace W.  
 Harty, Thomas G.  
 Havlin, Ernest M.  
 Hnatek, John, Jr.  
 Ingalls, Lawrence E.  
 Itkowsky, Francis A.  
 Johnstone, Robert B.  
 Kahler, Wellington B.  
 Kollert, John H., Jr.  
 Kyrklund, David V.  
 Landahl, Charles E.  
 Lawson, Harvey W.  
 Ledbetter, Bud A.  
 Leidholdt, Edwin M.

Lewis, Charles S.  
 Lindsay, George H.  
 Lyon, Howard E.  
 Malone, Roy B.  
 Matheny, John R.  
 McCluskey, Paul M.  
 McEnaney, Francis G.  
 McGuyre, Thomas A.  
 McIntosh, Fred E.  
 Minson, Robert  
 Mullen, Marshus M.  
 Newell, Walter E.  
 Owen, Marler W.  
 Panyon, Peter P.  
 Patschke, Charles A.  
 Peek, Charlie  
 Pierce, Clyde O.  
 Pittman, Shirley  
 Pruitt, Curtus E.  
 Respass, Johnny T.  
 Scallorn, Cecil D.  
 Sentman, Albert G.  
 Smith, Robert W.  
 Speed, Harvey G.  
 Spoerri, Charles E.  
 Staley, Kenneth F.  
 Sternberg, William G.  
 Stevenson, Edmund H.  
 Sullivan, Raymond P., Jr.  
 Sullivan, John T., Jr.  
 Svahn, Albert R.  
 Sylva, Gerald  
 Thomas, George M.  
 Tierheller, Glen L.  
 Wilson, David V.  
 Wilson, Hugh L., Jr.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Supply Corps of the Navy:

Blick, Johnnie Y.  
 Pierson, Percy A.  
 Sessum, Alfred B.

Skillman, Edgar H., Jr.  
 Symonds, William T.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Medical Service Corps of the Navy:

Bradberry, Julian H.  
 Brofft, Beltran F.  
 Chapman, Edward D.  
 Conaway, Theodore H., Jr.  
 Crawford, Thomas L.  
 Dean, Louis E.  
 Eisen, Oscar E.  
 Fiorie, Walter M.  
 Gilbody, Foster F.

Gwinn, Charles L.  
 Harter, Wilmer J.  
 Jackson, Raymond H.  
 Joslin, Leslie H.  
 Kalvass, Edward P.  
 Kelso, James C.  
 Littlejohn, James H.  
 Nix, Joe R.  
 O'Brien, Charles W.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line of the Naval Reserve:

Brown, Arthur C.  
 Coffey, Harry S., Jr.  
 Davis, John S.  
 Dean, David

Dias, Robert F.  
 Freedman, Alice  
 Hartman, Betty  
 Hovde, Albin L.

Ligor, Demetre P.  
 Maze, Carl D., Jr.  
 McClellan, Thomas G.  
 McGrath, Kenneth  
 Metcalfe, Eugene G.  
 Millerd, Harris B.  
 Nelson, Harold C.

Nieweg, Elroy L.  
 Noble, Robert E.  
 Odum, Robert A.  
 Sandstrom, Sigfrid E.  
 Servies, Gordon  
 Shibley, Robert K.  
 Vitense, Russell R.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Nurse Corps of the Naval Reserve:

Bringgold, Marie C.  
 Kennedy, Ruth E.  
 Simpson, Elizabeth M.

## IN THE NAVY

The following-named officers of the Navy and Naval Reserve, on active duty, for appointment to the ranks and grades herein-after stated.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line of the Navy:

Abel, Samuel J.  
 Adams, Lynn W.  
 Agee, Victor C.  
 Ahlstrom, Orin J.  
 Alleman, Lee E.  
 Alotis, John  
 Alsover, James E.  
 Amaya, Leland H.  
 Anderson, James R.  
 Appel, Robert B.  
 Argleben, Arthur R.  
 Bailey, John D.  
 Bakke, George F.  
 Barnum, Ralph L.  
 Baughman, Robert F.  
 Baumgartner, Wayne  
 A.  
 Behre, Herbert A., Jr.  
 Bell, Elton H.  
 Benker, Leo H.  
 Bennett, Jack W.  
 Bentley, Retuel H.  
 Bent, Jack  
 Bird, George W.  
 Blackwelder, Buren L.  
 Blades, Jehu L.  
 Bolstad, Daryl B.  
 Bonewits, Donald G.  
 Boule, Arthur E., Jr.  
 Boykin, James O.  
 Boyle, Paul A.  
 Branton, Richard C.  
 Brewster, Stanley E.  
 Brite, Murrel C.  
 Brooks, Richard S.  
 Broun, Leroy R.  
 Brown, Keith F.  
 Brown, Thomas W.  
 Brown, Fleming L.  
 Brozo, John G.  
 Burrell, Robert E.  
 Cahill, John W., Jr.  
 Carroll, Eugene J., Jr.  
 Carter, Robert M.  
 Cash, John J., Jr.  
 Casseday, Jack N.  
 Castillo, Edmund L.  
 Cauchon, Herve P.  
 Chamberlain, Charles H.  
 Chaney, Robert S.  
 Chaudoin, Harry D.  
 Clark, Boyers M., Jr.  
 Clifton, Emory V.  
 Cody, Harold R.  
 Cohan, George M., Jr.  
 Conerly, Tom B., Jr.  
 Constantine, James R.  
 Corbett, Kennet G., Jr.  
 Cottingham, Donald E.  
 Coulter, Fred W.  
 Coursin, Jack T.  
 Cox, Harry W.  
 Cravener, Leahmon A.  
 Crevier, Albert W.  
 Cross, Richard F., III  
 Cullen, Patrick O.  
 Curry, Nathan E.  
 Curry, James G.

Cushman, Charles H., Jr.  
 Dahn, Victor E., Jr.  
 Davidson, Harold W.  
 Debold, Joseph F.  
 Decker, Walter C.  
 Demas, George K.  
 Dennis, Osie F., Jr.  
 Devine, John J.  
 Dimatteo, Dominic J.  
 Doles, Thomas K.  
 Donovan, Paul F.  
 Doyle, Luther W.  
 Dudley, Sherman F.  
 Durbin, Stephen F.  
 Dutra, John E.  
 Eagan, Bryan R.  
 Eger, Frank A., Jr.  
 Elliott, Thomas J.  
 Elliott, Luther H., Jr.  
 Embloom, William J.  
 Engstrom,  
 Joseph P. D., Jr.  
 Enquist, Edwin R.  
 Fagan, Phillip J.  
 Fay, Robert J.  
 Ferree, Richard J.  
 Ferrante, John M.  
 Finkel, Herman C., Jr.  
 Finley, Howard B., Jr.  
 Finnigan, Robert J.  
 Flegler, Eugene G.  
 Fluheart, James H.  
 Franch, Ardwin G.  
 Fritze, James N.  
 Fromknecht,  
 George W.  
 Frostad, Robert S.  
 Fuller, Robert C., Jr.  
 Gailand, Frank J.  
 Galt, Robert W.  
 Garland, Earl E.  
 Gavitt, Kenneth W.  
 Germo, Mark L.  
 Gibbs, Leroy C.  
 Gillis, Charles L.  
 Ginn, John O.  
 Glenn, Robert R.  
 Glowacki,  
 Theodore, Jr.  
 Godin, John E.  
 Gortney, William M.  
 Graham, John C.  
 Graham, Martin C., Jr.  
 Graham, Lawrence P.  
 Griffin, Warren B.  
 Griswold, Richard A.  
 Guilfoyle, Robert F.  
 Gunther, Ernest H.  
 Hanson, Richard W.  
 Harper, George A.  
 Harrison, Glenn C.  
 Harris, Eli P., Jr.  
 Harshman, Glenn W.  
 Hasse, Raymond W., Jr.  
 Hayes, Kent W.  
 Heckman, Robert W.  
 Herne, Charles G.  
 Herrington, Kenneth F., Jr.

Heuer, Edward H.  
Hewitt, William J.  
Hihn, Don E.  
Hill, Charles C.  
Hill, Lloyd M.  
Hoke, Charles H.  
Homer, Roger H.  
Hopp, Frederick H.  
Hoskins, Thomas H.  
Howard, Carl L.  
Hruska, William C.  
Huff, Andrew F.  
Hume, David M.  
Hylind, Kenneth G.  
Ingraham, Mark W.  
Jr.  
Jablonski, Felix J.  
Jeffes, Edward W. B.  
Jr.  
Johnson, Walter P.  
Johnson, Mortimer C.  
Johnson, Harold E.  
Jones, Robert S.  
Jones, Donald P.  
Jordan, Edward V.  
Joy, Harmon R.  
Kahre, Edward L.  
Kallies, Richard H.  
Kaye, Alan J.  
Keele, Frank M.  
Kennedy, Henry G.  
Kent, Robert B.  
Kessing, Oliver O., Jr.  
Kip, Phelps C.  
Kirley, Thomas J.  
Knapton, Richard P.  
Koepsell, John L.  
Kranz, Arthur C.  
Lambert, Carl R.  
Landtroop, Joe M.  
Leute, George N., Jr.  
Lewis, Clark D., Jr.  
Little, Clyde D.  
Lloyd, Thomas E.  
Long, John O., Jr.  
Loritsch, Richard H.  
Louis, Eugene H.  
Lumsden, David, Jr.  
Mackay, Robert T.  
Manly, Paul W.  
Marshall, Robert C., Jr.  
Marshall, Leo J., Jr.  
Martin, Joseph R.  
Martin, Charles F.  
Maupin, Elwin C.  
McCarthy, Daniel C.  
McCandliss, Charles  
McCreary, John L.  
McCutchen, John C.  
II  
McDonald, James R.  
McNeill, Joseph B.  
Meenen, Henry R.  
Meyer, Joseph J., Jr.  
Meyer, Rudolph  
Michael, Max A., Jr.  
Mikhalevsky, Nicholas  
Miller, John X., Jr.  
Miller, Donald G.  
Miskill, Donald K.  
Moll, Kenneth E.  
Mooney, Francis E., Jr.  
Moore, Robert E.  
Moore, William V.  
Moore, Ralph L., Jr.  
Morgan, Walter N.  
Morgan, William H.  
Morris, James W.  
Moyl, Seymour A.  
Mullen, Theodore W.  
Mullholland, William  
P.  
Murphy, Francis J.  
Neighbors, Milton L.  
Ney, Kenneth C.  
Nickerson, Jerome W.  
Niehaus, Herbert H.  
Nixson, Walter H., Jr.  
Noetzel, Ewald R.  
Nott, Hugh G.

Offermatt, Wilbur F.  
Ogle, Robert J.  
Ohsiek, Robert R.  
Oliver, Stephen  
Palkovic, Richard M.  
Palmer, John G.  
Parry, Loren C.  
Paterson, Donald P.  
Pearson, Lloyd M.  
Pedneault, Henry R.  
Peterson, Herrick R.  
Petricka, Robert P.  
Plath, Carl W.  
Plaut, Arthur, Jr.  
Podhradsky, Henry B.  
Pohrman, David C.  
Polack, Francis T.  
Polgar, Paul S.  
Pommer, Donald  
Pond, Robert B.  
Porter, Edward M., Jr.  
Potter, Horace S.  
Putnam, Earl B.  
Rambur, William M.  
Rasmussen, Merwin E.  
Ray, Charles E.  
Redgrave, Dewit C., III  
Remond, Hillary F.  
Robertson, Clayton L.,  
Jr.  
Roberts, John  
Robinson, Richard L.  
Rock, Clifford T.  
Rockett, Charles W.  
Roe, Philip A.  
Rothwell, James G.  
Ruddick, William C.  
Ruebamen, Darrel D.  
Sabota, Leo M.  
Sanders, Rodney D.  
Saylor, Beverly  
Schaffer, Donald R.  
Scheuning, Robert E.  
Schneider, Frank J.  
Schoenfeld, Samuel J.,  
Jr.  
Seabaugh, Raymond  
R.  
Seay, George W.  
Sellers, Harry S.  
Shane, Elbert B.  
Short, Merton D.  
Sidenberg, George M.,  
III  
Sigafoos, John J.  
Simon, Harold W.  
Smith, Wallace E.  
Smith, Bruce K., Jr.  
Smith, Terence J.  
Snopkowski, Edward  
L.  
Snowden, John W.  
Snow, Claire E., Jr.  
Stanley, Earl W.  
Staveley, Ernest  
Stell, Albert L., Jr.  
Stose, John F.  
St. Pierre, Fernand W.  
Streff, Robert J.  
Stufflebeem, John D.  
Sullivan, William P.  
Sweeney, William L.,  
Jr.  
Swientek, Edward T.  
Teague, William O., Jr.  
Tennes, Ernest  
Thompson, LeWayne  
Thompson, Bruce R.  
Thompson, Harold T.  
Thompson, Thomas N.  
Travers, Sumter L.  
Traynor, John M.  
Tribble, Robert J.  
Tull, John L. D.  
Upshur, Giles C., Jr.  
Van Train, William A.,  
Jr.  
Van Tassel, Lowell W.  
Vasse, John C.  
Vrolyk, Raymond  
Wattle, Thomas F.

Weatherford, Jack E.  
Wedding, Edwin G.  
Weir, Thomas E.  
Wencker, Donald P.  
Wessinger, William D.  
Wettlaufer, Warren H.  
Wheat, Elwood C.  
Whitney, Loren C.  
Whitaker, Maurice R.  
Wigge, Conrad J., Jr.  
Wilder, James H.  
Wilkinson, Roland F.  
Williams, Robert L.  
Willis, Charles H.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Supply Corps of the Navy:

Ainlay, Henry L., Jr.  
Bain, Louis E.  
Blumling, William L.  
Burke, Thomas R.  
Cagle, Harry  
Chance, Carl  
Christy, James L.  
Comeau, Reginald B.  
Corbett, Fenner S.  
Corley, James O.  
Dargan, Marlon, Jr.  
Dester, John M.  
Elkins, Robert H.  
Erickson, Allwyn B.  
Hair, Maurice E.  
Hansen, Henry I.  
Hanten, Kenneth S.  
Harbaugh, Norman R.  
Leclert, Arthur C.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy:

Gregory, George W., Jr.  
Lorenz, William F.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Medical Service Corps of the Navy:

Allen, Robert V.  
Anderson, William S.  
Broulik, Frank  
Burr, Leonard W.  
Caldwell, Charlie C.  
Carter, Charles H.  
Chapman, William H.  
Civiello, Harold J.  
Colman, Frederick R.  
Combs, Harrison T.  
Dyches, Kenelm O.  
Edlund, Raymond A.  
Etridge, John W.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Nurse Corps of the Navy:

Aldrich, Elizabeth E.  
Benson, Marion P.  
Bouchard, Edith E.  
Brady, Mary R.  
Bunker, Gladys E.  
Carmack, Velma I.  
Chaiko, Anna  
Clarke, Anna M.  
Cottrell, Sallie E.  
Craddell, Peggy L.  
Cruise, Margaret V.  
Davis, Rachel M.  
Divincenzo, Julia J.  
Eller, Grace  
Hagan, Patty R.  
Hanig, Mary M.  
Hare, Doris M.  
Hay, Jean M.  
Hefernan, Eileen M.  
Hojnacki, Genevieve  
Hurst, Patricia  
Hurst, Evelyn H.  
Jackson, Bessie P.  
Jackson, Aida L.  
Jennings, Margaret

Wise, Maurice H., Jr.  
Witham, Burton B., Jr.  
Wolff, Alan S.  
Wood, Robert D.  
Woolston, John  
Workman, John C.  
York, Arthur A.  
Youngblood, Donald  
K.  
Young, William B.  
Zartman, Walter F.  
Zawoiski, Andrew J.  
Zoske, Frank H., Jr.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of commissioned warrant officer in the Navy in the grades indicated:

## CHIEF BOATSWAINS

Algeo, Johr K.  
Anderson, Frank  
Anto, John  
Baker, George F.  
Bass, Ralph C.  
Bergeron, Ameda J.  
Bergstad, Ralph H.  
Boone, Daniel A.  
Bothne, Adolph M.  
Calhoun, Aubra  
Cleaver, Thomas L., Jr.  
Davidson, John E.  
Downey, Ernest W.  
Dunn, George L.  
Eikam, Joseph  
Engler, Clifford W.  
English, William J.  
Evans, Paul V.  
Evans, Roderick A.  
Gillem, Fred, Jr.  
Gindling, Howard F.  
Gould, Floyd H.  
Gray, Kenneth E.  
Green, Keith A.  
Gunn, Louis C.  
Hall, William S.  
Hammett, Orion A.  
Hart, Bernice C.  
Hartsell, Harry V., Jr.  
Hazelbaker, Bill  
Heath, Milton A.  
Hein, John A.  
Hostinsky, John L.  
Hummell, William E.  
Hutts, James D.  
Jowdy, Albert M.  
June, Russell Q.

## CHIEF GUNNERS

Alexander, Clyde E.  
Anderson, John B.  
Asmus, Dwight F.  
Beadle, Robert H.  
Berg, Walter E.  
Betts, Frederick M.  
Bpohlert, William R.  
Briscoe, Carlton F.  
Brown, Earle V.  
Bureau, Arthur L.  
Byers, Elmer G., Jr.  
Campbell, Roy H.  
Carlson, Carl A., Jr.  
Cole, William J.  
Connor, James H.  
Dean, Albert P.  
Deaton, David C.  
Drain, Orville D.  
Duckworth, Edward W.  
Duffy, Owen L.  
Dukes, Jesse M.  
Eakin, Sydney L., Jr.  
Edwards, Raymond E.  
Eichelberger, Robert  
W.  
Etheridge, Landon W.  
Ferrell, Walter H.  
Fouts, Cecil P.  
Giacomeilli, Frank J.  
Gilpin, Harold J.  
Gorman, Paul M.  
Gose, Jesse E.  
Gribsby, William  
Hale, Elmus L.  
Hanson, Reinold H.  
Haskamp, Alvin J.  
Homrighausen, Don-  
ald A.  
Hoyt, LeRoy L.  
Jurenes, Charles J.  
Kelly, John H.  
Kenedy, Richard L.  
Lammons, Charles W.

## CHIEF ELECTRICIANS

Alexander, George P.  
Blanchard, Raleigh T.  
Buell, Clement A.  
Brown, William E.  
Christner, Donald R.  
Davidson, Donald K.

Davis, Howard M.     McCarthy, Walter L.  
 Davis, William Lee     Melvin, Fred H.  
 Davis, William Leon-     Oliver, George A.  
   ard     Provin, Lee Roy  
 Delancey, John B., Jr.     Runyan, Lester E.  
 Elder, Roy T.     Schooley, Austin E.  
 Fowlston, John J.     Stewart, Erwin R.  
 Hall, Vanessa F.     Stewart, Robert L.  
 Harpster, David L.     Tate, Thomas R.  
 Healy, Joe M.     Thompson, Oliver C.  
 Hodges, William W.     Trapani, Peter G.  
 Howle, James M.     Uhl, Glen P.  
 Ivester, Phillip W.     Ward, Marce D.  
 Johnson, LeRoy T.     Wilson, Cecil E.  
 Kelly, Joseph F.     Wilson, Edgar L.  
 Kleeman, Walter W.     Young, William E.  
 Lawrence, Lister R.

## CHIEF RADIO ELECTRICIANS

Abernathy, George G.     Hockett, Harold H.  
 Bark, Durwood A.     Housh, Thomas J.  
 Bartko, John J.     Ingram, Milton T.  
 Bayers, Edward H.     Keesey, Edward R.  
 Beaudoin, Amedee J.     Legare, Phillip A.  
 Bennett, Vane M.     Ludiker, Charles E.  
 Brown, Reginald O.     Miller, Stewart C.  
 Browning, Anderson A.     Myers, Arthur R.  
 Carter, Delmar W.     Pandzik, George R.  
 Connolly, Alexander J.     Schimmelpennig,  
   Day, Eugene C.     Walter  
 Edmunds, Oscar N., Jr.     Ward, Arvell B.  
 Gillispie, Thomas J.     Young, Hershell B.  
 Harpster, William A.

## CHIEF MACHINISTS

Achuff, John N.     Kent, George L.  
 Adams, Arthur G.     Labo, Howard G.  
 Alderman, Loren E.     Lancaster, Jay V.  
 Anderson, Robert K.     Lefavor, Franklin A.  
 Annis, Elliott F.     Lubbock, Clyde G.  
 Atnip, Jack     Lyons, Arthur T.  
 Barber, Herbert W.     Lyons, Mark A.  
 Bartsch, Lauren H.     Mackey, George W.  
 Bengel, William G.     Marchacos, George J.  
 Birchmire, Thomas H.     Marsden, Roy E.  
 Blackmore, William P.     May, Earl V.  
 Bloom, Eugene J.     Merryman, Leroy  
 Brady, Samuel M.     Meter, Gerald M.  
 Brown, Harold C.     Miller, William T.  
 Brunson, Forrest M.     Mowder, Harry A.  
 Burdette, Fred M.     Myers, Donald J.  
 Bush, William E.     MacDonald, Phillip N.  
 Carlson, Arvid F.     McCants, John R.  
 Casey, John H.     Palmer, William G.  
 Caudill, Jordan     Parrott, Oral O.  
 Chacey, Donald V.     Pasanen, William J.  
 Clark, Cullen C.     Pasanen, Clarence L.  
 Corkins, Charles W.     Perry, Elbert J.  
 Craig, Charles L.     Pieper, Walter F.  
 Cummins, George S.     Pinch, Jack O.  
 Dahlen, Vincent R.     Pound, Robert C.  
 Daigle, Hubert A.     Price, Morris C.  
 Dallendorfer, Andrew     Riggs, Hiram A.  
   J.     Riley, Claude E.  
 Darcy, John J.     Robinson, James W.  
 Davidson, Thurman     Satterwhite, George B.  
 Davis, Eugene R.     Scheffler, Hubert W.  
 Dawson, John E.     Schisler, Clausen L.  
 Dignan, Paul E.     Schmidt, August E.,  
   Jr.  
 Dobler, Herbert E.     Schumaker,  
 Drowne, Willard M.     Frederick J.  
 Dunn, Clarence W.     Shearer, Wilbur E.  
 Evans, Marion S.     Shields, Paul J.  
 Fennig, Otto     Shoemaker, Kenneth  
 Fournier, Paul E.     Spencer, Robert H.  
 Gabriel, Harold C.     Springstun, Harlan M.  
 Galassi, Francis B.     Stasney, Lawrence H.  
 Girard, Richard C.     Steinfeld, Edwin F.  
 Grant, Merle A.     Stephens, James N.  
 Groebler, George A.     St. Laurent,  
   Clinton W.  
 Groves, William C.     Stuffer, Frank N.  
 Hamilton, Ralph L.     Suggs, Emmett C.  
 Harris, Robert V.     Swinson, Bruce Q.  
 Herb, Alfred B.     Swinson, Walter H.  
 Horner, Wesley L.     Tegeler, Russell C.  
 Houston, Arthur G.,     Therrien, Leo E.  
   Jr.     Thompson,  
   Theodore H.  
 Hunter, Murray J.     Unzicker, Lawrence J.  
 John, Herman F.  
 Johnson, Mathis S.  
 Jones, Gravil H.

Vanaman, Herbert H.     Williams, Pickney M.  
 Wagner, Richard O. E.     Williamson, William  
 Watkins, Nelson J.     Wilson, John A.  
 Webber, George W.     Wright, Wayne G.

## CHIEF CARPENTERS

Abbott, Frank D.     Mew, James T.  
 Bailey, Clyde D.     Minor, Warner M.  
 Barrington, Francis W.     Nowack, Harry F.  
 Bendinelli, Donald A.     Olliver, George R.  
 Beran, Adolph H.     Olson, Milton S.  
 Brown, Robert M.     Rash, Looie W.  
 Carow, Alvin W.     Roberts, Loren J.  
 Davis, Robert L.     Robinson, Sylvanus B.  
 Deblanc, Ernest C.     Rodgers, Walter U.  
 Doran, Edward M.     Saunders, Gilbert T.  
 Edgeworth, Richard L.     Shields, Charles W.  
 Englehart, John R.     Smith, Boudinot L.  
 Fuller, William E.     Stewart, William E.  
 Herron, Ralph R.     Strawhecker, Lester O.  
 Hunt, Emit     Tate, Albert O.  
 Hunt, John E.     Terrebonne,  
   Stermen A.  
 Jensen, Christian T.     Thomas, Frank E.  
 Jernigan, James E.     Urbanak, Edmund L.  
 Lindstrom, Julien E.     Vaczi, Stephen A.  
 Lusk, Truble C.     Walls, "J" Herbert  
 Mason, Clyde S., Jr.     York, Charles C.  
 Mayo, Homer

## CHIEF PAY CLERKS

Alden, John     Moore, Tascia A.  
 Anderson, Paul L.     Morse, Melvin E.  
 Biggerstaff, Wilbur B.     Ogburn, Preston W.  
 Brady, Thomas D.     Oliver, Marcus G.  
 Brooks, Curtis E.     Rapp, Harry L.  
 Brown, Raymond C.     Roseneck, Clarence  
 Campbell, Fred L.     Rush, James J.  
 Coffey, Eldon O.     Scott, Jeff  
 Cole, John P.     Shaffer, Boyd M.  
 Dutcher, Adelbert W.     Sharon, Horace D.  
 Fox, Henry M.     Sikes, Thomas J.  
 Gardiner, James A.     Skirka, Steve  
 Geoghegan, Henry L.     Smith, William A.  
 Greene, Keith H.     Strader, Walter J.  
 Guinn, Lee Roy     Stimeling, Kenneth H.  
 Hardacre, Francis W.     Szeliga, Jerome C.  
 Higgins, Simeon G.     Vail, Russell G.  
 Illum, Francis     Vanderveen, Henry E.  
 Kirkhuff, John L.     Van de Veire, Edward  
   B.  
 Knowles, Marshall J.     Williams, Hugh A.  
 Lokey, Louis L.     Yost, Louis E.  
 Marsh, Zeddie     Young, Malvern D.  
 McCarter, Shannon H.  
 Moore, Edgar L.

COMMISSIONED WARRANT OFFICERS,  
HOSPITAL CORPS

Adams, Clifton K.     Rhodes, Neblett M.  
 Breillatt, Julian P.     Ruth, Alfred E. H.  
 Chaifant, Clay H.     Sheets, John A.  
 Grady, Charles L.     Shifflette, Charles H.  
 Harvey, Charles R.     Sims, Clifford M.  
 Joyce, John J.     Soltysiak, John P.  
 Keating, James H.     Taylor, Andrew R.  
 Lawson, Clifford R.     Wilson, Flavis A.  
 Lewis, Ramon C.     Witcowski, Louis K.  
 Norton, Kenneth C.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line of the Navy:

Alexander, Murray C., Jr.     Cavanaugh, Joseph J.  
 Allen, Harvey S.     Clark, Haskell  
 Anderson, Raymond V.     Coder, Jay L.  
 Bamford, Hiram D.     Creel, Wallace R.  
 Banks, William F.     Crosson, Joseph B.  
 Barley, Richard K.     Cummings, Hillman D.  
 Barnes, Robert O.     Damon, William Q.  
 Bashaw, Carl V.     Dilorenzo, Joseph  
 Bean, Francis T.     Dobay, Steven W.  
 Beard, Bill J.     Donoho, Charles G.  
 Betcher, Arnold E.     Downing, James W.  
 Bond, William L.     Elliott, Chester E.  
 Brooks, Oscar L.     Ellzey, Daniel W.  
 Brown, Kenneth     Fellers, Howell E.  
 Buhler, James L.     Ficken, Roy W.  
 Burgess, Francis R.     Fields, Howard D., Jr.  
 Burnette, Ray C.     Franchino, John  
 Callis, Kenneth S.     Frink, Bill B.  
 Camm, Judson B.     Gustafson, George W.,  
   Jr.  
 Casaletti, Joe, Jr.     Gustafson, Harry W.

Gutzmer, Albert W.     Paul, Reginald F.  
 Harris, "S" "J"     Perkins, Carl R.  
 Haverty, Edward M.     Pipp, Martin A.  
 Hicks, Thomas E.     Pitt, Gilbert W.  
 Hippe, Leroy     Poplin, Glenn O.  
 Holt, Joseph E., Jr.     Price, William J.  
 Hutton, William L.     Proper, Worthy F.  
 Johnson, Wilton F.     Randle, Clinton P.  
 Kaczur, Harry     Raymer, Francis M.  
 Kahler, Russell A.     Sedor, William  
 Kaiser, Wayne L.     Sereno, August J.  
 Kaltreider, Daniel R.     Sergun, Carl  
 Killebrew, Carl W.     Smith, James T.  
 Koza, Harold D.     Snipes, Jim H.  
 Lawson, John H.     St. Clair, William F.  
 Lawson, Bernie A.     Stone, Horace E.  
 Loader, Harold W.     Thompson, Dale J.  
 Loveland, Charles E.     Tucker, Edward C.  
 Lutz, Guy E.     Turlington, Oscar R.  
 Mannschreck, Chris.     Urban, Carl F.  
   Jr.     Van Winkle, Oscar L.  
 Mayes, Lowell G.     Walters, Charles A.  
 McConnell, Joseph L.     Warren, Bascom H.  
 McDonald, Walter B.     Watson, Gerald M.  
 McJunkin, William F.     Weixler, Herman J.  
 McMullen, Frank W.     Whitwell, Luther T. F.  
 Messer, Frank B., Jr.     White, Wray A.  
 Mears, Roy R.     Williams, Samuel W.  
 Miechurski, Thomas A.     Wine, Chester A.  
 Moller, Ralph L.     Wolfe, George E.  
 Morgan, William R.     Wood, William R., Jr.  
 Morley, William E.     Wright, Leonard K.  
 O'Donnell, Lawrence E.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Supply Corps of the Navy:

Burkholder, Arthur     Pavelka, Albert K.  
   W., Jr.     Scott, Kenneth A.  
 McCormick, John A.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Medical Service Corps of the Navy:

Bean, Joshua S., Jr.     Lang, Wesley M.  
 Bickford, Howard V.     Lanning, John R.  
 Bohannon, Ray     Lowell, William J.  
 Brooks, Lawrence W.     Miller, Lloyd W.  
 Burkett, Vernon W.     Moore, James K.  
 Carpenter, Seth J.     Parker, James H.  
 Chambliss, Jesse R.     Pfullum, Alvin C.  
 Coffield, Rolland L.     Riley, William E.  
 Deadwyler, Robert E.     Salley, Ansel A.  
 Engstrom, Eugene E.     Shaw, Gilbert J.  
 Eslinger, Walter A.     Shoemaker, William C.  
 Gault, John W.     Taliaferro, Richard B.,  
   Jr.  
 Griswell, Hollis A.     Thorsell, George E.  
 Harrison, Russell R.     Vernon, John F.  
 Helms, Vester J.     Walker, James R.  
 Hunt, Bernard H.     Walmer, Dan  
 Jackson, Carl E.     Whaley, Richard V.  
 Keck, Truman W.  
 Klostermann, Wolf-  
   gang E.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line of the Naval Reserve:

Brown, Charles C., Jr.     Jamgochian, John, Jr.  
 Bush, Melvin R.     Klein, Melvin E.  
 Carter, Frank B.     Leis, John M.  
 Daris, Arthur T.     Lubin, William J.  
 Davy, Marvin O.     Poole, James G.  
 Duffney, Joseph R.     Snead, Charles T.  
 Eager, Virginia J.     Thomas, Lillis J.  
 Elmore, Clifford L.     Vaughn, James B.  
 Evans, Helen L.     Wentink, Francis C.  
 Gabriel, Fred M.     Whitaker, Elizabeth  
   W.  
 Gilles, Donald A.     Wyand, Donald M.  
 Hollabaugh, John F.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Supply Corps of the Naval Reserve:

Clardy, Margaret K.     Snipes, Wilson C.  
 Hyne, Ernest E.     McHugh, Edward A.  
 McKenzie, Charles H.     Roy, Verrhall A.  
 Schroeder, Charles W.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Nurse Corps of the Naval Reserve:

Barry, Helen M.	Mendelson, Marion V.
Buttore, Dora E.	Parker, Nellie M.
Cirillo, Catherine M.	Quay, Helen K.
Clarke, Janet M.	Sabin, Ruth J.
Dauria, Gloria V.	Semprebou, Josephine N.
Day, Kathryn R.	Steinert, Lydia
Falconi, Carolyn L.	Steinmatz, Anna M.
Fischer, Corinne A.	Troyan, Dorothy M.
Gabudza, Martha L.	Turner, Dorothy
Galles, Elaine R.	Turner, Dorothy
Harden, Ella V.	Van Gundy, Alice C.
Hatfield, Thelma M.	Walters, Irene M.
Hogan, Mary M.	Williams, Ellen
Koza, Frances C.	

#### IN THE NAVY

The following-named officers of the Navy and Naval Reserve, on active duty, for appointment to the ranks and grades herein-after stated.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line of the Navy:

Absher, George W., Jr.	Blake, Gordon
Ackley, Kenneth A., Jr.	Blake, John S.
Adams, Emil J.	Blawusch, Dirck E.
Adams, William H.	Bly, Theodore S.
Adkins, Lewis W., Jr.	Bogges, Luke J.
Adrian, David L.	Boland, Robert I., Jr.
Ahearn, Joseph F.	Bolles, Robert R.
Albright, John J., Jr.	Bolton, Jordan T.
Allen, Harry, III	Bonham, William R.
Allen, Philip H.	Boniface, John G.
Allison, Cecil G.	Booker, Thomas F.
Althoff, William B.	Boop, Joseph H.
Amos, John B.	Borbidge, John J.
Anders, Samuel G., Jr.	Borgerding, Howard A.
Anderson, Raymond M., Jr.	Bouveron, Ernest A.
Armstrong, William F., Jr.	Bowen, Alva M., Jr.
Aroyan, George F.	Bowen, William D.
Arthur, Malcolm B., II	Boyd, Carl J.
Ashley, Courtland L.	Boyd, Paul C.
Ashley, Donn L.	Brady, James D.
Ashley, Linsey S.	Brady, Robert L., Jr.
Asmundson, Franklin J.	Branch, Linwood O. B., Jr.
Atkinson, Bert M., Jr.	Braseth, Ansel C.
Atkinson, Edward C.	Bridger, Alfred F.
Aubert, George A.	Brimm, Daniel J., III
Auger, Maurice A.	Brock, Robert J.
Auger, Thomas E.	Brown, Richard W., Jr.
Aulick, Donald M.	Brumbaugh, Jack R.
Austin, William R.	Brumsted, Robert B.
Averett, Rufus M.	Bryant, John E.
Ayers, Robert W.	Bryant, William A., Jr.
Babbitt, Franklin G.	Bryce, Thomas A.
Bacchus, Robert E.	Buchanan, Fillmore B.
Bachert, John O.	Bucknum, Jack E.
Back, Adrian G., Jr.	Bucolo, Mariano J.
Bacon, Vincent L.	Bumstead, James G.
Bailey, John B.	Burhans, John H.
Baird, Richard S.	Burki, Arde A.
Baldwin, Lawrence C.	Burns, Donald L., Jr.
Eall, Edwin L.	Burrill, James T.
Banks, Robert H.	Burton, James B.
Bard, Rudolph T., Jr.	Burton, Lester H.
Barksdale, David A.	Caldwell, George A., Jr.
Barlow, John F.	Callahan, Francis J.
Barnes, Robert J.	Camp, Herbert E.
Barnes, William A.	Campbell, Joseph W.
Baskin, Donald	Campbell, Quincy K.
Bass, Frederick F., Jr.	Campbell, William E.
Bassett, Ormon E.	Candler, Samuel L.
Bauman, Kenneth E.	Canna, Donald J.
Baylis, John R.	Cantwell, William P., Jr.
Bayly, Donald C.	Carey, Oscar L.
Beach, Chandler L.	Carl, John G.
Becker, Arvade L.	Carlin, Walter P.
Bellah, James C.	Carlson, Millard A.
Bennett, Arthur K., Jr.	Carneghi, Albert J.
Bennett, William O.	Carroll, Thomas F.
Bergs, Robert A.	Cartmell, James P.
Bettis, Alfred M.	Caskey, John B.
Beutler, Albert G.	Casson, Robert M.
Beyer, Stuart E.	Cella, Roy F.
Bischof, William W.	
Blair, Donald D.	

Chambers, Lloyd S., Jr.	Engel, Wilson F., Jr.
Chokas, Nicholas P.	Engelmann, Henry A.
Christensen, Morris A.	Enyart, John W.
Clancy, George M.	Erickson, John W.
Clare, James M.	Esarey, William L.
Clark, Anguskerr	Ettner, Edward R.
Clark, Edmund T.	Evans, James G.
Clark, Robert O.	Ekum, John D.
Clark, William D., Jr.	Fagan, John F., Jr.
Claussen, Paul K.	Farmer, Harry C.
Clayton, Edgar J.	Faucett, William A.
Clegg, George B., III	Faulders, Cyril T., Jr.
Cleland, William H.	Fenton, Percival N., Jr.
Clements, Daniel J., Jr.	Ferch, George, III
Clifton, Autry W.	Finlay, Robert W., Jr.
Cole, Robert B.	Finley, Robert N.
Collins, John T.	Fisher, James R., II
Cooke, Edward W.	Fischer, Richard H.
Coope, Peter M.	Fisher, Elmer H.
Cordell, Curtis C.	Fiske, Samuel L.
Cos, Grant A.	Fitzgerald, Thomas R.
Costello, Edward J.	Foglesong, George M.
Couture, Clarence, Jr.	Folop, Elbert A.
Coyer, Charles B.	Fontaine, Charles T.
Crawford, Francis G.	Ford, Frank W.
Crawford, Robert E.	Forrester, John J.
Crehaw, John F.	Forsyth, William D.
Critchley, John P.	Foster, Albert L.
Cronander, James H.	Foust, James W.
Crooks, Thomas L.	Frame, Eldon B.
Crosby, William H.	Francis, Samuel
Cross, Thomas J.	Frasch, Elmer T., Jr.
Crozier, Francis J.	Fridge, Herbert E.
Crumley, Jack S.	Froehlich, Prode F.
Cuccias, Robert F.	Fryer, William S.
Cullman, Hugh	Fuller, William T.
Culwell, Jackson P.	Furland, Fred W.
Cummings, Arthur H., Jr.	Gaehler, Alfred H.
Curnutte, Basil, Jr.	Gardner, George H., Jr.
Cutchall, Lee G.	Garodz, Leo J.
Dakos, Demosthenes P.	Gates, Jack C.
Daly, Richard H.	Gatewood, Walter P.
Dana, Richard B.	Gahl, Raymond A., Jr.
Davidson, Dale R.	Gautier, Robert H.
Davis, John A., Jr.	Gee, Harry G.
Davis, Lonzo R., Jr.	Gmer, Herman F.
Davison, Morgan L.	Gesmer, Paul L. B.
Day, Charles E.	Gibbs, Howard B.
Deacon, William, III	Gibson, John C.
Dearman, Andrew J., Jr.	Giedt, John G.
DeCamp, Edgar A.	Gilliam, Gail H.
Decker, Albert I.	Glennow, Allen W.
Decker, Edward A.	Glenn, Claude M., Jr.
Deen, Emerson C.	Glinde, Henry P., Jr.
Deibler, Robert R.	Glover, George W.
DeMayo, John J., Jr.	Goloway, Edward D.
Demming, James H.	Goodwin, Everett R.
Dente, Eugene	Gorak, Walter
Devlin, John G.	Gordon, Jack G.
Dickey, George L., Jr.	Gorman, John V.
Dickson, George A., Jr.	Gorski, Joseph J.
Dietrichson, Warren D.	Gorton, Robert J.
Dillon, Melvin J.	Goure, James V.
Dise, Robert L.	Graefe, Henry
Dodson, Eugene D.	Graling, Thomas R.
Doty, William K.	Graves, Luther J., Jr.
Dougherty, John J.	Gray, Julian F.
Douthett, Richard B.	Greene, Joseph M.
Dowling, Patrick S.	Griffiths, Charles H.
Downey, Denis-James J.	Grkovic, Nicholas
Drinkwater, Eugene E.	Grojean, Charles D.
Duberg, Carl W.	Guentz, Jack E.
Dudley, Harrison G.	Gulick, Richard I.
Duesterberg, Louis C., Jr.	Gullatt, Victor R.
Dugger, John A.	Gullette, John G.
Ducan, Robert C.	Gunderson, Nels A.
Dunn, Robert	Gwiazdowski, Peter P.
Dunning, Richard A.	Haak, Frank S.
Dunseath, William J., Jr.	Hafer, Alvin A.
Dutton, Granville O.	Hagler, Billy E.
Eckert, George J.	Haes, Orrie A.
Eckhart, Myron, Jr.	Haley, Robert S.
Edwards, John A., Jr.	Hall, Richard P.
Eells, John P.	Hall, Walter D.
Eldson, Lee M.	Haller, John J.
Elliott, Michael B.	Hamberger, Harold A.
Ellis, Edmund H.	Hammell, Howard A.
Ellis, George W.	Hankins, Wallace W., Jr.
	Hanks, Robert J.
	Hannah, Clyde B.

Hansen, John E.	Kelly, George R.
Hansmann, Anton C.	Kelly, Leslie D., Jr.
Hanson, William V.	Kennedy, Alfred F.
Haring, Peter A.	Kennedy, Edward L.
Harlan, Wick R., Jr.	Kennedy, James R.
Harman, Charles W.	Kennelly, Cletus W., II
Harmer, Frank D., Jr.	Kent, John L.
Harris, Dale S.	Kenworthy, Arthur R.
Harris, James L.	Kenyon, Eugene C., Jr.
Hart, Carten M.	Kern, Francis X., III
Hart, John E.	Kiley, Donald W.
Hart, Robert R.	Killefer, William, Jr.
Hartley, Theodore R.	Kilpatrick, David D.
Haselton, Frederick R., Jr.	Kimzey, Ord, Jr.
Haupt, John W., Jr.	King, Franklin T.
Hayes, Arthur M., Jr.	Kingsbury, Edward J., Jr.
Hayes, Wilford E.	Kirklighter, James F., Jr.
Hayward, John L.	Klein, George R.
Heberling, Donald A.	Klug, George J.
Heesacker, Bernard A.	Knight, Richard H.
Hellwinkel, Donald F.	Knoblock, Walter W.
Henderson, Jerome E.	Koch, Ferdinand B.
Henningsen, William J.	Komorowski, Raymond A.
Herzog, John J.	Koons, Jack L.
Hess, Charles M.	Krause, Robert N.
Heumann, Monroe, Jr.	Kulk, Adam P.
Highsmith, William N.	LaBarron, Robert M.
Hill, James A.	Lademan, Dixon
Hill, Nathaniel M., Jr.	Lane, Dwight A.
Hilsabeck, Robert B.	Langille, Justin E., III
Hinchcliff, Lester G., Jr.	Languedoc, Arthur J.
Holden, John J.	Lavelle, Francis M.
Holk, Edward	Lawler, Willis D.
Hooks, Bennett W.	Layton, Donald M.
Hoover, Ralph A., Jr.	Ledbetter, Robert L., Jr.
Hopkins, Francis D.	Lee, Jerome A., Jr.
Horner, Walter R.	Leffingwell, William B.
Hourigan, Woodrow W.	Legare, Armand F. F.
House, Edward H.	Leighton, David T.
Howard, George D.	Lemeschewsky, Andrew A.
Howard, William R.	Leonard, Ernest, Jr.
Howe, Raymond E.	Lessmann, Walter G.
Hoy, Hugh A.	Leuschner, Robert J.
Huddleston, William A., E.	Levine, Saul
Huey, William M.	Lewis, George H.
Hugus, James E.	Lichtenberg, Robert S.
Hughes, John A.	Lilly, Creighton D.
Humpton, Louis R., III	Lindsay, John R.
Hurst, Howard B.	Lindsay, Donald B.
Hutches, Robert S.	Little, John B.
Iacobelli, Rocco F.	Lockhart, Richard M.
Irvine, James F., Jr.	Longton, William F.
Iverson, Robert G.	Lonnquest, Theodore C., Jr.
Jackson, Billy G.	Loper, Jack E.
Jackson, Joseph A.	Lowell, John E.
Jackson, Laurence L., Jr.	Lowen, Ernest E.
Jacobsen, John A.	Lucas, Fielding G.
Jacobs, Harold W.	Lund, Howard R.
Jacobus, Arthur F.	Lyon, Harvey E.
Jandrall, John A.	Lyon, James O.
Jankovskiy, Norlin A.	Lyons, Kenneth H.
Jennings, John A., Sr.	Lyons, Richard T.
Johnson, Charles M., Jr.	Lyster, William A.
Johnson, Dean R., Jr.	Mabbutt, Robert C.
Johnson, John R.	Mabee, Richard W.
Johnson, Oliver T.	MacDonald, Albert P., Jr.
Johnson, Peter W.	Macon, Glen G.
Johnston, Frank C., Jr.	McGinnis Hayden R.
Johnston, Frank S.	Mahinske, Edmund B.
Jones, Francis F., Jr.	Malone, Walter J.
Jones, John M.	Maples, Luther W., Jr.
Jones, Theodore R.	Marsh, John C.
Jones, William F.	Martin, Benjamin S.
Jordan, Edward C.	Martin, Lealyn E.
Jorgensen, George D.	Mascenik, John
Junod, Louis L.	Mason, George E.
Kaloupek, William E.	Mather, Howard A.
Kane, Brian B., Jr.	May, Robert C.
Karch, Alfred S.	Mayer, William S.
Kaufman, John	Mayes, Luther E., Jr.
Kaufman, Robert Y.	Mayo, George W., Jr.
Kearns, John S.	McCall, Robert E.
Keene, Warren E.	McCalla, John H.
Kelly, Albert J.	

- McClelland, Robert A., Perszyk, Joseph S., III  
 McDermott, Nelson J., Peters, Bernard  
 McDonnell, John C., Petersen, Richard L.  
 McElroy, Robert L., Jr., Pfefferkorn, William R.  
 McGaw, Donald A., Phelps, Henry E.  
 McGovern, Clinton G., Phillips, Chester G.  
 McGrath, Charles T., Phillips, Robert G.  
 McKeand, Irvin J., Pickrell, Robert M.  
 McKenzie, Robert P., Pilmer, Edwin H., Jr.  
 McLeskey, John F., Pitz, Marcellus T.  
 McMillan, Leo D., Jr., Plummer, Philip F.  
 McMurdo, Robert B., Popa, Justin  
 Mealy, John K., Jr., Poulsen, Robert N.  
 Medcalfe, Maurice L., Powers, Francis P.  
 Metschi, John J., Pritchard, Denzil L.  
 Metzger, Robert L., Quisenberry, William R.  
 Miller, Charles R., Jr., Rabe, Richard D.  
 Miller, Kirk C., Jr., Radloff, Fred H.  
 Milloy, Robert D., Rae, Samuel G.  
 Mills, Herbert D., Jr., Ragland, Roy J.  
 Mills, Ralph B., Jr., Ratte, Paul W.  
 Millsaps, Lewis M., Ray, Troy G.  
 Minton, Don R., Reaves, George A., III  
 Mitchell, Paul N., Redden, Lawrence E.  
 Mize, Harlie L., Reich, Charles A.  
 Moise, McFaddin, Reiff, Glenn A.  
 Montgomery, Brooke, Renn, John E.  
 Montgomery, William R., Reynolds, Allan J.  
 Monthan, George R., Reynolds, Hugh D., Jr.  
 Moody, Herbert W., Rhoads, Harry E.  
 Moore, James A., Rice, Halle P.  
 Moore, Lester, Jr., Richardson, Richard P., Jr.  
 Moore, Oswald M., Riggs, Wallace M.  
 Moore, Raymond A., Riley, Jack  
 Moore, Robert B., Rives, James D., Jr.  
 Moran, Thomas L., Robertson, Horace B., Jr.  
 Morey, William C., Jr., Robeson, Robert H., Jr.  
 Morgan, Bobby G., Robinson, Errol W.  
 Morgan, Lawrence P., Robinson, Gordon E.  
 Moro, Albert J., Robinson, Jackson R.  
 Morrison, Joseph B., Robinson, William H., Jr.  
 Morris, Gene C., Rogers, David A.  
 Morrow, Arthur J., Rogers, Frank W.  
 Morse, Kenneth L., Rogers, Harris G., Jr.  
 Morton, William W., Rogers, Harry M.  
 Mouton, Edison E., Rose, Albert E., Jr.  
 Muncie, Wendell B., Rosenbloom, Marvin I.  
 Munns, David L., Roulstone, Don J.  
 Murdock, John E., Jr., Roux, Vernon K.  
 Murray, John R., Jr., Ruckel, John P.  
 Myers, Robert W., Rulon, Charles A.  
 Myhre, Charles A., Rusling, John A., III  
 Naffah, Ned, Russel, Joseph W.  
 Nasipak, Valentin, Russell, Thomas B., Jr.  
 Nelson, Gerard L., Ryan, William J.  
 Newbern, Robert O., Samota, Frank  
 Newman, Dale E., Sampson, Alvin N.  
 Nicklas, William C., Jr., Sandeford, William H.  
 Nicol, William J., Sartain, Milton S.  
 Norris, Crackett J., Saunders, Walter E., Jr.  
 Norris, Nicholas B., Jr., Savage, Richard A.  
 Northup, William H., Savage, Stuart, Jr.  
 Nugent, Corliss E., Schabacker, Robert B.  
 Oakley, William F., Jr., Schifanelli, Thomas M.  
 O'Brien, William R., Schindler, Clyde H.  
 Odell, John D., Jr., Schirra, Walter M., Jr.  
 Olson, Edward C., Schmidt, Wesley H.  
 O'Neal, Alfred C., Schoonmaker, Herbert G.  
 O'Neil, Gerald P., Schultz, Henry  
 Orland, Henry III, Schwemley, Paul A.  
 Otten, Vincent B., Schwitters, Merlin J.  
 Oyer, John L., Scoggins, Willis L., Jr.  
 Page, Robert A., Scott, Harry R.  
 Parker, Robert E., Scott, Richard Y.  
 Parks, Ralph Z., Scott, Wiley A.  
 Parsons, Robert C., Seargeant, John A.  
 Patterson, William C., Jr., Searle, Willard F., Jr.  
 Paul, John A., Seccombe, Stanley G., Jr.  
 Pavis, George P., Seeber, James W.  
 Pearson, Francis E., III, Sells, Warren H.  
 Pegram, Robert Q., Jr., Sensenbach, Wilson E.  
 Pennington, Philip B., Sheehy, Edward J.  
 Penny, Harmon C., Shepard, Everett G., Jr.  
 Perego, Frederick C., Jr., Sherman, Benjamin F., Jr.  
 Perkins, William L.  
 Perkins, Jack B.
- Shofner, Howard B.  
 Shumaker, Merle L.  
 Sickle, John A.  
 Simmons, Robert L.  
 Simons, Minot II  
 Simpson, William E.  
 Sims, Clifford L., Jr.  
 Sindell, LeRoy J. E.  
 Skidmore, Edward O.  
 Skog, Joseph L., Jr.  
 Smith, Bryant G.  
 Smith, Franklin, Jr.  
 Smith, Frederic N.  
 Smith, Henry P.  
 Smith, James J.  
 Smith, James M., Jr.  
 Smith, James T.  
 Smith, Joseph A., Jr.  
 Smith, Perry N.  
 Smith, Lloyd S., Jr.  
 Smith, Lowell H.  
 Snelling, Henry F.  
 Snider, Denis  
 Snowden, Macon S.  
 Snyder, Bernard L., Jr.  
 Spangle, William G.
- II  
 Sparkman, Homer A., Jr.  
 Sperandio, Joseph L.  
 Spoerl, Harvey E., Jr.  
 Sprague, Albert T., III  
 Sprickman, Phil T.  
 Stahl, Lawrence E.  
 Stevenson, Fred A.  
 Stickels, Jack R.  
 Stiegeimar, Loren R.  
 Still, Raymond G.  
 Story, Kenneth A.  
 Stout, Cecil C.  
 Stoutenburgh, Joseph S.  
 Strang, Walter D.  
 Strong, Charles R.  
 Strowk, Peter M.  
 Suddath, William O.  
 Sueur, Charles A.  
 Sullivan, Joseph J.  
 Sullivan, Richard J.  
 Sullivan, Russell H., Jr.  
 Swanson, Karl T.  
 Swanson, Robert M.  
 Swanson, Wayne H.  
 Tanner, Henry J.  
 Tarleton, George W.  
 Taylor, Conway A.  
 Taylor, Frank H., II  
 Taylor, John L.  
 Taylor, Perry R., Jr.  
 Taylor, Thomas E.  
 Taylor, Waymon  
 Taylor, William E.  
 Thomas, Albert H., Jr.  
 Thompson, John C., Jr.  
 Thompson, Robert D.  
 Thorndyke, John R.  
 Thrasher, William E., Jr.  
 Tiemann, Wilbur F.  
 Tierney, John M.  
 Tiffany, Emory G.  
 Tisdale, Robert S.  
 Tittmore, Gordon H.  
 Toutant, William T.  
 Townner, Robert V.  
 Trapp, Bill C.  
 Treacy, Edmund J.  
 Tribble, Gordon B.  
 Trott, Robert J.  
 Tully, Claude I.  
 Turk, Carl F.
- Turley, Miles D. J.  
 Uhwat, Robert A. D.  
 Ullman, Charles D.  
 Upthegrove, Harry N.  
 Urquhart, Alexander W., Jr.  
 Valenty, Gabriel E., Jr.  
 Valentine, Andrew J.  
 VanAntwerp, James C., Jr.  
 VanCuren, Verlyn  
 Van Stone, Stanley K.  
 Vardy, Richard S.  
 Vaughan, James P., Jr.  
 Viele, John W.  
 Vosburgh, Everton P., Jr.  
 Waddell, Henry M., Jr.  
 Wade, Kenneth A.  
 Wagner, Paul R.  
 Walker, Charles W., Jr.  
 Walsh, John A.  
 Walton, Albion W., Jr.  
 Wance, Donald V.  
 Ward, Xenophon C.  
 Warmate, Martin C.  
 Wasdin, James R.  
 Wash, John L.  
 Wasner, James A.  
 Watson, Harry A.  
 Watt, Jesse R.  
 Weaver, Roy B.  
 Weaver, Walter A., Jr.  
 Weaver, Walter C.  
 Webb, William M.  
 Weber, William J., Jr.  
 Webster, Robert J.  
 Weidner, Robert E.  
 Weigle, Howard L.  
 Weir, Robert A.  
 Weirich, James E.  
 Weisander, Robert O.  
 Werlein, Richard O.  
 Wertheim, Robert H.  
 Wesper, Willis H.  
 West, Richard E.  
 Westfall, Elmer T.  
 Whalen, William F., Jr.  
 Wheeler, William L.  
 White, Allan E.  
 White, Arthur T.  
 White, Ira R.  
 White, Lloyd R., Jr.  
 White, Ray B.  
 White, Robert J.  
 Whittle, Alfred J., Jr.  
 Wible, Lester C.  
 Wieland, Daniel T., Jr.  
 Wilcox, Burr C., Jr.  
 Wilhoit, Charles V., Jr.  
 Willett, Elbert H.  
 Williams, Cassius A., Jr.  
 Williams, Charles S., Jr.  
 Williams, William H.  
 Williamson, Robert II  
 Wilson, Henry R.  
 Wilson, Prentis M.  
 Wilson, Richard H.  
 Wingo, Rodney K.  
 Winter, Henry E., Jr.  
 Wolf, Edward F.  
 Wolfe, John M.  
 Woods, Charles E.  
 Woolums, Charles R.  
 Wynne, Donald M.  
 Yalen, Seymour  
 Yerbury, Robert H.  
 Zeni, Levio E.  
 Zenni, Martin M.  
 Zisette, Reginald R., Jr.  
 Zyvoloski, Richard A.
- Buck, Walter J.  
 Conard, Melvin L.  
 Conover, Donald T.  
 Crook, Lewis J.  
 Dellasega, Joseph L.  
 Eble, Frederick D.  
 Efnr, James E.  
 Evans, Houston H.  
 Ewing, Paul C.  
 Forrest, James E.  
 Frank, Martin L.  
 Gardner, George H.  
 Gralla, Eugene  
 Haberlin, William E.  
 Harvey, Robert D.  
 Haslett, Robert H.  
 Henker, Donald E.  
 Hill, Roger E.  
 Holbert, Kelley V.  
 Jones, Joseph B.  
 Kephart, Norman R.  
 Kornfeld, Leo L.  
 Larson, Albert G.  
 Larson, Leslie O., Jr.  
 Lucand, Dale C.
- Lynch, John E., Jr.  
 MacDonald, Malcolm W.  
 McHenry, Wendell, Jr.  
 Means, James M.  
 Melville, Robert E.  
 Meyer, Milton, Jr.  
 Mulholland, Donald E.  
 Pilgrim, Orvill L.  
 Poor, John L.  
 Sloan, Dale F.  
 Small, Joseph T.  
 Smith, Stanley N.  
 Spargo, Robert A.  
 Stabe, Robert W.  
 Steele, James H.  
 Stewart, John K.  
 Thompson, Richard C.  
 Thurman, Horace E., Jr.  
 Tinney, Richard T.  
 Toney, Lee E., Jr.  
 Tongren, Hale N.  
 Vogel, William J.  
 Watson, Sanley W., Jr.
- The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy:  
 Acuff, James T.  
 Boyd, Earl I.  
 Brantner, William B.  
 Burton, George W.  
 Farley, Robert J.  
 Forquer, Charles J.  
 Francy, William J.  
 Hediger, Fritz H.  
 Iselin, Donald G.  
 Lalande, Albert M., Jr.  
 Livingstone, George E.  
 Paletti, Arthur V.  
 Petersen, John H.  
 Saunders, Edward M.  
 Spangler, William S.  
 Vander Wolk, Walter W., Jr.  
 Van Leer, Blake W.
- The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Medical Service Corps of the Navy:  
 Clauss, Edward L.  
 Connell, Clyde E., Jr.  
 Cox, Walter R.  
 Garrett, John L.  
 Mason, Anderson T.  
 Meade, Charles D.  
 Schurhammer, Joseph W.  
 Smith, Orville E.  
 Sullivan, John J.  
 Tennille, Robert M., Jr.  
 Traxler, James A.  
 Von Radesky, Horace
- The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Nurse Corps of the Navy:  
 Andrews, Lois A.  
 Bales, Josephine F.  
 Boyles, Carrie L.  
 Bragg, Genevieve L.  
 Buckley, Lenora M.  
 Carville, Elizabeth C.  
 Daiber, Elizabeth  
 Daley, Mary E.  
 Devoe, Edith M.  
 Donovan, Eleanore A.  
 Eldrup, Gladys  
 Hallquist, Eleanor A. M.  
 Hutchison, Martha P.  
 Kopecky, Cecile E.  
 Marshall, Harriet A.  
 Oftedal, Helen I.  
 Parker, Sarah L.  
 Sigurdson, Thorbjorg  
 Smith, Margaret  
 Turner, Mary E.  
 Tutkus, Anna F.  
 Wheat, Loena
- The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of commissioned warrant officer in the Navy in the grade of chief machinist:  
 Baxter, Ernest W., Jr.  
 Blackburn, Roy T.  
 Coates, Ernest R.  
 Hickey, Chester O.  
 Jennings, Russell L.  
 Mathys, Harry E.  
 Miller, Joseph F.  
 Ollerman, Carl E.  
 Perrin, George W.  
 Spangler, Kenneth E.  
 Trimmer, John J.  
 Weaver, Hubert A.  
 Woody, Myrri M.
- The following-named officers for temporary appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line of the Navy:  
 Alexander, Clifford F.  
 Anderson, Paul E.  
 Baker, Jerlod I.  
 Beiman, Kenneth B.  
 Bogdanovic, John  
 Bonham, John W., Jr.  
 Bossert, John W., Jr.  
 Brown, Robert J.  
 Camp, Jack E.  
 Campbell, Leonard A.  
 Caron, Roland J.  
 Cochran, William J.  
 Comer, Paul R.  
 Cross, Eugene W.  
 Daras, Steven  
 Davis, Elbert L.  
 Deforge, Anthony R.  
 Denton, Lewis A.
- The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Supply Corps of the Navy:  
 Adrian, Rodger J.  
 Albea, John P.  
 Baker, William R.  
 Balon, Joseph M.  
 Benson, John A.  
 Blaes, James H.  
 Bower, Edward R.  
 Buchanan, Richard W.

Dixon, Kay L.  
Dowling, Jerome M.  
Esch, William S.  
Fridley, Daniel C.  
Fruzia, Guy L.  
Gour, William D.  
Greathouse, Eugene V.  
Green, Herbert W.  
Guilday, Thomas J., Jr.  
Hahne, Charles E.  
Halligan, Louis C.  
Halstead, Jesse W.  
Handy, Henry L. T.  
Happich, Edward W., Jr.  
Hebert, Normand A.  
Horton, Seldon  
Hubert, Earl R.  
Huffnagle, Norman  
Jennings, Gerald W.  
Johnson, Wallace J.  
Jones, Thomas J.  
Kiefer, Gordon L.  
Klentz, Augusta C.  
Kowalchuk, Peter  
Leichninger, Max H.  
Luckenbach, Lovir B.  
Mackintosh, Robert C.  
Martin, Curtis C.  
McClurg, William L.  
McGill, Cecil B.  
McKinney, Troy M.  
McLarnan, John E.  
McRae, Leslie B.  
McVay, Harley V.  
Merritt, Thomas E.  
Miller, William A., Jr.  
Miskinis, William

Morton, Malvin  
Muschick, Paul E., Jr.  
Noble, Willard V.  
O'Brinar, August A. M.  
O'Neal, Roscoe  
Page, Ralph L.  
Peacock, Richard M.  
Peterson, Howard W.  
Pierce, Robert M.  
Poss, Clarence L.  
Premseiaar, Seymour J.  
Rice, Thomas G.  
Rogers, Norbert F.  
Rutledge, John W.  
Schaefer, Elmer H.  
Schmidt, Harry W.  
Schranz, William J.  
Scott, William M.  
Short, Lloyd G.  
Smiglewski, John J.  
Smith, Walter J.  
Spiewak, Chester J.  
Spreeman, Howard J.  
Steigerwald, Elmer, Jr.  
Stowell, Edward J.  
Tannehill, Clarence A.  
Tucker, Alfred C.  
Tull, Frank H.  
Vaughn, William W., Jr.  
Walden, Walter A.  
Watkins, Bernard R.  
Watson, Donald F.  
Whalen, Bruce R.  
Wolber, Charles O.  
Zimmermann, Elmer T.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Supply Corps of the Navy:

De Witt, John S. Thompson,  
Keeley, William M. Woodrow W.  
Sunrell, Guy H.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Medical Service Corps of the Navy:

Argaud, Samuel E. Keener, Robert N.  
Bobja, Arthur Leshar, William A.  
Carter, William O. Long, Marion W.  
Comstock, Melvin A. McAllister, Damon O.  
Herndon, Glen A. Stutler, David R.  
Hise, Theodore R. Vickroy, Robert K.  
Hutchison, Vitlip, Joseph J.  
Charles D. L.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line of the Naval Reserve:

Andreoli, John J. McFetridge, Vernon C.  
Basilone, Joseph J. Nelson, Thomas C.  
Bied, Gerald T. Rickman, Wilford M.  
Cole, Kenneth L. Scheurich, Thomas E.  
Crawford, Thomas A. Shuder, Robert A.  
Kistner, Leonard E. Tucker, Richard M.  
Ludwig, Lyle L. Welch, Wardell B.  
Mallahan, Joseph J. Winter, Mary W.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Supply Corps of the Naval Reserve:

McGovern, Austin F.  
McRae, Ellen E.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Nurse Corps of the Naval Reserve:

Crabtree, Helen E. Mullikin, Sudie B.  
England, Ethelyn E. Rasmussen,  
Hunsecker, Isabel V. Charlotte S.  
Lux, Eleanor M. Sieland, Rita A.  
Molloy, Mary P.

#### IN THE NAVY

The following-named officers of the Navy and Naval Reserve, on active duty, for appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) as hereinafter stated:

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line of the Navy:

Adams, Kenneth Ginn, Benjamin F.  
Albert, Thomas F. Girard, Jean L.  
Allen, Charles D., Jr. Goforth, Calvin T.  
Amos, James W. Gordon, Oliver A., Jr.  
Anderson, Paul E. Grantham, Robert D.  
Andrews, Robert Graves, Jack C.  
Andrich, Vincent J. Groves, John G., Jr.  
Arthur, Frederick E. Gudal, Sigurd M.  
Atcheson, George, III Haecherl, Frank S.  
Baar, Don R. Hand, Marshall H.  
Bailey, Edward C. Hansen, Herman C.  
Barksdale, Allen D. Hargis, Jack R.  
Barnes, Jerald D. Harker, Theodore R.  
Beck, Charles E. Harlow, Harry B.  
Becker, Karl E. Harrison, Alan W.  
Behm, Charles H. H. Hartley, Paul J., Jr.  
Bell, Samuel V., Jr. Hays, Robert C.  
Bennett, Francis B. Hazen, Alan M.  
Berry, John W. Neile, Donald H.  
Bibb, Thomas Z. Heise, Frederick J.  
Bivins, William F. Herbert, Edward D.  
Blanks, Alva L. Herman, William M.  
Bohmert, Gerald G. Herndon, George H.  
Boland, Joseph P. Holbrook, James G.  
Boller, Jack W. Hollingsworth, "R" "J"  
Boulding, Austin L. Holm, Weston  
Bowden, Daniel T. Holmes, Robert E.  
Bowerman, Robert G. Horton, William P.  
Bowman, Donald A. Houston, Willard S., Jr.  
Braid, Robert A.  
Brady, Henry L., Jr. Huber, Ernest, Jr.  
Bridwell, Samuel L. Hughes, Leslie D.  
Broadfield, Ward H., Jr. Hughes, Arthur J.  
Irish, Edelbert E.  
Brooks, Claude C. Irwin, Charles M., Jr.  
Brown, Edward A. Jackson, William J.  
Brown, Francis T. Jenkins, Glen E.  
Brown, Jack, Jr. Jennings, Robert B.  
Brown, Russell D. Johnson, Clarence S.  
Burke, Robert E. Johnson, Allen R.  
Campbell, Thomas H., Jr. Jones, Cowan E., Jr.  
Jones, Theodore  
Carper, John E. Joynton, Harry D., Jr.  
Chapman, Kendall J. Judson, Sheldon B.  
Chiles, James O. Kallen, Robert G.  
Chrisler, Robert P. Kasner, Edmund B.  
Cochran, Billy E. Kiernan, Francis J.  
Coleman, Eddie T., Jr. Kimble, Elbert D.  
Coleman, Yale King, John M.  
Comet, Robert E. Knapp, Richard G.  
Connelee, William L. Knox, Robert V.  
Connelly, John J., Jr. Koepeke, William W.  
Cronemiller, Carl F., Jr. Kovanic, Francis J.  
Crowe, Thomas H. Kroes, Henry W., Jr.  
Cruse, Vernon E. Kyle, Richard A.  
Lambert, Joel, Jr.  
Davenport, Herman P., Jr. Landess, Herbert S.  
Larson, Melvin G.  
Davies, Henry E. Laskowski, Walter E.  
Davis, Harry O. Lassiter, "A" "C" Jr.  
Davis, William R. Lebreton, Guy J.  
Decamp, Dwight E. Leist, Frederick, Jr.  
Denny, Leonard J., Jr. Leonard, Elmer F.  
Doak, William C. Leutz, Leon H.  
Dolvin, Sheridan L. Lillesand, Alan M.  
Dorroh, Ray P. Lococo, Salvatore  
Duasek, Anthony W. Long, Douglas L.  
Dukin, William Longley, Wilbur E.  
Durey, Orin J. Madill, William G., Jr.  
Ebel, Stanley T. Magee, William M.  
Elicker, Clare H. Mapes, George C., Jr.  
Elliott, Homan O. Maple, Charles J.  
Endacott, Jack A. Matejcek, John F.  
Ennis, Edward J. Matthews, William R.  
Estler, David S. Mattson, Kenneth B.  
Farley, Russell J. Maxwell, Raymond C.  
Faull, Joe D. Jr.  
Fisher, Robert M. McAdams, Robert B.  
Fisher, Lee W. McAdams, Joseph B., Jr.  
Foltz, Robert L. McClung, Donald H.  
Fosdick, Theron D. McDonald, William M.  
Fossum, Theodore T. McFadden, Frank H.  
Gard, John G. McGrane, Clarence V. Jr.  
Gardner, Dennis D. Garrison, Walter V.  
Garrison, Robert G. Geer, Jon R.  
Gerecke, Thomas F. Gibbs, John D., Jr. Meekins, Willis E.

Melick, Roger E. Schultz, Clarence W., Jr.  
Mitchell, John E. Jr. Scott, Kenneth G.  
Mitchell, William, Jr. Scott, Norvell O., Jr.  
Mooney, James Shakhober, Maclean C.  
Moore, Charles R. C.  
Moore, James I. Shea, Stephen J.  
Moreland, Herbert A., Jr. Shipman, James L.  
Morin, Edward C. Shrake, Francis B.  
Morris, Adrian B., Jr. Simmons, Loyd D.  
Morrison, James W. Smith, Donald L.  
Moseley, Raymond H. Smith, Floyd L.  
Mottarella, Victor G. Smith, George T.  
Nemoff, Alfred J. Smith, Raymond D.  
Noesen, Harold Smith, Wayne H.  
Oechslein, Robert E. Sorenson, Richard C.  
Olmstead, John B. Spruit, Robert E.  
O'Reilly, Peter J. F. Stadter, George B.  
Orton, Robert D. Stanley, Henry T., Jr.  
Owens, Haydn, Jr. Starkweather, Robert L.  
Packer, Samuel H., II Paulsen, William H.  
Peters, James C. Starr, Mark R.  
Phares, John V. Stevenson, Norman M.  
Pierozzi, Constantine Stevens, Mortimer  
Pietrowski, Edward Swanney, Frank F.  
L. F. Swanson, Hjalmer E.  
Pitts, Joseph C. Taft, Jesse W.  
Popoff, Alec N. Tedholm, Charles E.  
Posch, Frank M. Tenyson, Durward J.  
Powell, Arthur E. Thomas, Robert H.  
Powell, Michael Thomas, Robert E.  
Pringle, Robert C. Thomson, Robert G., Jr.  
Putzier, Charles W. Thurman, Russell, Jr.  
Randell, William D. Tilley, Herbert S.  
Rappuhn, Alfred A., Jr. Timm, Fred C.  
Rayner, Donald E. Tobin, Dan P.  
Reider, Richard K. Treadwell, Archie B.  
Reisinger, Edward A. Untiedt, Hugh D., Jr.  
Ress, Joseph Uretsky, Jack L.  
Reynolds, George R. Vaa, Norman A.  
Rezzarday, Joseph, Jr. Vall, Malcolm E.  
Richards, Floyd C., Jr. Vally, James R.  
Rieke, Norbert A. Virostko, Joseph J.  
Riggan, James M., Jr. Waddock, Robert J.  
Roberts, Lester B. Ward, John F.  
Robertson, Gene D. Ward, Raymond E.  
Roberts, Levi J., Jr. Warren, Burtis W.  
Roden, Dan C. Webb, Babe W.  
Rodier, Richard L. Welch, Paul R.  
Roetman, Orvil M. Wells, Frank M.  
Rooke, William A. Whitney, William J.  
Rostan, David A. Wilkinson, Donald W.  
Roy, Robert I. Willard, Charles F.  
Ryan, George G. Williams, Elmer R.  
Sandlin, Charles R. Williams, James E.  
Scheer, Lawrence E. Williams, Dwight L.  
Scheibner, Juergen G. Williams, John H. D.  
Schelb, William F. Wilson, George B., Jr.  
Scherrer, David E. Wollam, Raymond L.  
Schimpf, Donald R. Woody, William S.  
Schmucker, Stanley K. Wright, John H.  
Schubert, Allen H. Young, Robert D.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Supply Corps of the Navy:

Allen, Paul Dorion, William E.  
Armstrong, William S. Duncan, Bryan L.  
Avellone, Francis P. Edwards, Harry W., Jr.  
Bailey, Edward F. Gallup, Mearl  
Baker, James J., Jr. Graves, Norman C.  
Beckner, Bruce A. Griffith, Stephen S. D.  
Bond, Calvin C. Hamilton, George K.  
Britt, Ernest R. Hanson, Ever L.  
Brooks, Carol H. Hassenger, William E.  
Canalejo, Armando, Jr. Hay, Patrick M.  
Challan, Leonard J. Irwin, Harry E.  
Chapman, Edgar C., Jr. Joslin, Harry W.  
Chazal, John P., Jr. Kessler, Joseph E.  
Cherney, Boris E. King, Edward D.  
Collins, James H. Kleotka, Carl J.  
Cornell, Felix C. Knobel, Roland J., Jr.  
Craven, Ethridge Kompanek, Andrew J., Jr.  
Creekman, Charles T. Jr.  
Damon, Stewart W. Kuzell, James E.  
Dietz, Howard M. Lewis, Raymond O.

Locke, James E.  
Lohman, Frank J.  
Mandich, Donald R.  
Martin, Robert W.  
McDaniel, John M.  
McKee, Richard N.  
McKenzie, Harry F., Jr.  
Miller, David E.  
Miller, John C.  
Mueller, Carl C.  
Mullenmeister, William J.  
Murphy, Francis J.  
Nelson, Warren F.  
Newton, Ernest C.  
Nichols, Horace E.  
Nimick, David A.  
Peffley, John F.  
Peterson, Clarence P., Jr.  
Petro, John G.  
Phillon, Thomas F.  
Pollitt, Ernest A.  
Potter, William R.  
Reese, Lawrence W.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy:

Allen, Max H.  
Arn, John A. M.  
Briggs, Fred M.  
Burfield, James A.  
Burkman, Eugene E.  
Check, Kenneth G.  
Chloupek, Carl C.  
Colbert, Raymond D.  
Cole, Marvin L.  
Dalton, Donald F.  
Daub, Leland A.  
Healy, John J.  
Hudson, Richard I.  
Jones, Malcolm S., Jr.

The following-named officer for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Medical Service Corps of the Navy:

Ware, Robert M.

The following named officers for temporary appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line of the Navy:

Achille, Frank A.  
Albrecht, Fred J.  
Anderson, Robert W.  
Arvidson, Donald L.  
Bailey, Ira V.  
Bobek, Billie J.  
Brown, Carl D.  
Chapman, Robert W.  
Cook, John M.  
Cottingham, John J.  
Crouch, Eugene  
Denny, James T., Jr.  
Dowlen, Jack H.  
Elsward, George E.  
Ferguson, Alfred F.  
Garlock, Dale F.  
Hall, Charles W.  
Hamilton, Robert C.  
Hays, Harlan J.  
Johnson, Wesley A.  
Johnson, Edward L.  
Jordan, Francis P.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Supply Corps of the Navy:

Bender, Merle D.  
Brown, Chester F.  
Denton, Durward W.  
Doyle, John P.  
Gluesing, Julius G.  
Gunkel, Frederick H.  
Jones, Robert L.  
Mandeville, Don C.  
McElhanon, Byron F.

Richwine, Alton J.  
Rigg, Donald C.  
Ristan, Albert G., Jr.  
Robinson, James A.  
Schanze, Fred, Jr.  
Schirmer, August A., Jr.  
Simonson, Eldon D.  
Small, Donald B.  
Smith, Howard W.  
Smith, Joseph F.  
Sprague, Raymond E.  
Sulcer, Robert L.  
Swopes, Bart R.  
Sylvest, Robert S.  
Taylor, Albert T., Jr.  
Thayer, Ernest C.  
Toomey, John F.  
Victor, William V.  
Walker, Charles L., Jr.  
Wellington, Robert L.  
West, John E.  
Worden, Frank N.  
Zenk, Lawrence P.

Koonce, Stephen J.  
McFarland, Cecil W.  
Moore, Charles G., Jr.  
Paul, Edwin C.  
Powell, Joseph E.  
Schmoker, Robert F.  
Snyder, Donald C.  
Tarran, David G.  
Thompson, Keith R.  
Umble, George R.  
Vivoli, Pierre L.  
White, David P.  
Williams, Herbert C.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line of the Naval Reserve:

Allgood, Vernon L.  
Bowen, James R.  
Brouse, William  
Crouse, Gordon F.  
Duncan, James L.  
Eslick, Taliaferro G.  
Gibson, Stanley M.  
Janiec, Roy T.

Keller, Robert F.  
Killian, Roy G.  
Kirichenko, Victor  
Mincheff, Boris D.  
Remillard, Wilfred J.  
Sullivan, William H.  
Tice, John J., III  
Tucker, Robert S.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Supply Corps of the Naval Reserve:

Jordan, Robert L.  
Kirchhoff, Donald J.  
Little, Steven M.

The following-named officer for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Naval Reserve:

Vaughan, James H., Jr.

The following-named officer for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Nurse Corps of the Naval Reserve:

Fraine, Georgia A.

The following-named officer for temporary appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line of the Naval Reserve:

Remenih, Edward J.

#### IN THE NAVY

The following-named (Naval R. O. T. C.) to be ensigns in the Navy:

Raymond B. Corob, June 4, 1948.  
Jack M. Fretwell, June 4, 1948.  
James C. Greer, June 4, 1948.  
Donald E. MacCullough, June 4, 1948.  
Paul A. Sims, June 4, 1948.  
William K. Witthaus, June 4, 1948.

Justus A. Muller (Naval R. O. T. C.) to be an ensign in the Navy from the 4th day of June 1948, in lieu of ensign in the Navy as previously nominated and confirmed, to correct spelling of name.

Karol M. Morphew (Naval R. O. T. C.) to be an ensign in the Supply Corps of the Navy from the 4th day of June 1948.

Nicholas F. Truog (Naval R. O. T. C.) to be an ensign in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy from the 4th day of June 1948, in lieu of ensign in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy as previously nominated and confirmed, to correct spelling of name.

Frank P. Hammon (civilian college graduate) to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Medical Corps of the Navy.

The following-named officers to the grades indicated in the Medical Corps of the Navy:

#### LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

Frederick B. Carlson

#### LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE)

Michael A. Dello  
Russo  
Lavius L. Lankford

James W. Lynn, Jr.  
Henry A. Schlang  
William K. Woodard

The following-named officers to the grades indicated in the Medical Service Corps of the Navy:

#### LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS

Albert C. Cornsweet  
Verne W. Lyon

#### LIEUTENANTS

Frank W. Brown III  
Robert L. Henry  
John C. McNair

William W. Taylor, Jr.  
Edward W. Welch, Jr.

The following-named officers to the grades indicated in the Nurse Corps of the Navy:

#### LIEUTENANTS

Frances V. Cleeton  
Ida G. Patrick

Dolores M. Petersen  
Jewel A. Selph

#### LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE)

Helen J. deMariano  
Anne E. Larkin

Margaret E. Leggett  
Eunice Loyd

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 3 (legislative day of June 1), 1948:

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Richard B. McEntire to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the term expiring June 5, 1953.

#### IN THE ARMY

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE GRADES INDICATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE V OF THE OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT OF 1947, WITH DATES OF RANK TO BE AS ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE AFORE-MENTIONED TITLE

#### To be major generals

Maj. Gen. Ray Edison Porter  
Maj. Gen. John Wilson O'Daniel

#### To be brigadier general

Col. David Lewis Ruffner

APPOINTMENTS TO THE POSITIONS INDICATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 504 OF THE OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT OF 1947

Gen. Lucius DuBignon Clay to be commander in chief and military governor, United States zone, Germany, with the rank of general.

Lt. Gen. Clarence Ralph Huebner to be deputy commander in chief, United States zone, Germany, and commanding general, United States Army, Europe, with the rank of lieutenant general.

Lt. Gen. Willis Dale Crittenger to be senior United States Army member of the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations with the rank of lieutenant general.

#### RETIRED LIST, UNITED STATES ARMY

ADVANCEMENT ON THE RETIRED LIST AND TO BE PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SUBSECTION 504 (D) OF THE OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT OF 1947

#### To be general

Maj. Gen. Brehon Burke Somervell

#### To be lieutenant generals

Maj. Gen. Levin Hicks Campbell, Jr.  
Maj. Gen. John Lesesne DeWitt  
Col. Troy Houston Middleton  
Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold  
Maj. Gen. Wilhelm Delp Styer  
Brig. Gen. Leslie Richard Groves  
Lt. Gen. Raymond Albert Wheeler

#### IN THE NAVY

Rear Adm. George L. Russell, to be Judge Advocate General of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of 4 years.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1948

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

Rev. John D. Hayes, National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O God and Father of mankind, Thou to whom all men come for counsel, grant us Thy insight to understand men of differing race and culture, Thy faith to recreate in Thy likeness, Thy love to fire our faith, Thy wisdom to order our doings aright. Strip us of selfish ends and unrighteous means, that men may see Thy will in our purpose, Thy sustaining power in our acts.