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PROVIDING A SPECIAL ENLISTMENT TRAINING PROGRAM

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HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

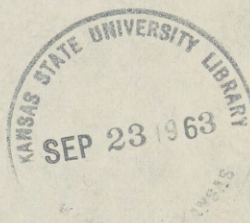
H.R. 6996

REVISING AND CONSOLIDATING THE SPECIAL ENLISTMENT
ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING PROGRAMS AVAILABLE
TO RESERVE PERSONNEL

JULY 11, 1963

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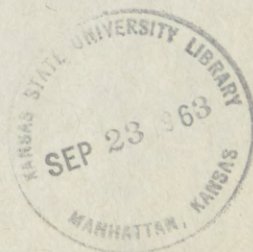
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1870
The following is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, held on the 10th day of January, 1870.

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PROVIDING A SPECIAL ENLISTMENT TRAINING PROGRAM

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1963

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:30 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building, Senator John Stennis presiding.

Present: Senators Stennis, Symington, Ervin, Cannon, Young, Saltonstall, Smith, and Case.

Also present: Harry L. Wingate, Jr., chief clerk; William H. Darden, Gordon Nease, and Herbert S. Atkinson of the committee staff. Senator STENNIS. The committee will please come to order.

The first bill on the agenda today is H.R. 6996, a legislative proposal of the Department of Defense that would revise, consolidate, and extend the laws under which the so-called 6-month training program and other special Reserve enlistment programs have been operated.

The bill also contains a provision designed to clarify an exemption of conflict-of-interest laws for members of Selective Service local boards and other uncompensated persons who serve the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

(H.R. 6996 follows:)

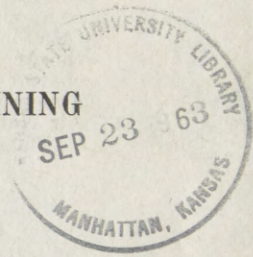
[H.R. 6996, 88th Cong., 1st sess.]

AN ACT To repeal section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act, as amended, and to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, to revise and consolidate authority for deferment from, and exemption from liability for induction for, training and service for certain Reserve membership and participation, and to provide a special enlistment program, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended (50 U.S.C. 1013), is repealed.

SEC. 2. Section 6(c)(2) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 456(c)(2)), is further amended to read as follows:

“(A) Any person, other than a person referred to in subsection (d) hereof, who, prior to attaining the age of twenty-six years and prior to the issuance of orders for him to report for induction, enlists or accepts appointment in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component of the Armed Forces, the Army National Guard, or the Air National Guard, shall be deferred from training and service under this Act so long as he serves satisfactorily as a member of an organized unit of such Ready Reserve or National Guard in accordance with section 270 of title 10 or section 502 of title 32, United States Code, as the case may be. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (h) hereof, no person deferred under this clause who has completed six years of satisfactory service as a member of an organized unit of such Ready Reserve or National Guard, and who during such service has performed active duty for training with an armed force for not less than four consecutive months, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after August 9, 1955.



"(B) A person who, under any provision of law, is exempt or deferred from training and service under this Act by reason of membership in a reserve component, the Army National Guard, or the Air National Guard, as the case may be, shall, if he becomes a member of another reserve component, the Army National Guard, or the Air National Guard, as the case may be, continue to be exempt or deferred to the same extent as if he had not become a member of another reserve component, the Army National Guard, or the Air National Guard, as the case may be, so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily.

"(C) Except as provided in subsection (b) and the provisions of this subsection, no person who becomes a member of a reserve component after February 1, 1951, shall thereby be exempt from registration or training and service by induction under the provisions of this Act.

"(D) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the President, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may provide that any person enlisted or appointed after October 4, 1961, in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component of the Armed Forces (other than under section 511(b) of title 10, United States Code), the Army National Guard, or the Air National Guard, prior to attaining age of twenty-six years, or any person enlisted or appointed in the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard or enlisted in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component prior to attaining the age of eighteen years and six months and deferred under the prior provisions of this paragraph as amended by the Act of October 4, 1961, Public Law 87-378 (75 Stat. 807), or under section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, who fails to serve satisfactorily during his obligated period of service as a member of such Ready Reserve or National Guard or the Ready Reserve of another reserve component or the National Guard of which he becomes a member, may be selected for training and service and inducted into the armed force of which such reserve component is a part, prior to the selection and induction of other persons liable therefor."

SEC. 3. Section 511 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:

"(d) Under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, a non-prior-service person who is under twenty-six years of age, who is qualified for induction for active duty in an armed force, and who is not under orders to report for induction into an armed force under section 451-473 of title 50, appendix, may be enlisted in the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard, or as a Reserve for service in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, for a term of six years. Each person enlisted under this subsection shall perform an initial period of active duty for training of not less than four months and shall serve the rest of his period of enlistment as a member of the Ready Reserve."

SEC. 4. Section 270(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out the following: " , other than one enlisted under section 456(c)(2)(C) of title 50, appendix,".

SEC. 5. This Act shall not affect any term of obligated service incurred before the effective date of this Act. In addition, the enactment of this Act shall not increase the minimum period of active duty that is required on the day before the effective date of this Act to earn an exemption from training and service under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 451 et seq.), in the case of persons who entered the Armed Forces before the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 6. Section 13(a) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 463(a)), is amended by striking out "sections 281, 283, or 284 of title 18 of the United States Code, in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 5, sec. 99)", and inserting in place thereof "sections 203, 205, or 207 of title 18 of the United States Code".

Passed the House of Representatives July 8, 1963.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Senator STENNIS. It appears that one of the purposes of the bill is to provide a standard 6-year period of obligation of persons enlisting in the Reserve components. Committee members may recall that in considering H.R. 5490 of the 87th Congress this committee amended the bill to provide a 6-year period of obligation instead of the 8-year period of obligation proposed by the Department. This committee amendment did not become law as a part of that bill, but it appears that this provision of the pending bill is consistent with the views of this committee at that time.

The 6-year provision passed the Senate, but was lost in conference.

One of our objectives over the last several years has been the creation of a trained Reserve composed largely of persons who had not served long periods of active duty, and of volunteers. A Reserve of this type should minimize the hardships in the event of a partial mobilization and avoid disproportionate service by persons who were inducted or who voluntarily enlisted in the Active Forces.

The 6-month training program seemed to offer promise in building a Reserve of this type. At the time the 6-month training program was originally approved, the Department of Defense did not want to open it to persons old enough for the draft through fear that this would discourage enlistments for regular service.

After this special program was created, Selective Service regulations were changed to provide a deferment for persons who were participating satisfactorily in the Reserve. This opened up the 6-month training program to persons over the age of 18½, but it also provided a disparity in length of service in that those persons who enlisted before the age of 18½ had an 8-year obligation while those who enlisted after this age were obligated for only 6 years.

In attempting to standardize this obligation at 6 years in the last Congress, this committee expressed the view that the Secretary of Defense should reward longer service on active duty by adjusting the period of time that a person is required to participate actively in the Reserve on a graduated basis in accordance with the length of active duty or active duty for training performed.

It appears that this bill contemplates training some persons who volunteer for such training for a longer period than the 6 months now required. If this provision is successful, it should reduce the requirement for "fillers" in future mobilization from persons who had already served long periods of active duty.

The principal witness of the Department of Defense is Lt. Gen. W. H. S. Wright, who is Chief of the Office of Reserve Components in the Department of the Army. General Wright is accompanied by representatives of the other armed services.

General Wright, we are delighted to have you here to advise the legislative branch of the Government as to the view of the executive branch. You will proceed now in your own way. If you have a statement, it will be very good indeed, I am sure. It might serve the purpose just as well for you to put it in the record for future reference and summarize it in your oral testimony. Will that be all right?

STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. W. H. S. WRIGHT, U.S. ARMY, ACCOMPANIED BY REAR ADM. HENRY S. MONROE, U.S. NAVY, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS (NAVAL RESERVE); CAPT. BERNARD E. SCALAN, USCG, ASSISTANT CHIEF, OFFICE OF RESERVE, U.S. COAST GUARD; MAJ. GEN. CURTIS R. LOW, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR RESERVE FORCES, U.S. AIR FORCE, AND BRIG. GEN. R. R. VAN STOCKUM, USMC, DIRECTOR, MARINE CORPS RESERVE, AND MAJ. GEN. DONALD MCGOWAN, CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

General WRIGHT. That is all right, sir. My statement is seven pages long double spaced. I am perfectly willing to forgo the statement and answer questions asked.

Senator STENNIS. I will not preclude you from reading your statement if you wish.

Senator CASE. Usually it is quicker, is it not? Usually it takes less time to read it.

Senator STENNIS. All right, let the general read his statement and I hope without substantial interruption.

Proceed.

General WRIGHT. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen: As you state, I am Lieutenant General Wright, Chief, Office of Reserve Components, Department of the Army. The Department of the Army has been designated as the representative of the Department of Defense for this legislation. I represent the Department of the Army for that purpose.

I have with me today representatives of the other military departments for the purpose of answering any questions that you may have with particular reference to their service. These representatives are Rear Adm. H. S. Monroe, Department of the Navy, Maj. Gen. Curtis R. Low, Department of the Air Force, and Brig. Gen. Ronald R. Van Stockum, U.S. Marine Corps.

I also have with me Maj. Gen. Donald McGowan, Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

I have a brief prepared statement which I would like to present to the committee.

The purpose of this bill is to provide additional flexibility, uniformity, and equity within the Reserve enlistment programs by establishing one program for personnel enlisting between the ages of 17 and 26. The period of enlistment and total service obligation would be for 6 years. The initial period of active duty for training would be sufficiently broad and variable to permit the completion of training in any skill for which enlisted.

As you know, the Congress, through enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, provided the services with the so-called Reserve 6-month training program. The program authorized the enlistment into Reserve component units of individuals between the ages of 17 and 18½ at which time they incur an 8-year Reserve service obligation and must undergo an initial 3 to 6 months of active duty training.

Because of the outstanding success of this program, most services in late 1957 or early 1958, under other existing statutory authority, broadened the eligibility base so as to afford qualified men in the age

group 18½ to 26 an equal opportunity to enlist. These individuals were also required to enter active duty for training; however, the statutory authority authorizing the Military Department Secretaries to expand the program to include the 18½ to 26 year age group authorized only a 6-year Reserve service obligation.

Prior to the implementation of these programs, certain undesirable conditions prevailed in our Reserve forces. A large percentage of the enlisted reservists had not undergone basic training and so few were actually participating in unit training that the Reserve could not attain the needed state of combat readiness in an acceptable period of time.

Through your interest and determination to have a strong Reserve, we now have a program that has resulted in virtually 100 percent of the personnel in our Reserve component having been basically trained and on active unit participation program that has enabled the Reserve components to attain the highest state of training and readiness in the peacetime history of our Nation.

The basic reasoning behind our present Reserve "6-months training programs" was to provide our units with a basically trained soldier who would, upon release from active duty training, fit immediately into squad and platoon level activities. This would relieve the Reserve units of the tremendous task of conducting basic training and, as previously mentioned, improve the readiness posture of our Reserve forces.

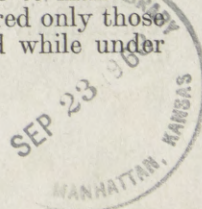
Sound as this concept is, the recall during the Berlin crisis clearly indicated these programs lacked sufficient flexibility in the initial training period to provide the "hard skill" specialist needed by our units. There are many "hard skills" in the modern Army which require more than 6 months training. Other problems, such as lack of uniformity or indeed equality as to total length of service between various age groups or between the services, also exist. These problems were fully aired during Reserve posture hearing last year and I had not planned to further elaborate on them.

I would like to state that the services have been working hard to correct any deficiencies and that enactment of this legislation is necessary to the achievement of satisfactory progress in this tremendous task.

Now turning our attention to the bill:

Section I repeals section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1955—the Reserve enlistment program for personnel between the age of 17 and 18½. You will recall that those features of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, excluding section 262, that pertained to Reserve enlistment authority were codified in title 10, United States Code. As the proposed program includes, in a broader sense, those features contained in section 262, it is considered desirable to incorporate this Reserve enlistment authority in title 10 and repeal section 262.

Clause A of section II of the proposed bill amends section 6(c)(2) (A) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to define, in accordance with the enlistment program being proposed, the minimum Reserve service necessary if members of any Reserve component, the Army National Guard, or the Air National Guard, are to maintain deferment from induction. Formerly this section deferred only those personnel enlisted or appointed in the National Guard while under the age of 18½.



With this amendment we will have one clause that standardizes the service obligation, age limitations and active duty training requirements necessary for all nonprior service Reserve component enlistees to qualify for exemption from induction.

Clause B of the bill merely updates current provision for the continued deferment and exemption from induction of those personnel who transfer from one Reserve component to another so long as they continue to serve satisfactorily.

Clause C reiterates that mere membership in a Reserve component, without prior military service or current Reserve unit participation, does not entitle a person to statutory protection from the draft, while clause D provides for priority selection for induction those reservists and guardsmen who fail to participate satisfactorily in the training program.

Now to discuss section III of the bill. It is this section that establishes the special enlistment authority desired and replaces that now contained in section 262, RFA-55 and paragraph (C) and (D) of section 6(c)(2), of the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

Specifically, under the authority provided by section III individuals between the ages 17 and 26 may enlist in any of our Reserve components; these enlistees incur a 6-year Ready Reserve obligation with all service, except that which is performed during the initial active duty training period, to be pay drill participation and annual active duty training. Flexibility in the initial training period is obtained by only specifying the 4-month minimum period and leaving the upper limit open. Since 4 months is prescribed by law as the minimum training period necessary prior to assigning members of the Armed Forces to oversea duty, it seems more realistic to raise the minimum training period to that amount.

With regard to not expressing a maximum upper limit to the active training period, perhaps I can best explain by indicating the Army's plans in this area—the Army conducted an MOS training evaluation study of 378 MOS required by USAR and ARNG units. The study revealed 98 MOS (26 percent) require in excess of 6 months' active duty training; 70 MOS (19 percent) require less than 6 months, and the remaining 210 MOS (55 percent) require 6 months of training.

The Army feels that the individual should be retained on active duty for only that period necessary to properly qualify in the desired skill. In light of the constantly changing and ever-increasing skill levels required by the services, the broad latitude authorized by not limiting the maximum active training period is highly desirable and will permit the training of individuals in any present or future skill required.

Mr. Chairman, at the risk of covering a matter you are all thoroughly acquainted with, I would like to very briefly discuss the procedures or actions that take place when an individual is recruited, or decides he would like to enlist, in the Guard or Reserve.

First, we must not lose sight of the fact that the enlistment is completely voluntary.

Second, the unit concerned must have a vacancy. Then, certainly, the individual must be qualified to enlist and to fill this vacancy.

During the enlistee's interview with the unit commander or his representative, every feature of the Reserve enlistment program is discussed.

For example, such matters as the overall Ready Reserve obligation being 6 years; the type of participation required, which is attendance at 48 drills and 15 days field training annually; the requirement to enter on active duty training for a specific number of weeks in order to be qualified for a particular military specialty.

I want to emphasize here that, prior to enlisting, the individual is made aware of the jobs that are open in the unit; he decides he would like to fill a specific job; the unit representative agrees, providing he is qualified; the individual is told that he will be given a special aptitude test (Army Qualification Battery—AQB) to determine his aptitude for this and other jobs and that if the test indicates he could be trained in the desired skill the job is his but, failing to qualify, he must agree to be trained in a second or third choice skill, if qualified. He is also made aware of the enforcement provisions that may be applied should he fail to satisfactorily participate and is told just what constitutes unsatisfactory participation. All matters now being settled, he is enlisted and signs an agreement to carry out the conditions of the enlistment.

Now back to the bill.

Mr. Chairman, undoubtedly you noted that estimates indicate substantial net savings will be realized by enactment of this legislation. These estimates, of course, are based on the increase in the Ready Reserve obligation of the 17-18½-year age group enlisting in the Army National Guard or Army Reserve.

As there is no prior experience on which to base estimates of the obtainability of the 17-18½-year-old Army Guardsman or Army reservist under a 6-year Ready Reserve obligation, these estimates are subject to revision as obtainability experience is accumulated.

Prior to closing, I should like to add a statement to my written statement to the effect that any reduction in the total obligation below 6 years for the Active Army enlistee, not the reservist, or the Active Army inductee, would reduce the Ready Reserve mobilization reinforcement pool below acceptable standards, and would be regarded by the Army as most damaging to its readiness posture.

The Bureau of the Budget has approved submission of this legislation. Favorable resolutions have been received from both the Defense level "Reserve Forces Policy Board" and the Department of the Army level "General Staff Committees on National Guard and Army Reserve Policy."

Mr. Chairman, I have appreciated this opportunity of appearing before the committee and shall be happy to answer any questions you may have on this bill.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, General Wright.

Now, may I ask this question? This bill apparently differs from the recommendations of the Department of Defense in two respects.

First, it would be effective immediately instead of 60 days after enactment; and

Second, the standards for enlistments in the Reserve components would be those applicable to inductees instead of to enlistees.

Could you give us the practical difference between the enlistment standards that apply to inductees and those that apply to enlistees, and would you also tell us whether the Department of Defense objects strongly to this change?

General WRIGHT. Sir, the difference between an enlistee in the Active Army and an inductee in the Active Army is that an inductee

is drafted and passes lower qualification tests than the enlistee. The enlistee in the Active Army only enlists in the Regular Army and the standards therefor for the enlistee are the same as the standards for the Regular Army.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do you want the bill to be effective immediately instead of 60 days after enactment?

General WRIGHT. We would like to have the bill effective immediately; yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Does the Department of Defense object to these two changes?

General WRIGHT. The Department of Defense would rather have the original language of the proposal than that of the House committee.

In other words, we would rather have the standards for enlistments in the National Guard and the Reserve be the same as the standards for enlistment in the Regular Army, which are higher than the standards for induction.

The reason we would like to have that, sir, is that the National Guard and the Reserve are both Reserve units which are not up to full strength. In a sense they are cadre or skeleton units. They can be fleshed out later in the event of mobilization with fillers who possibly could come up with a lower standard, but this cadre must be the highest possible standard of personnel.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So you would rather have this enlistees than inductees?

General WRIGHT. I would.

Senator SALTONSTALL. On page 2, line 15 of the bill the language provides exemption from induction for a person who has completed 6 years of satisfactory service as a member of an organized unit of the Ready Reserve or National Guard, and who, during that service, has performed active duty for training for not less than 4 months.

It occurs to me that some persons, through no fault of their own, may be unable to continue affiliation with the organized unit of the Ready Reserve for 6 years. Would it not be desirable to grant exemptions for those persons who serve 6 years in the Ready Reserve if that service is deemed satisfactory by the Secretary of his Department?

General WRIGHT. As the bill is written, it provides exemption only if the 6 years are performed as a member of an organized unit. However, Mr. Hershey has stated that he will not draft individuals who have performed lengthy service.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then you are not opposed to granting these exemptions?

General WRIGHT. No, sir; we are not opposed.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that amendments to the bill in that respect would be satisfactory?

General WRIGHT. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And then you would like to have this committee recommend enlistees rather than inductees?

General WRIGHT. That is correct; yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Senator Smith, have you any questions?

Senator SMITH. Yes, sir. Thank you.

General Wright, I would like to know to what extent the Navy, Marines, Air Force, and Coast Guard were in on the origination of this Army bill, the extent of consultation with them by the Army

before it was presented to the Department of Defense, whether they raised any objections to the bill, and if they did, what these objections were and to what extent consideration was given to them, and whether or not this bill will be jammed down their throats anyway.

General WRIGHT. Senator Smith, I was not here at the time this bill was generated, but the Department of Defense asked the services for their views on this type legislation. The three services, including the Coast Guard, came in with proposed legislation.

The Department of Defense adopted the Army legislation. The Department of Defense insisted on having a uniform term of service as between the three services and the Coast Guard. All three services gave their views.

The Department of Defense legislation as it finally came out was pretty much the Army legislation. So the answer to your question, all the services had a chance to comment on the legislation.

I think if you want further comment on any particular service's input at that time, you might call on the service representatives who are here present.

Senator SMITH. The Army did not go over the provisions of this bill with the other services before the Defense Department had it, is that my understanding?

General WRIGHT. Yes, they did.

Senator SMITH. Oh, the Army took it up with the other services before it went to the Defense Department?

General WRIGHT. That is correct, yes.

Senator SMITH. And you said that each one expressed their views. Would you be willing to give the committee their views or do you prefer to have them speak for themselves.

General WRIGHT. I prefer to have them speak for themselves.

In general, all went along with the Army view. The Navy felt—and I really think you should call on the Navy representative here to bring this out—the Navy felt that this legislation might endanger the active service program and reduce it down below the number of years the Navy desires. We feel the same way. That is why I put a statement in here saying that consideration of this legislation should not reduce the participation of the Active Army enlistee in a Reserve program below a total of 6 years, because it would unacceptably reduce our Ready Reserve mobilization reinforcement pool.

Senator SMITH. Is that the only express disapproval of any provision of the bill?

General WRIGHT. So far as I know it was, yes.

Senator SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I shall want to ask for the views of the other services. Do you want them to come on now or would you prefer that I complete my questions of General Wright and then go back to the other witnesses?

Senator STENNIS. Suppose we let General Wright testify, and then we will have the services come forward as a group. Will that suit you all right?

Senator SMITH. Yes, indeed.

Senator STENNIS. Suppose we do that.

Senator SMITH. General Wright, the Army has no trouble with its Ready Reserve pool, but the other services, in not using the draft as the Army does, do have trouble. While this bill may be desired by the Army, would it not work a hardship on the other services with their Reserves?

Will not the Army be making their gain out of the hides of the other services?

General WRIGHT. Not so far as I know, but I would recommend again that you ask the service representatives for their views.

Senator SMITH. It is true, is it not, that the other services have shortages in their mobilization basis, and would this bill not further aggravate those shortages?

General WRIGHT. I am not prepared to—

Senator SMITH. General Wright, you are testifying for the Defense Department, are you not?

General WRIGHT. That is correct.

Senator SMITH. And does not that stand for the other three services?

General WRIGHT. It does.

Senator SMITH. Are you not qualified to talk about the other three services?

General WRIGHT. I am not qualified to talk about the other services, no. They have more detailed information as to the problems within their Ready Reserve mobilization pool than I have.

Senator SMITH. I am little surprised, Mr. Chairman, that the Defense Department should have a representative over here who does not know the views of the other services after this bill has been cleared by the three services.

Senator STENNIS. It has been passed by one of the Houses already.

Senator SMITH. Yes.

Cutting the Reserve obligation will obviously require increased enlistments to maintain the strength of the Ready Reserve of the other services. What will the enlistment effort cost to the other services?

The Coast Guard has testified it will cost them over \$3 million annually. I notice that in your statement you said there would be a net saving.

General WRIGHT. The net saving would be this: that we have more people put into our Ready Reserve mobilization pool by a 6-year program than we do by an 8-year program, where only 3 years out of the 8 is in the pool, and the Ready Reserve mobilization pool therefore is kept up. Savings would occur from a reduction of personnel required to take the 6-month training.

I have a table here which I would like to enter into the record, which shows the saving over a period of time, Senator Smith.

Senator SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I would ask that that statement be put in the record.

Senator STENNIS. Without objection, the table will be put in the record.

Senator SMITH. Will that table give us the savings and the points where the savings occur, and also the additional cost, if any, to the various services?

General WRIGHT. Yes, it will. The table will show the cost for all services, Senator Smith.

Senator SMITH. And will that mean that we will know the difference, whether it will cost more or less?

General WRIGHT. It will.

Senator SMITH. Thank you.

(The table referred to follows:)

Fiscal year	Personnel savings (thousands)						Dollar savings (millions)					
	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marines	Coast Guard	Total	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marines	Coast Guard	Total
1966	9.0		See note			9.0	14.5		See note			14.5
1967	12.4		do		-1.375	11.0	19.9		do		-4.54	15.36
1968	17.8		do		-1.375	16.5	27.8		do		-3.2	24.6
1969	21.7		do		-1.375	20.4	34.7		do		-3.2	31.5
1970	17.4	-1.5	do	-2.0	-1.375	12.5	28.5	-3.15	do		-3.2	20.45
1971	*17.1	-1.5	do	*-2.5	-1.375	11.7	*28.0	-3.15	do	*-2.3	-3.2	19.35

NOTES

Army: Savings will occur from the reduction of personnel required to take 6 months' training. For each ARNG RPA trainee, National Guard personnel Army costs are \$1,000 and operation and maintenance Army, are \$620. For each USAR RPA trainee the Reserve personnel Army, is \$970 and operation and maintenance, Army, is \$820.

1. Figures indicated by (*) for fiscal year 1971 represent the leveling off of this program assuming a constant turnover and procurement rate.

2. Projection based on a Reserve Component strength for fiscal years 1964-71 of 700,000 (400,000 ARNG and 300,000 USAR).

3. Projection developed using a 3-year enlistment in the ARNG and an average of 4 year obligated service in the USAR.

Navy: The above figures represent an average cost of \$2,100 per trainee. The 2-year loss is at the point when the recruit is most highly trained and able to train others. Any increased input above currently approved plans would be subject to proportional increases in enlistments and dollar costs.

Air Force: The reduction of the military obligation from 8 to 6 years would not have any appreciable cost effect on the Air Force Reserve Forces because the Air Force has never enlisted large numbers of NPS personnel in its Reserve Forces.

Marine Corps: *Increased enlistments and costs will remain constant each year after 1971. Actual cost fiscal year 1970 \$1,766,660; fiscal year 1971, \$2,220,825.

Department of the Army

Senator SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I will want to ask the other services the question that General Wright has not answered, and I have some other questions, more detailed questions, which I shall hope to ask to be included in the record and answered later, rather than taking the time of the committee.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you. Mrs. Smith.

The Chair had really not contemplated having to call on the witnesses from the other services, but if they are here and ready to testify, perhaps we could just put them here now and then we can go to the outside witnesses.

Senator SMITH. I want to ask them the questions which General Wright did not answer, but I have no feeling with respect to the time.

Senator STENNIS. We may have to go over the same thing again. Is there someone here representing the Army?

General WRIGHT. I represent the Army, in addition to representing the Department of Defense.

Senator STENNIS. The Navy?

General WRIGHT. Admiral Monroe is here for the Navy.

Senator STENNIS. The Air Force?

Move over to the table, please, General Low.

All right, Senator Smith, will you proceed with your examination?

Senator SMITH. Mr. Chairman, what I would like to know is to just what extent the other services were in on the origination of this bill. And General Wright has testified, as I understand it, that they were all in on it with only one objection, as I recall, by the Navy.

I would like to ask each one of the services if they did have an opportunity to give full consideration to this proposal. Also, if they raised any objections to the bill or had any objections that they did not raise.

Mr. Chairman, we might start with the Navy since the General suggested the Navy did have an objection.

Admiral MONROE. The Navy participated fully in the legislative considerations of the bill within the Department of Defense. We were not involved in the drafting, the writing, the development of the bill as it was first initiated.

Senator SMITH. Is there not a practice over there that all of the services be called in on the drafting of a bill before it is submitted to the Defense Department?

Admiral MONROE. Usually I think that is the custom, yes.

Senator SMITH. Does the Air Force have anything to add to what General Wright said as to your participation in the writing of this bill and the consideration of it?

General Low. Senator Smith, the Air Force did participate fully in the joint considerations of the legislation. I believe it was given to the Army to write up, but we did concur in the bill as presented.

Senator SMITH. General, I think you have been quoted as saying the Air Force could live with the bill. This would indicate to me a reluctance on its approval. Would you elaborate on that statement of yours?

General Low. When I said we could live with it, I mean I should have said that we do approve of the bill. We see no major effect on the Air Force by the passage of this bill.

Senator SMITH. Does that include the approval of the Air Force of the provisions as submitted by the Army rather than the Defense Department?

In other words, the changes that were made as to enlistees instead of inductees, and going into effect immediately?

General LOW. Yes, Senator Smith, it does.

Senator SMITH. The Air Force approves that?

General LOW. Yes.

Senator SMITH. And you have no objection whatever to the bill?

General LOW. No objection.

Senator SMITH. Would the Marines—General, would you add anything to what has been stated?

General VAN STOCKUM. Senator Smith, the position of the Commandant of the Marine Corps regarding this legislation was that the period of obligated service should be 8 years for all people covered by the 6-month program, so-called 6-month program.

Further, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, believing that it takes 6 months, at least, active duty for training to train a marine, feels that the minimum period should be 6 months in active duty for training.

We had an opportunity, Senator Smith, during the period that this legislation was being planned to contribute our opinion as the opinion of the Commandant of the Marine Corps to the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of the Navy supported the Marine Corps position.

When it reached the Secretary of Defense, for reasons of his own, and in consideration of the posture of the Defense Establishment as a whole, he decided not to go along with the Marine Corps recommendations which had been supported by the Secretary of the Navy.

Senator SMITH. Is there anyone else who has not spoken?

Then going to the cost, Admiral Monroe, would you know the amount that this would cost over and above what it has been costing, these changes?

Senator ERVIN. Senator Smith, pardon me, you had not called on the Coast Guard.

Senator SMITH. Oh, I am very sorry. We are quite dependent on the Coast Guard. I did not mean to ignore them. Thank you, Senator.

Captain SCALAN. Our position has been largely along the same lines as General Van Stockum expressed in regard to the Marine Corps. We depend entirely upon a six-by-eight program for our Organized Reserve.

As you have taken note in your earlier statement, it would cost us \$3,250,000, that is an approximate figure, more per year to go into the six-by-six or the four-by-six program.

However, this is additional to the current appropriation, which at the present time is \$18.8 million, which, as you recognize, would be approximately one-sixth of our total appropriation and would be additional thereto. However, if these funds were made available, the Coast Guard can live with this type of legislation.

Senator SMITH. But the Coast Guard would feel that it would inflict a hardship on it in this matter of recruiting?

Captain SCALAN. In that sense it would; yes, Senator.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Smith, will you yield to me for a question?

Senator SMITH. Yes, indeed.

Senator STENNIS. This 6-year provision would apply only prospectively, would it not?

Is that correct, gentlemen, those of you who are testifying against it?

Captain SCALAN. We are not testifying against it; no, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I mean those of you who would rather have the eight. This is prospective in its application, is it not?

General WRIGHT. That is correct; only to a new enlistee beginning with the enactment of the bill.

Senator STENNIS. So how many years would it be before it would really affect the money side of the thing?

Captain SCALAN. In our instance, sir, in 1970 and 1971 we would lose 10,000 people by the normal attrition of the application of this bill.

Senator STENNIS. So the change in the cost would not apply until then; is that correct?

Captain SCALAN. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Does everyone agree that that applies in that way? It certainly ought to be brought out.

Thank you, Senator Smith.

Senator SMITH. I would like to ask General Low and Admiral Monroe whether they agree with the views expressed by the Marines and the Coast Guard.

Admiral MONROE. The Navy concurs with the Marines' views in this regard about the 8-year obligations for the short-term Reserve, and our position is the same as the Marines favoring a minimum of 6 months training.

Senator SMITH. And do I understand that you feel that you can live with this but it will inflict a hardship on the Navy?

Admiral MONROE. It will make it more difficult for us to achieve our mobilization readiness posture in the Reserve community.

Senator SMITH. General Low?

General LOW. Senator Smith, the Air Force does not concur with the views of the Marine Corps.

We have had over the past 8 years a total of only 3,000, approximately 3,000, 8-year enlistees. In fiscal year 1963 up through April 30 we have had only 91 in the Air Force, so we see very little effect on the Air Force.

Senator SMITH. Do you have the figures in mind as to the cost of this, additional cost, increase or decrease?

General LOW. No, Senator, I do not. I can provide them to you.

Senator SMITH. I wish you would for the record, if you please.

(The information requested appears on p. 11.)

Senator SMITH. I think that is all for the moment, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Senator Smith.

Senator ERVIN, may I call on you?

Senator ERVIN. I have no questions.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Case?

Senator CASE. No questions.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Young?

Senator YOUNG. I have no questions.

Senator SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I have other questions answered for the record.

Senator STENNIS. Your request is certainly granted, Senator Smith.

Admiral, you raised your hand.

Admiral MONROE. I would like to point out in the Navy's program our 2-year, 3-year, and 4-year enlistee, both Regular and Reserve,

may reduce their obligation by participation through a combination of active and Reserve duty to a total of 5 years. Each of these types, however, has an initial Reserve obligation overall of 6 years.

This point is made to illustrate that there is an incentive for the man to participate in the Reserves, and thereby voluntarily reducing his own obligation.

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen, I think the record is complete on it.

Mrs. Smith's questions will be inserted in the record.

All right, gentlemen, we will proceed with the next witness, please.

(The questions of Senator Smith and answers subsequently submitted follow.)

QUESTIONS ON H.R. 6996 ASKED BY SENATOR SMITH OF GENERAL WRIGHT AND OTHER SERVICES, WITH ANSWERS SUBSEQUENTLY SUPPLIED

I realize that the Army is in a peculiarly good situation in regard to its Ready Reserve reinforcement pool, and for this reason you are able to screen out reservists with 2 or more years active duty before their legal ready obligations expire and in some cases you are doing this when they have served 4 years of their enlistment.

But the other services who are having trouble maintaining the strength of their Ready Reserve pools cannot do this.

Question. Can you tell us what the length of service in the Ready Reserve of a Navy petty officer who have served 3 or 4 years on active duty is? In other words, what is his overall ready obligation?

Answer. Navy: His total military obligation is 6 years. If he has served 3 years on active duty, he has 3 years remaining Ready Reserve obligation. If he has served 4 years on active duty, he has 2 years remaining Ready Reserve obligation. In either case he can reduce his total Ready Reserve obligation by 1 year through satisfactory participation in a drilling unit of the Naval Reserve. The final year of his total obligated service will then be served in a standby status. A relatively small number elect to transfer to standby even though eligible to do so.

Army: An enlisted man who serves 3 years on active duty fulfills the remainder of his 6-year obligation by 1 year Ready Reserve unit participation and 2 years of Standby Reserve service or by 2 years Ready Reserve mobilization reinforcement pool service and 1 year Standby Reserve service.

An enlisted man who serves 4 years on active duty serves the remainder of his 6-year obligation as a member of the Standby Reserve.

Section 269(e)(4), title 10, United States Code prescribes—

“(e) Except in time of war or of national emergency declared by Congress, a reserve who is not on active duty, or who is on active duty for training, shall, upon his request, be transferred to the Standby Reserve for the rest of his term of service, if—

* * * * *

“(4) he served on active duty (other than for training) in the armed forces for an aggregate of less than 5 years, but satisfactorily participated, as determined by the Secretary concerned, in an accredited training program in the Ready Reserve for a period which, when added to his period of active duty (other than for training), totals at least 5 years, or such shorter period as the Secretary concerned, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense in the case of a Secretary of a military department, may prescribe for satisfactory participation in an accredited training program designated by the Secretary concerned.”

Question. Do you think it is equitable to shorten the ready obligation of the man who serves on active duty for only 4 months to an overall ready enlistment of 6 years and lay the same overall ready enlistment on an enlisted man who has served on active duty for 2, 3, or 4 years, some of them having served under combat conditions?

Answer. Army: We feel that no meaningful or acceptable comparison can be made between active duty programs and the Reserve enlistment programs. Equity is sought and maintained within the active duty programs. This bill seeks to provide equity within the Reserve enlistment program. However, as a matter of interest, no Military Department requires the active service enlistee or

inductee, upon release from active duty, to perform his entire remaining service obligation in a pay-drill status. For persons who serve as members of units, Army even reduces the normal Ready Reserve obligation in order to attract these active duty releasees into Reserve units. This Reserve program will require the enlistee to participate in a pay-drill status for the entire period not spent on the initial active duty for training tour.

Navy: This is not considered equitable. True equity demands that the reservist who spends only a relatively short time on active duty for training should have a longer Ready Reserve obligation than one who has served on active duty as a Regular or reservist for 2, 3, or 4 years. This point was covered at length during the hearings which led to the enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. A 2-year Ready Reserve differential became the established pattern of equity then and it should remain so now. To eliminate this differential in the period of military obligations would have the effect of reducing the voluntary enlistments of the longer term active duty men.

Air Force: We feel that equity can be insured by shortening the length of time that the reservist with several years of active duty is required to actively participate in the Ready Reserve. The Air Force has never enlisted large numbers of NPS personnel in its Reserve Forces, never more than 15,000 a year. We depend primarily on personnel acquiring active duty experience to act as a resource to fill the manpower requirements for the Ready Reserve pool. This source basically consists of those members released from active military duty after 4 years of active service. Such personnel are transferred to the Air Force Reserve for completion of their military obligation and are not required to actively participate in Reserve training.

Marine Corps: The Marine Corps does not believe this is an equitable solution. The Marine Corps believes that the young man who chooses the "Six Month" training program should be required to assume an 8-year military obligation, all of which should be spent in the Ready Reserve. The young man who serves a period of extended active duty (2-3-4 years) should continue to have a total 6-year obligation. The Marine Corps considers that a young man enlisting in this program, if afforded the opportunity, would prefer to incur a total 8-year Ready Reserve obligation and be required to attend scheduled drills for 5 of those years rather than incur a 6-year obligation, spent entirely in drilling status.

Question: Isn't this going to develop pressure on the Congress to reduce the ready obligation of the long-term active-duty man from 6 to 4 years?

Answer: Army: No. (See Army answer to preceding question.) Further, any reduction in the obligation of individuals performing active duty would reduce the strength of the Ready Reserve Mobilization Reinforcement Pool below acceptable standards. For these reasons, the Army would not favor any reduction in the Ready Reserve obligation of personnel who serve on active duty.

Navy: Because of the inequity created between the prior serviceman and the 4-month program reservist, we anticipate further attempts will be made to reduce or eliminate further Ready Reserve obligation of those who have served on active duty. Such a reduction would have a disastrous effect on our mobilization potential. The President of the National Guard Association testifying before Subcommittee No. 3 House Armed Services Committee in support of H.R. 4241 stated, "Nonetheless, in our judgment, the bill is defective in that it fails to seek equity of obligation between the individuals just described and those who are inducted or enlisted into the active Armed Forces and who perform active duty for a period of 2 or more years and are then released to the Reserves with a remaining military obligation.

"Such veterans of 2 or more years of active service, likewise incur a 6-year military obligation upon enlistment and if they elect not to participate with the National Guard or a drilling Reserve unit must remain in the Ready Reserve subject to liability for recall in the event of an emergency.

"Department representatives have stated that other provisions in H.R. 4241 will reduce the requirement in future mobilizations to call upon these veterans as individual fillers. If the intent is to reduce reliance upon this group, then they should not have to remain liable for involuntary recall and should be transferred to the Standby Reserve." A member of the subcommittee commented, "I think there ought to be some statutory safeguards which will protect in some way the people who have served at least 4 years on active duty."

Air Force: We don't know the extent of any pressure which may develop. However, the Air Force could not afford any further erosion of the obligated period below six years.

Marine Corps: Yes.

Question. If this is done (reduce obligation of Active Army man) what affect will it have on the mobilization capability of the Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard?

Answer. Army: Reduction of the military obligation of the Active Army man would result in reducing to unacceptable levels the capabilities of the Ready Reserve Mobilization Reinforcement Pool (RRMRP). It would reduce our ability to such a degree that we would not meet the requirements of the mobilized Army (Active Army, ARNG, USAR). As well as being unsound from a National security standpoint, the cost to administer and logistically support the turnover rate, as the result of a reduced obligation, would be prohibitive.

Navy: The Navy depends on prior service personnel to provide the bulwark of readiness in its Reserve. We place principle reliance on the Reserve enlistment program authorized by 10 United States Code 261, the 6-year Reserve enlistment which includes 2 years of practical experience and training on active duty. The Navy's D-Day Reserve forces comprise the Selected Reserve. From these forces, ASW ships, aircraft and minecraft are to be manned, and the Active Fleet is to be brought to its war-time complement. The Navy's Ready Reserve pool is to provide the forces required during M+3 to man the Navy's mothballed fleet and aircraft. To reduce the Ready obligation from 6 to 4 years would completely destroy the Navy's Ready Reserve pool, and would thus eliminate the Navy's potential to meet its M+3 mobilization requirements.

Air Force: If the military service obligation was reduced from 6 years to 4 years it would deplete our Ready Reserve pool. We depend on those airmen who have completed 4 years of active military service and are transferred to this Air Force Reserve with a remaining 2-year obligation.

Marine Corps: This action will seriously worsen the present situation in which the Marine Corps finds itself incapable of meeting enlisted mobilization requirements quantitatively and qualitatively.

Coast Guard: If the Ready Reserve obligation of the long-term active duty enlisted man were to be reduced from 6 to 4 years, the Coast Guard Ready Reserve will be deprived of approximately 2,500 highly trained personnel and the Standby Reserve would also be reduced by approximately 2,500. To offset this loss in numbers, the enlistment of approximately 430 additional personnel under the program proposed by H.R. 6996 would be required.

Question. Isn't it going to have a bad moral effect on those men who serve long-term active duty?

Answer. Army: No. Under DA policy, these men (3 or 4 years active duty) will not involuntarily serve as members of Reserve component units. On the other hand, men who serve 4 or more months on active duty for training, must serve a full 6 years as members of Reserve component units.

Navy: This is a difficult question to answer. But it is safe to say it would make recruiting for long-term active duty enlistments in the Regular Navy and in the Naval Reserve more difficult. We believe that for morale purposes, this Ready differential should be maintained.

Air Force: It is not anticipated that it would have an adverse morale effect.

Marine Corps: Yes.

Question. If this legislation is passed and the obligation of those enlisted under section 262 is reduced to 6 years, how long do you intend to have them drill in units?

Answer. Army: Personnel enlisting under the new program which replaces section 262 will participate in unit training (drill) for the entire 6 years of their obligation less any time performed on active duty for training.

Navy: Our section 262 reservists are drilling in units for 7½ years now; that is, for the complete period of their obligation not served on active duty for training. If the Congress reduces this obligation to 6 years, we will have to reduce the participation time accordingly—losing 2 years of the reservists' service at a time when he has achieved a high state of training readiness.

Air Force: Such personnel will be required to drill in units for 6 years.

Marine Corps: Six years.

Coast Guard: If the Ready Reserve obligations of personnel enlisting under the 6 by 8 program were to be reduced to 6 years, we plan to continue our present requirement for 5½ years in a drill status for these personnel after they complete their initial period of active duty for training. They would, therefore, be discharged directly from drill units.

Question. If they drill for 6 years and their enlistments expire at 6 years, this means that none of the short-term active duty personnel will go into the reinforcement pool, will it not?

Answer. Army: Although this program envisions that this individual will service as a member of a unit for the full 6 years of his enlistment, there will always be instances of individuals who through circumstances beyond their control (i.e., move to a location wherein there are no Reserve component units or where no appropriate unit vacancy exists; incompatibility of civilian work hours or schooling) will be transferred to the reinforcement pool. These individuals will then be utilized as priority reinforcements to specific units and will perform annual training with these units.

Navy: That is correct.

Air Force: This is true. However, we do not rely on individuals with an 8-year obligation to any great extent now.

Marine Corps: Yes, except for a very, very small number who move to an area in which unit participation is not possible.

Coast Guard: See Coast Guard answer to preceding question.

Question. Then, this will mean that the only fillers you will have in any substantial numbers will be those who have served for 2 or more years on active duty and this legislation will insure that fillers must come from this source, will it not?

Answer. Army: (Information classified.)

Navy: Navy plans do not maintain Reserve units at less than mobilization strength. Therefore, there is no built-in requirement for fillers. For partial mobilizations we can rely primarily on volunteers and members of drilling units designed to be mobilized as individuals.

Air Force: Yes, this is the case now in the Air Force.

Marine Corps: Yes.

Question. Under these circumstances, in the Army the fillers may be largely ex-draftees. However, for the other services, who do not use the draft, would not the pool consist primarily of only ex-Regulars who have served 4 years on active duty?

Answer. Army: (See Army's answer to preceding question.) For the Army it is true that the fillers would be largely ex-draftees, and it is highly desirable that an appreciable number of individuals assigned as fillers be draftees. Presently, 200,561 or approximately 53 percent of our current enlisted pool strength are in this category. These individuals, with their 3-year active duty counterpart, are considered to be a most valuable asset to our mobilization capabilities. It is certain that their longer training and experience greatly enhances the overall qualitative capability to fulfill reinforcement requirements of the mobilized Army.

Navy: Yes, this is the case. The Navy's Ready Reserve pool is composed primarily of ex-Regulars supplemented by naval reservists enlisted under section 261 who have served 2 years on active duty.

Air Force: Yes, this is the current situation and we consider these personnel to be our major and most valuable Reserve resource.

Marine Corps: Yes, the man who has served on active duty for 4 years has 1 year remaining to be served in the Ready Reserve. He represents a valuable mobilization asset.

Coast Guard: This would result in an active status pool in the Coast Guard consisting of only ex-Regulars who have served 4 years on active duty.

Question. What is the current status of the Navy's Ready Reserve pool? Please give us the same information for the other services.

Answer. Navy: The authorized enlisted strength of the Navy's Ready Reserve is 450,000. As of February 28, 1963, there were 254,499 such ready reservists. Of the 254,499, 96,510 are drilling reservists and 157,989 are in the Ready Reserve pool. Heavy attrition has taken place in the last 2 fiscal years due to concurrent expiration of enlistments of 8-year obligors enlisted in 1954 and 1955 and the first of the 6-year obligors under the Reserve Forces Act. Any reduction in Ready Reserve obligations would make the task of reversing the downward trend more difficult.

Army: As of April 30, 1963, there were 463,765 individuals in the Ready Reserve mobilization reinforcement pool. This number is 284,344 short of our general mobilization requirements (748,000). The existing situation is not expected to improve for the next few years.

Pool strength (as of Apr. 30, 1963)

6-month officers	15, 679
2-year officers	14, 273
Other officers	51, 185
Subtotal	81, 137
6-month enlisted	49, 732
2-year enlisted	200, 561
3-year enlisted	116, 770
Other enlisted	15, 565
Subtotal	382, 628
Grand total	463, 765

Air Force: Currently the Air Force Reserve Forces have an authorized strength of 300,800. As of May 31, 1963, there were 128,500 reservists participating for drill pay and an additional 21,800 reservists participating in active duty for training. Currently there are only 93,600 people in the nonpaid Ready Reserve pool against the present requirement of 150,000.

Marine Corps: (Information classified.)

Coast Guard: The Coast Guard Ready Reserve enlisted strength is presently 22,673, and it is expected that this figure will drop to approximately 22,400 by June 30, 1964. Commencing in fiscal year 1965, we had planned to enlist 4,125 6x8 personnel annually to provide an orderly growth of the enlisted Ready Reserve strength to the required 35,400 by the end of fiscal year 1972.

Question. What is the requirement of the Navy's Ready Reserve pool? Please give us the same information for the other services.

Answer. Navy: (Information classified.)

Army: See Army's answer to preceding question.

Air Force: (See Air Force answer to preceding question.) The requirement of the Ready Reserve pool is to provide a source for filling those spaces not already filled by participating reservists.

Marine Corps: (Information classified.)

Coast Guard: The Coast Guard allocation of the 2,900,000 Ready Reserve strength authorized by 10 U.S.C. 268 is 39,600. This total Ready Reserve strength allocated to the Coast Guard has been divided into 4,200 officers and 35,400 enlisted personnel to coincide with our ratio of mobilization requirements for officer and enlisted personnel.

Question. With each of these services having shortages in their mobilization bases, would you please give us the rationale of reducing the ready obligation of the enlisted men under this section which will further aggravate their shortages?

Answer. Army: Broadly, the reasoning behind the reduction of the Ready Reserve obligation for enlisted men is that it will permit additional individuals to receive military training, thus broadening the base of trained manpower available during possible emergencies. The yearly increase in available manpower, who are obligated to serve, encourages a trend toward a shorter service obligation.

Further, it is evident that the enactment of this measure would enhance the attractiveness of Reserve service and would be more acceptable to the public.

By attracting more to the program and by providing hard skill training it will reduce the number of 2-year active duty releaseses that are mandatorily assigned to USAR units. This will result in an appreciable buildup of the Ready Reserve mobilization reinforcement pool.

The 6-year Ready Reserve obligation parallels the statutory service obligation of all male citizens.

Navy: As far as the Navy is concerned, we know of no rationale for reducing the ready obligation of 6-month trainees below that currently provided for.

Marine Corps: The Marine Corps does not understand this rationale and opposes the idea of a reduction.

By cutting the ready obligation of the men enlisted in section 262 to 6 years, you will obviously have to increase the number of enlistments in this program to maintain the strength of the Ready Reserve in those services who are now already under strength.

Question. What will be the additional cost to the Army, Navy, Air Force, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard?

Answer. (The answer to this question also responds to Senator Smith's question earlier in the hearing.)

See following chart:

Fiscal year	Personnel savings (thousands)					Dollar savings (millions)						
	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marines	Coast Guard	Total	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marines	Coast Guard	Total
1966	9.0	---	See note	---	-1.375	9.0	14.5	---	See note	---	---	14.5
1967	12.4	---	---	---	-1.375	11.0	19.9	---	---	---	-4.54	15.36
1968	17.8	---	---	---	-1.375	16.5	27.8	---	---	---	-3.2	24.6
1969	21.7	---	---	---	-1.375	20.4	34.7	---	---	---	-3.2	31.5
1970	17.4	-1.5	---	-2.0	-1.375	12.5	28.5	-3.15	---	---	-3.2	20.45
1971	*17.1	-1.5	---	*-2.5	-1.375	11.7	*28.0	-3.15	---	---	*-2.3	19.35

NOTES

Army: Savings will occur from the reduction of personnel required to take 6 months' training. For each ARNG RFA trainee, National Guard personnel, Army, costs are \$1,000 and operation and maintenance, Army, are \$620. For each USAR RFA trainee the Reserve personnel, Army, is \$970 and operation and maintenance, Army, is \$620.

1. Figures indicated by (*) for fiscal year 1971 represent the leveling off of this program assuming a constant turnover and procurement rate.

2. Projection based on a Reserve Component strength for fiscal years 1964-71 of 700,000 (400,000 ARNG and 300,000 USAR).

3. Projection developed using a 3-year enlistment in the ARNG and an average of 4 years obligated service in the USAR.

Navy: The above figures represent an average cost of \$2,100 per trainee. The 2-year loss is at the point when the reservist is most highly trained and able to train others. Any increased input above currently approved plans would be subject to proportional increases in enlistments and dollar costs.

Air Force: The reduction of the military obligation from 8 years to 6 years would not have any appreciable cost effect on the Air Force Reserve Forces because the Air Force has never enlisted large numbers of NPS personnel in its Reserve Forces.

Marine Corps: *Increased enlistments and costs will remain constant each year after 1971. Actual cost fiscal year 1970, \$1,706,660; fiscal year 1971, \$2,220,823.

Question. When the Coast Guard testified before the House Armed Services Committee, they frankly said that this change in the law would increase their costs by at least \$3,250,000 annually. Is this statement correct?
 Answer. Yes, See preceding chart.

Composition of enlisted Ready Reserve not on active duty by program

ARMY RESERVE COMPONENTS

Program	Age	Minimum active duty	Ready Reserve	Total military service obligation	Portion of Ready Reserve
					<i>Percent</i>
Draft.....	18½-26	2 years.....	2 years.....	6 years.....	41.5
Enlistment in Army.....	17-34	3 years.....	1 year.....	do.....	20.3
6 months ACDUTRA.....	17-18½	6 months.....	3 years.....	8 years.....	3.9
Do.....	18½-26	do.....	5½ years.....	6 years.....	26.6
Army Reserve.....	17-26	2 years.....	2 years.....	do.....	.5
Others.....					7.2

NAVAL RESERVE

Enlistment in Navy.....	17-31	4 years.....	1 year.....	6 years.....	30.0
6 months ACDUTRA.....	17-26	6 months.....	7½ years.....	8 years.....	17.0
Naval Reserve.....	17-31	2 years.....	3 years.....	6 years.....	63.0

AIR FORCE RESERVE

6 months ACDUTRA.....	17-26				26.8
Prior service.....					73.2

MARINE CORPS RESERVE

6 months ACDUTRA.....	17-18½				14.2
Do.....	18-26				19.6
Others (including prior service).....					67.2

¹ Includes defunct 8-year obligor program.

² Nonprior service.

Senator STENNIS. Col. Daniel O. Omer, Deputy Director and General Counsel of the Selective Service System, will be our next witness. We are glad to have you here, Colonel. You have a prepared statement, do you not?

STATEMENT OF DANIEL O. OMER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

Mr. OMER. Yes, sir; it is short.

Senator STENNIS. We are glad to have you. Will you proceed in your own way and then we will have questions.

Mr. OMER. My name is Daniel O. Omer, Deputy Director of Selective Service. I am presenting the position of the Selective Service System on H.R. 6996 in the absence from Washington of General Hershey, who, I know, regrets he is unable to appear.

The Selective Service System supports H.R. 6996.

The bill would reduce from 8 to 6 years the obligation of men who enter the Reserve and Guard under age 18½. This reduction results in a uniform obligation within the Reserve program of 6 years for all.

The bill provides one uniform enlistment program available to all Reserve components in place of various special Reserve enlistment programs under several provisions of existing law.

The bill provides flexibility in the period of active duty for training which should permit the Reserve component to more fully utilize nonprior service personnel.

The reduction in the obligation to 6 years and the flexible training period which will reduce reliance by the Reserve components on men with 2 years and more of active duty should result in more of our young men receiving some military training. If such a result is achieved, the Nation will be greatly benefited.

Section 6 of the bill is necessary to rectify a technical oversight made recently in connection with the revision of the conflict of interest laws, Public Law 87-849, approved October 23, 1962.

Since the inception of selective service in 1940, the thousands of local board members and other uncompensated citizens who serve the Selective Service System have not been subject to the conflict of interest provisions which now appear in sections 203, 205, and 207 of title 18, United States Code.

Section 6 would reestablish this exception.

While section 2 of Public Law 87-849 indicated that certain pre-existing statutory exemptions from these provisions would continue in effect, in a memorandum of January 28, 1963, the Attorney General of the United States stated that this section granted exemptions from the new laws with respect to legislative and judicial positions carrying past exemptions, but that section 2 excludes positions in the executive branch, an independent agency, and the District of Columbia from this grant.

Senator ERVIN. Senator Smith, do you have any questions?

Senator SMITH. I have no questions.

Senator ERVIN. Senator Case?

Senator CASE. No questions.

Senator ERVIN. Senator Young?

Senator YOUNG. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator ERVIN. Thank you, Colonel.

The next witness is Col. John T. Carlton, executive director of the Reserve Officers Association.

Colonel, glad to have you back on the Hill with us.

STATEMENT OF COL. JOHN T. CARLTON, USAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES, ACCOMPANIED BY REAR ADM. ALEXANDER JACKSON, USN (RETIRED), ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AND MAJ. GEN. GEORGE N. LODOEN, USA (RETIRED), DIRECTOR, ARMY AFFAIRS (ROA)

Colonel CARLTON. I have with me Rear Adm. Alexander Jackson, Jr., assistant executive director, and Maj. Gen. George Lodoen, director of Army affairs.

I have a short statement which I should like to read which will take about 5½ minutes.

We appreciate the opportunity to appear before you and submit our comments on H.R. 6996, which just passed the House 3 days ago. This bill is a rewrite by the House Armed Services Committee of a bill (H.R. 4241) submitted to the Congress by the Department of Defense in response to recommendation No. 4 contained in the Report on Military Reserve Posture made by Subcommittee No. 3 of the House Armed Services Committee on August 17, 1962.

The primary purpose of that recommendation was to provide a more flexible program than that contained in current law relating to nonprior Reserve personnel.

Previously the law provided an enlistment in the Reserve by nonprior service personnel, the initial period of which would be 6 months' active duty training.

Experience during the so-called Berlin buildup proved that in many cases this period of training was inadequate to provide for the hard core skills so necessary to our Armed Forces.

Senator SMITH. Mr. Chairman, for clarification I ask Colonel Carlton a question.

Colonel, was not this the case of the Army Reserve and not the other Reserve forces?

Colonel CARLTON. Yes, Senator, that is correct.

Senator SMITH. Thank you.

Colonel CARLTON. Flexibility provided in this bill is achieved by fixing the minimum period of active duty for training at not less than 4 months and leaves the maximum to be determined by the training period necessary to qualify the individual in the military specialty for which he enlisted. We are completely in accord with this feature, and would recommend its inclusion in any legislation revising this program.

We are, however, seriously concerned with another aspect of the bill before you for consideration. It is proposed in this bill that the period of military obligation for all trainees be reduced to 6 years. We feel that this will have a very serious impact in three major areas: First, in regard to equity of obligation as compared with personnel in other enlistment programs; second, the rising costs involved in the program; and, third, what might well be a disastrous effect on the mobilization potential of most of the armed services.

Our first concern arises from the fact that under the proposed bill those enlistees who serve the shortest active duty time, that is, 4 months or more, will have the same military obligation of those who serve in the 2-year Reserve enlistment programs, or under selective service induction, or as volunteers in the regular enlistment programs of the armed services. Since this does establish this inequity, pressures will undoubtedly mount to reduce the period of obligation of those who serve the longer active periods. The dangerous impact on the mobilization base, if such a reduction were imposed, will be discussed below.

Moreover, elimination of the differential in the period of military obligations might well significantly reduce voluntary enlistments in the regular services.

Costs will inevitably rise if the period of obligation is reduced, as it would be in many instances, from 8 years to 6 years. This is self-evident.

The Coast Guard, we understand, is the only one which has made a detailed cost analysis, and they have indicated that their costs would increase by \$3,250,000 annually. This service, of course, has by far the smallest Reserve program.

Our most serious concern, however, surrounds the effect of this act on the mobilization potential of our Armed Forces.

It must be remembered here that this bill was developed by the Army staff, purportedly to solve a problem which was most acute within the Army Reserve program.

The Reserve potential of any service must be measured by its active active drilling Reserve plus its so-called Ready Reserve pool. The Ready Reserve pool is, in effect, manufactured by the number of personnel assigned to the service with a legal military obligation. This is principally, in most services, those who have completed a tour of duty as a Regular enlisted man.

For the Army, however, a considerable pool is manufactured through the workings of the Selective Service System or Army draft. As a result, the Army always has a large mobilization pool.

This is not true in the case of the other services. I believe that a report from each of the services will elicit the fact that except for the Army, the Ready Reserve of each of the services is considerably below their requirements.

To reduce the obligation under any of the current enlistment programs might well virtually eliminate the Ready Reserve base in four of the five services.

We sincerely believe, from our constant contact with Reserve commanders of all services and from our discussions with the leaders in the Reserve programs of these services, that except for the Army each of these services shares our fears.

Additionally, retention and expansion of the 8-year obligation for nonprior service personnel of the Army certainly should not be objectionable to that service, but rather, should improve its program and reduce its cost.

For these reasons we recommended to the House Armed Services Committee in our statement that the period of military obligation for those under the program considered here be established at 8 years and for all others the obligation should remain at 6 years. The drilling obligation as opposed to the military obligation could be established at a shorter period under certain instances.

We have attached for your information our specific recommendations for amendments to H.R. 4241 which we made to the House.

To conclude, Mr. Chairman, we do not feel that the effects and ramifications of this legislation on the Reserve programs of the Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard have been sufficiently examined to warrant this change as proposed in H.R. 6996. We therefore most earnestly recommend that action on this bill be deferred until these problems have been exhaustively explored.

We think that the changes proposed are fraught with such great danger with respect to our national security that further study is warranted. The current 6-months program can be continued by merely extending the effective date of section 262 of the Armed Forces Act of 1952 for such a period of time as, in the wisdom of this committee, would be necessary to clarify the problems we have brought forth here.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask that the proposed amendments be placed in the record at this point.

(The amendments referred to follow:)

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 4241

On sixth line of title omit "and".

At end of title change period to comma and add "and to amend section 261 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act as amended to define and restrict the drilling obligation of personnel who enlist under authority of this subsection."

Page 5, line 2, change "six" to "eight".

Page 5, line 5, add the following sentence: "Each person so enlisted will be required after completion of the initial period of active duty for training to perform satisfactorily all training duty prescribed by section 208(f) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act as amended except that when he completes a total of six years of satisfactory participation prescribed by this section, he shall upon his own request be transferred from drilling status and thereafter shall be liable to recall to active duty only upon the declaration of a national emergency by the President of the United States or as otherwise prescribed by law."

After line 18 insert the following sentence:

"Amend section 261 by changing subparagraph (b) to read as follows:

"(b) Each enlistment under this section shall be for a period of six years. Each person so enlisted shall be required during such enlistment to perform—

"(1) active duty for a period of two years,

"(2) satisfactorily all training duty prescribed by section 208(f) of the Armed Services Reserve Act as amended except that when he completes two years of satisfactory participation prescribed by this section, he shall upon his request be transferred from drilling status and thereafter shall be liable to recall to active duty only upon the declaration of a national emergency by the President of the United States or as otherwise prescribed by law,

"(3) satisfactory service as a member of the Ready Reserve for a period which, when added to service rendered under paragraph (1) of this subsection, will total five years; and

"(4) the remainder of such period of enlistment as a member of the Standby Reserve."

Senator ERVIN. Your overall recommendation is that we simply extend the present program and postpone action until there is further evaluation of this proposal by the committee and an opportunity is given to the armed services other than the Army to present their views further and make a study?

Colonel CARLTON. Yes, sir; that is our recommendation.

Senator ERVIN. Senator Smith, do you have questions?

Senator SMITH. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Colonel Carlton, am I correct in my understanding that the fellow who goes in for 2 years will have the same amount of obligated duty ahead of him as the fellow who goes in for 6 months?

Ahead of Carlton. That is the effect of making the obligation 6 years on everybody.

Senator SMITH. Do you wish to elaborate any on that?

Colonel CARLTON. Let me ask Admiral Jackson, who is an expert on personnel, to comment on that. He has given it more detailed study than I have.

Admiral JACKSON. We just feel that it is an inaccuracy to require the same obligations of recall for a man who serves 4 months active duty that you lay on a man who serves 4 years active duty. That is what this bill will do.

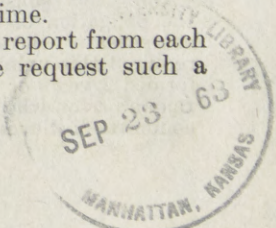
The Congress in its wisdom in the past has always made a differentiation in the ready liability between the 6-month man and the man who serves 2 or more years active duty, and differential has been 2 years.

Senator SMITH. It is my understanding as I have been hearing about this proposal that it would bring about equity. It does not seem to be quite that way if a fellow can get by with 6 months instead of 2 years with the same amount of later obligated time.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Carlton on page 3 speaks of a report from each of the Services. I would ask that the committee request such a report to be included in the hearings.

Senator ERVIN. That request will be granted.

Senator SMITH. That is all for the time being.



Senator ERVIN. Colonel, the Reserve Officers Association feels that the equities demand that there be this differential of 2 years in the total obligation between those who serve for 6 months and those who serve 2 or more years in the Armed Services.

Colonel CARLTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. Chairman, not only that, may I comment too that in seeking to arrive at equity, it seems to us that our primary priority objective in this legislation should be to create a sound mobilization base, having a broad base reserve program.

Our first objective should be to be certain that we are going to have sufficient reinforcement pools so that what happened in 1961 will not happen again. This is really what started this off, to get a better Reserve reinforcement pool.

It seems to us the approach has been to reduce the obligation. This is similar to bringing the boys back home. Nobody wants to serve, but some people have to serve if you are going to have an adequate mobilization base, which is the primary and only justification for the Reserve program.

Senator ERVIN. General, do you have any observations to add?

General LODOEN. My own observation is the inequity that appears to me between the man who serves the longest on active duty versus the one who serves the shortest. Each would have the same total period of obligation. It is a thing to consider from the political standpoint as well as from the standpoint of mobilization.

Senator ERVIN. Senator Case, do you have any questions?

Senator CASE. No.

Senator SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I just might observe that this weakness of the Army was very evident in that Berlin crisis. While the Army fell pretty flat on its face, the Navy and the Air Force did a tremendous job.

This legislation comes out of the request or the directive that the Army clean house and bring in a proposal that would bring about equity; am I not correct in that?

Colonel CARLTON. That is correct. This is based on the findings of the Hébert committee hearings in the House, which went into the results of the Berlin callup quite in detail as you recall.

Senator SMITH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Any other questions of the Colonel?

Colonel Carlton, I certainly will read your statement. I am sorry I had to be out while you were presenting your testimony.

I do have a question here from Mr. Darden.

Mr. DARDEN. Colonel Carlton, I think the record may be a little bit unclear on the 6-year obligation that is assumed by both the 6-month training person and by the 2-year inductee or the enlistee.

The committee, as the chairman has indicated, had shortened this 8-year obligation to 6 years, in the Senate version of H.R. 5490, in the 87th Congress. In the committee report on that bill, the committee made this statement:

One other consideration needs to be mentioned. Under the committee bill the obligation of all persons in the Armed Forces will be 6 years. Without compensatory arrangements in the form of the length of active participation required this uniform requirement might be unfair since a person who has performed 2 years or more of extended active duty obviously has contributed more than a person who has performed only 6 months of active duty for training. The committee believes that this problem can be solved fairly by adjusting the period

of time that a person is required to participate actively in the Reserve in accordance with the length of active duty or active duty for training performed.

For example, a 2-year inductee should be required to participate actively in the Reserve for a shorter period than a person who enlists in the 6-month training program before he is draft vulnerable, and a person who enlists in the 6-month training program before he is draft vulnerable should be required to participate actively for a shorter period than a person who enlists in the 6-month training program after he is draft vulnerable.

The Secretary of Defense has adequate authority under existing law to establish the required periods of active participation in the Reserve on a graduated basis.

Has that not in fact been done and does not the Army require only 2 years of active participation by an inductee in contrast to 5½ years of active participation by a 6-month trainee?

Col. CARLTON. I think essentially we can endorse what you said there. Of course you have got to remember that the critical point is a man's obligation, when he is subject to callup, and in the 1961 Berlin callup we had a great deal of confusion, a great deal of unhappiness, because these people were called back. But your drilling obligation and your military obligation, that is being vulnerable to callup, is so often confused in the public mind. People think they are the same thing when they are not.

A man can finish his drilling obligation and then for 2 years he is subject to a callup in case you do have an emergency.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much.

Col. CARLTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. We have one other witness, Major General William H. Harrison.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. JOHN L. STRAUSS, GENERAL COUNSEL, NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION

General STRAUSS. General Harrison is not here this morning. I am General Strauss for the National Guard Association.

We would like to file our statement for the record and endorse the bill as it has reached the Senate.

Senator STENNIS. All right, file your statement here.

(Prepared statement of General Harrison follows:)

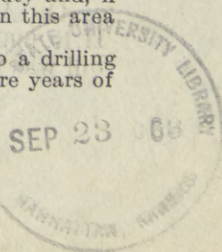
Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we appreciate this opportunity to appear before this committee during hearings on H.R. 6996 to revise and consolidate the special enlistment active duty training programs available to Reserve personnel.

The bill before you is designed to provide flexibility, uniformity, and equity within Reserve component enlistment programs and is a needed improvement over the many programs that now exist.

While we subscribe to the general provisions of this bill, in our judgment it could be improved in two important areas.

H.R. 6996 establishes a uniform military obligation of 6 years for all nonprior service individuals who enter the Armed Forces (including the Reserve components) between the ages of 17 and 26. Individuals who incur this 6-year obligation by virtue of enlistment in a Reserve component are required to participate in a unit of the Ready Reserve for the entire period of obligation. However, individuals who incur a military obligation by virtue of enlistment or draft into the Active Armed Forces for a period of 2 or more years active service may also, in the discretion of the services, be required to participate in an organized drilling unit of the Ready Reserve subsequent to their release from active duty and, if such participation can be performed without undue hardship. It is in this area that, in our judgment, the bill is deficient.

Present law permits the service Secretaries to arbitrarily assign to a drilling unit in the Ready Reserve an individual who has completed 2 or more years of active duty in the Armed Forces.



For practical purposes this places such individuals in the same required participation category as those who incur a military obligation by virtue of enlistment in a Reserve component with a much lesser required period of active duty training. Thus, as between the so-called 6 months' trainee and the 2-or-more years active duty service man there is little equity of service. This situation is further compounded by the fact that among the 2-or-more years active duty men who are released from active service only those who are geographically available and who possess an MOS for which there is a vacancy in a local unit are assigned and compelled to participate.

This committee, and particularly the chairman, has in the past been concerned with the inequitable distribution of the burden of military obligation and service. If, as the Department witnesses claim, the active duty training program established in H.R. 6996 will produce the required numbers of technically qualified reservists in Ready Reserve units, the existing authority which permits the Services to arbitrarily compel the 2-or-more years active duty man to participate in a drilling unit is unnecessary and may be repealed.

We would suggest that this committee give careful consideration to a program which would retain the 2-or-more years active duty man in the Ready Reserve for the full 6-year period of his obligation but with the option of voluntarily joining a Ready Reserve drilling unit for the purpose of earning a reduction in the remaining Ready Reserve obligation and an early transfer to the Standby Reserve. In this, or some similar manner, the Congress would provide the necessary distinctive difference in liability and service for the establishment of true equity for those who incur a 6-year military obligation.

The other area in the bill which is of concern to the National Guard is that which provides that nonprior service individuals between the ages of 17 and 26 who enlist in the National Guard be required to enlist for a period of 6 years.

The establishment of this enlistment period amends by inference section 302 of title 32, United States Code, which as a part of H.R. 5490 was considered and revised during the 87th Congress and enacted as Public Law 87-378. Both the House and Senate reports, which accompanied H.R. 5490, stated that the reasons were for providing more flexibility, ease the administrative burden, and lessen the deterrent effect which the then required period of enlistments and reenlistments had upon National Guard recruiting. The revision and modernization of section 302 of title 32 setting forth periods of enlistment for the National Guard was accomplished only after many years of intensive effort both in the Pentagon and in the Congress. Accordingly, we can see no cogent reason for the complete eradication of these efforts after only a year.

At the present time, the enlistment of nonprior service individuals between the ages of 17 and 26 into the National Guard is controlled by regulation which contains essentially the proposals in H.R. 6996. This regulation can be retained by policy as long as is necessary without revising the National Guard enlistment statute.

It is conceivable that in the future the presently required period of active duty training may become unnecessary, or the period of military obligation may be changed. It is possible that the program could wither through failure to support it with Federal funds. In such event, and if these enlistment provisions of H.R. 6996 are retained in the bill, it would be necessary to again petition the Congress to repeal the 6-year enlistment period.

Mr. Chairman, in closing we urge that the committee establish greater equity of participation between the 6 months active duty training man and the 2 or more years active service man, and that the requirement that all nonprior service individuals between 17 and 26 who enlist in the National Guard be required to enlist for a period of 6 years be stricken from the bill.

Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. Does any Senator wish to question the General? If not, the committee will now go into executive session for the consideration of another bill. We thank all of you for attending this morning.

(Whereupon, at 11:30 a.m., the committee went into executive session.)

(On August 5, in executive session, the committee voted to report H.R. 6996, with amendment, as covered by S. Rept. No. 388, and the bill was passed by the Senate on August 7, 1963.)

