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GOVERNMENT MILITARY AND AIR FORCE ACADEMIES**

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HEARING
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
UNITED STATES SENATE
EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

ON
H.R. 7356

RELATING TO THE NOMINATION AND SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE MILITARY, NAVAL, AND AIR FORCE ACADEMIES

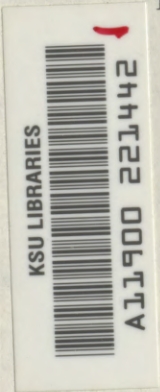
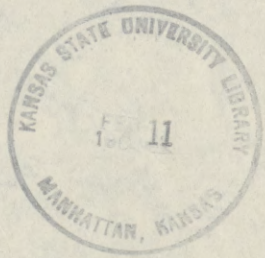
DECEMBER 5, 1963

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MILITARY AND AIR FORCE ACADEMIES
INCREASE IN APPOINTMENTS FOR

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

UNITED STATES SENATE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

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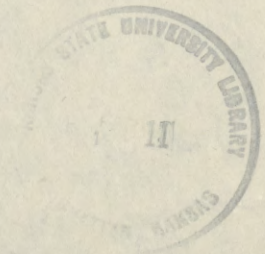
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INCREASE IN APPOINTMENTS FOR MILITARY AND AIR FORCE ACADEMIES

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1963

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

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:35 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Stennis (presiding), Symington, Jackson, Thurmond, Cannon, Young of Ohio, Inouye, and Beall.

Also present: William H. Darden, professional staff member; Harry L. Wingate, Jr., chief clerk; T. Edward Braswell, Gordon A. Nease, professional staff members; and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk.

Senator STENNIS. The Armed Services Committee will please come to order.

First, I want to express the regrets of Chairman Russell for his inability to be here today. He certainly considers this legislation important, but he and Chief Justice Warren and others were recently appointed to a commission which is having its initial meeting today, with reference to the savage attack on President Kennedy, and related matters. He asked me to express his regrets and asked me to preside here today.

The committee is meeting today to consider H.R. 7356.
(H.R. 7356 follows:)

[H.R. 7356, 88th Cong., 1st sess.]

AN ACT To amend title 10, United States Code, relating to the nomination and selection of candidates for appointment to the Military, Naval, and Air Force Academies

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That chapter 403 of title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Section 4342 is amended to read as follows:

“§ 4342. Cadets: appointment; numbers, territorial distribution

“(a) The authorized strength of the Corps of Cadets of the Academy is as follows:

“(1) 40 cadets selected in order of merit as established by competitive examinations from the sons of members of the armed forces who were killed in action or died of wounds or injuries received or diseases contracted in, or preexisting injury or disease aggravated by, active service—

“(A) during World War I or World War II as defined by laws providing service-connected compensation or pension benefits for veterans of those wars and their dependents; or

“(B) after June 26, 1950, and before February 1, 1955.

The determination of the Veterans' Administration as to service connection of the cause of death is binding upon the Secretary of the Army.

INCREASES FOR MILITARY AND AIR FORCE ACADEMIES

"(2) Five cadets nominated at large by the Vice President.

"(3) Ten cadets from each State, five of whom are nominated by each Senator from that State.

"(4) Five cadets from each congressional district, nominated by the Representative from the district.

"(5) Five cadets from the District of Columbia, nominated by the Commissioners of that District.

"(6) Five cadets from each Territory, nominated by the Delegate in Congress from that Territory.

"(7) Six cadets from Puerto Rico, five of whom are nominated by the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico and one who is a native of Puerto Rico nominated by the Governor of Puerto Rico.

"(8) One cadet nominated by the Governor of the Panama Canal from the sons of civilians residing in the Canal Zone or the sons of civilian personnel of the United States Government, or the Panama Canal Company, residing in the Republic of Panama.

"(9) One cadet from American Samoa, Guam, or the Virgin Islands nominated by the Secretary of the Army upon recommendations of their respective Governors.

Each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, including the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, is entitled to nominate a principal candidate and five alternates for each vacancy that is available to him under this section.

"(b) In addition, there may be appointed each year at the Academy cadets as follows:

"(1) 75 selected by the President from the sons of members of regular components of the armed forces.

"(2) 85 nominated by the Secretary of the Army from enlisted members of the Regular Army.

"(3) 85 nominated by the Secretary of the Army from enlisted members of the Army Reserve.

"(4) 20 nominated by the Secretary of the Army, under regulations prescribed by him, from the honor graduates of schools designated as honor schools by the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, or the Department of the Air Force, and from members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

"(5) 150 selected from qualified alternates nominated by the persons named in clauses (3) and (4) of subsection (a).

"(c) The President may also appoint as cadets at the Academy sons of persons who have been awarded the Medal of Honor for acts performed while in the armed forces.

"(d) All cadets are appointed by the President. An appointment is conditional until the cadet is admitted.

"(e) If the annual quota of cadets under subsection (b) (1), (2), (3) is not filled, the Secretary may fill the vacancies by nominating for appointment other candidates from any of these sources who were found best qualified on examination for admission and not otherwise nominated.

"(f) Each candidate for admission nominated under clauses (3)-(7) and (9) of subsection (a) must be domiciled in the State or Territory, or in the congressional district, from which he is nominated, or in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, or the Virgin Islands, if nominated from one of those places.

"(g) The Secretary of the Army may limit the number of cadets appointed under this section to the number that can be adequately accommodated at the Academy, as determined by the Secretary after consulting with the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, subject to the following:

"(1) He may not limit by more than one the number of cadets that could otherwise be appointed by each nominating authority under subsection (a) (3) or (4).

"(2) If he limits the number of appointments under subsection (a) (3) or (4), any appointment that will cause the total number of cadets at the Academy, chargeable to the nominating authorities named in subsections (a) and (b), to be more than 2,505 must be made under subsection (a) (3) or (4).

"(3) If he limits the number of appointments under subsection (b) (5), and the total number of cadets upon admission of a new class at the Academy will be more than 3,737, no appointments may be made under subsection (b) (2)-(4) or section 4343 of this title."

(2) The second sentence of section 4343 is amended—

(A) By striking out “two-thirds” and inserting in place thereof “three-fourths”.

(B) By striking out “clauses (1)–(6) of section 4342(a), and clause (2) of section 4342(e),” and inserting in place thereof “clauses (2)–(8) of section 4342(a)”.

SEC. 2. Section 6954 of title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (a) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following flush sentence:

“Each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, including the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, is entitled to nominate a principal candidate and five alternates for each vacancy that is available to him under this section.”

(2) Subsection (b) is amended by striking out “160” in clauses (2) and (3) and inserting “85” in place thereof, and by inserting the following new clause after clause (4):

“(5) 150 selected from qualified alternates nominated by persons named in clauses (3) and (4) of subsection (a).”

(3) The following new subsection is added at the end:

“(d) The Secretary of the Navy may limit the number of midshipmen appointed under subsection (b) (5). When he does so, if the total number of midshipmen, upon admission of a new class at the Academy, will be more than 3,737, no appointments may be made under subsection (b) (2)–(4) or section 6956 of this title.”

SEC. 3. Section 6956 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) By striking out “one or more alternates” in subsection (a) and inserting in place thereof “five alternates”.

(2) By striking out “two-thirds” in the second sentence of subsection (e) and inserting in place thereof “three-fourths”.

SEC. 4. Chapter 903 of title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Section 9342 is amended to read as follows:

“§ 9342. Cadets: appointment; numbers, territorial distribution

“(a) The authorized strength of Air Force Cadets of the Academy is as follows:

“(1) 40 cadets selected in order of merit as established by competitive examination from the sons of members of the armed forces who were killed in action or died of wounds or injuries received or diseases contracted in, or preexisting injury or disease aggravated by, active service—

“(A) during World War I or World War II as defined by laws providing service-connected compensation or pension benefits for veterans of those wars and their dependents; or

“(B) after June 26, 1950, and before February 1, 1955.

The determination of the Veterans' Administration as to service connection of the cause of death is binding upon the Secretary of the Air Force.

“(2) Five cadets nominated at large by the Vice President.

“(3) Ten cadets from each State, five of whom are nominated by each Senator from that State.

“(4) Five cadets from each congressional district, nominated by the Representatives from the district.

“(5) Five cadets from the District of Columbia, nominated by the Commissioners of that District.

“(6) Five cadets from each Territory, nominated by the Delegate in Congress from that Territory.

“(7) Six cadets from Puerto Rico, five of whom are nominated by the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico and one who is a native of Puerto Rico nominated by the Governor of Puerto Rico.

“(8) One cadet nominated by the Governor of the Panama Canal from the sons of civilians residing in the Canal Zone or the sons of civilian personnel of the United States Government, or the Panama Canal Company, residing in the Republic of Panama.

“(9) One cadet from American Samoa, Guam, or the Virgin Islands nominated by the Secretary of the Air Force upon recommendations of their respective Governors.

Each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, including the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, is entitled to nominate a principal candidate and five alternates for each vacancy that is available to him under this section.

"(b) In addition, there may be appointed each year at the Academy cadets as follows:

"(1) 75 selected by the President from the sons of members of regular components of the armed forces.

"(2) 85 nominated by the Secretary of the Air Force from enlisted members of the Regular Air Force.

"(3) 85 nominated by the Secretary of the Air Force from enlisted members of the Air Force Reserve.

"(4) 20 nominated by the Secretary of the Air Force, under regulations prescribed by him, from the honor graduates of schools designated as honor schools by the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, or the Department of the Air Force, and from members of the Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

"(5) 150 selected from qualified alternates nominated by the persons named in clauses (3) and (4) of subsection (a).

"(c) The President may also appoint as cadets at the Academy sons of persons who have been awarded the Medal of Honor for acts performed while in the armed forces.

"(d) All cadets are appointed by the President. An appointment is conditional until the cadet is admitted.

"(e) If the annual quota of cadets under subsection (b) (1), (2), or (3) is not filled, the Secretary may fill the vacancies by nominating for appointment other candidates from any of these sources who were found best qualified on examination for admission and not otherwise nominated.

"(f) Each candidate for admission nominated under clauses (3)-(7) and (9) of subsection (a) must be domiciled in the State or Territory, or in the congressional district, from which he is nominated, or in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, or the Virgin Islands, if nominated from one of those places.

"(g) The Secretary of the Air Force may limit the number of cadets appointed under this section to the number that can be adequately accommodated at the Academy, as determined by the Secretary after consulting with the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, subject to the following:

"(1) He may not limit by more than one the number of cadets that could otherwise be appointed by each nominating authority under subsection (a) (3) or (4).

"(2) If he limits the number of appointments under subsection (a) (3) or (4), any appointment that will cause the total number of cadets at the Academy, chargeable to the nominating authorities named in subsections (a) and (b), to be more than 2,505 must be made under subsection (a) (3) or (4).

"(3) If he limits the number of appointments under subsection (b) (5), and the total number of cadets upon admission of a new class at the Academy will be more than 3,737, no appointments may be made under subsection (b) (2)-(4) or section 9343 of this title."

(2) The second sentence of section 9343 is amended:

(A) By striking out "two-thirds" and inserting in place thereof "three-fourths".

(B) By striking out "clauses (1)-(6) of section 9342(a), and clause (2) of section 9342(e)," and inserting in place thereof "clauses (2)-(8) of section 9342(a)".

SEC. 5. (a) Paragraph (2) of section 4348, paragraph (2) of section 6959, and paragraph (2) of section 9348 of title 10 United States Code are each amended by striking out "three" and inserting in lieu thereof "five".

(b) The fourth sentence of section 182 of title 14 of the United States Code is amended by striking out "four" and inserting in lieu thereof "five".

(c) The amendments made by this section shall apply only with respect to cadets and midshipmen appointed to the service academies after the date of enactment of this Act, and shall not affect the obligated period of service of any cadet or midshipman appointed to one of the service academies on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives July 23, 1963.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS, *Clerk.*

Senator STENNIS. The principal purpose of this legislation (H.R. 7356) is to increase the authorized strength of the Military and Air Force Academies to the number now authorized for the U.S. Naval Academy.

As we know, since their beginning in the last century, the service academies have provided the hard core of officers for the Regular components of the military departments. Because of the quality of Academy training and the higher retention rate of the graduates, it has been the goal of the Army and Air Force that the service academies provide about 50 percent of the annual input of Regular officers.

The pending bill is intended to further this objective by permitting eventual graduating classes of about 930 at each academy, as compared to the present number of about 550. For the Army, the larger class would provide about 50 percent of the Regular officer input, as compared to 26 percent at present; and for the Air Force, the larger number would constitute about 31 percent, as compared to 18 percent at present.

It might be observed that the Military Academy has not been increased in size since 1942. At that time the authorized strength of the Regular Army Officer Corps was 14,490, as compared to 49,500 at present. The Air Force Academy legislation, based on the Military Academy laws, was passed at a time when the authorized number of Regular Air Force officers was 27,500 as compared to the present authorized strength of 69,425.

For the record, the Chair might mention the principal aspects of the bill:

(1) The authorized strength of the Military and Air Force Academies would be increased from 2,529 to 4,417, which is the present level for the Naval Academy. This increase will involve for these two Academies an increase from four to five in the number of congressional principals and a substantial increase in the number of competitive appointments;

(2) At the same time, the bill would establish for all 3 Academies a new category of 150 appointments annually to be made solely from alternates nominated by Members of Congress. For the Navy the number of appointments from among enlisted reservists and enlisted Regulars would be accordingly reduced to accommodate the new category; and

(3) The bill authorizes the Army and Air Force Secretaries to limit the appointments to the number that can be adequately accommodated. The bill, however, requires that the first priority for expansion will be the appointment of the fifth congressional principal. We will cover this and the other expansion priorities during the discussion of the bill. There is before each member a committee print setting forth an analysis of the bill. We have with us today as a representative of both the Department of Defense and the Air Force, Lt. Gen. William S. Stone, Deputy Chief for Air Force Personnel and former Superintendent of the Air Force Academy. General Stone will be followed by Maj. Gen. James P. Lampert, Superintendent of the Military Academy; and Vice Adm. W. R. Smedberg III, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

We have with us also the Honorable Charles E. Bennett, U.S. Representative from Florida, and Col. John T. Carlton, executive director of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States.

Colonel Carlton, I will recognize you first, as I understand you have a statement for the record.

STATEMENT OF JOHN T. CARLTON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. CARLTON. I would like the privilege of submitting for the record a brief statement.

Senator STENNIS. Your statement will be accepted and put in the record, along with the covering letter submitted.

Mr. CARLTON. Thank you, sir.

(The documents referred to follow:)

RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D.C., December 3, 1963.

Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
*Chairman, Senate Armed Services Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR RUSSELL: We appreciate your giving this association an opportunity to insert in the record our views in connection with H.R. 7356 upon which you are holding hearings on December 5, 1963.

I have attached copies of a short statement outlining our views which in general support this worthy bill. We do, however, earnestly solicit your serious consideration to providing an amendment that will allow the sons of all active duty career people to compete for appointments under the so-called presidential quota. We feel that this particular amendment has great merit, and we note that it is supported by the administration, as indicated in the Department of Defense report to you dated October 1, 1963.

We therefore respectfully request that the attached statements be considered by your committee and inserted as part of the record of the hearings on H.R. 7356.

Sincerely,

JOHN T. CARLTON, *Colonel, USAR.*

Enclosures.

STATEMENT OF COL. JOHN T. CARLTON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we appreciate the opportunity to express to you our views on H.R. 7356, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, relating to the nomination and selection of candidates for appointment to the Military, Naval, and Air Force Academies.

The Reserve Officers Association is fully in accord with the purpose of this bill which will increase the cadet strength of the Military Academy and the Air Force Academy to the equivalent of that authorized the Naval Academy.

We feel that the requirements of each service in the foreseeable future for officers in its Regular Establishment fully justify this request.

We know that even with this bill the total requirements for officers of the Active Forces, both Regular and Reserve, cannot be filled, and we have just testified strongly before the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives for a stronger and more effective ROTC program which will supplement the output of our great service academies. These things together, we are convinced, will assure the country of a highly qualified and motivated body of military officers, and thus contribute to our national security.

There is one feature of this bill which we sincerely believe requires amendment. Current law and practice and the provisions of H.R. 7356 in the form now before you for consideration permits only the sons of personnel of the Regular components to be tendered Presidential appointments to the academies. This has its genesis at a time when the active duty forces were virtually all in a Regular status.

Today a significant proportion of our Active Force consists of career Reserve officers who have served side by side with the Regular officers for many years. We most strongly feel that the sons of this group should be afforded the same

opportunities for appointment to a service academy as the sons of members of the Regular service. It is our opinion that the primary purpose of the Presidential appointment authority is to overcome the disadvantage that accrues from long-time military service which precludes the fathers of these applicants from establishing a permanent residence (thus barring them from consideration for appointment by the various Members of Congress). This disadvantage accrues to the sons of career reservists the same degree as to those of Regular officers.

At our national convention, June 29, 1962, our membership adopted a resolution urging that Presidential appointments to service academies be offered to the sons of reservists on active duty. This resolution was forwarded to the Department of Defense.

In July of this year the Honorable Charles E. Bennett, Congressman from Florida and a member of the House Committee on Armed Services, also forwarded a letter to the Secretary of Defense urging consideration of this amendment.

As a result, the Secretary of the Air Force in a letter to the chairman of this committee, October 1, 1963, on behalf of the Department of Defense, recommended an amendment which would give effect to our mandate and Congressman Bennett's suggestions.

We most strongly support this stand and urge the adoption of the amendment which would change the eligibility for appointments by the President "from the sons of members of Regular members of the Armed Forces" to "from the sons of members of an armed force, active or retired, who have served on active duty for at least eight years."

Therefore, subject to our comments regarding this single amendment, we highly commend this legislation and urge its favorable consideration.

Senator STENNIS. I wish also to have included at this point in the record a statement from Senator Russell B. Long of Louisiana.

(The document referred to follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., December 5, 1963.

HON. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Senate Armed Services Committee,
Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR DICK: It is my understanding that a hearing is being held today before your committee on H.R. 7356, relating to the nomination and selection of candidates for appointment to the service academies.

As you know, I have been quite concerned for some time with the manner in which additional appointments to our service academies should be made. You will recall my statements on and amendments to H.R. 7913, the bill on this same subject that came before the Senate last year.

After studying H.R. 7356 as it was referred to the Senate Armed Services Committee, I believe it to be an improvement over the bill that passed the House and was sent to the Senate last year. However, it is my feeling that H.R. 7356 should be further amended in your committee.

By this time, I believe members of the committee are aware of the fact that some people use this proposal to increase the number of appointments to the academies as a device to monopolize the best athletic talent in the Nation. In order to try to prevent such a use, the first amendment to the bill which I think your committee should make is one to require disclosure in the public record of the name of each appointee to the academies, his address, the high school from which he graduated, the manner in which he was selected, and, if he were appointed by a Member of Congress, the name of the Member who appointed him.

At a minimum, it is fair to insist that the identity of the Member of Congress appointing an individual should be a matter of public record available to anyone interested. The unlawful manner in which Members of Congress have sometimes been induced to play a part in the academy appointment deception is subject to severe criticism and this should be stopped for the future. Accordingly, I would recommend that information as to the residence of an individual, the high school from which he graduated, and the name of the Member of Congress making the appointment should all be available to the Presiding Officer of the Senate at the time that the selection is made.

The other modifications I would like to see made in H.R. 7356 would be amendments to section 4342(b)(5), having to do with the Military Academy,

and the corresponding section 6954(b) (5) for the Naval Academy, and section 9342(b) (5) for the Air Force Academy.

There should be an addition in the language of (b) (5) of sections 4342, 6954, and 9342 to show who selects the 150 cadets which are "selected from qualified alternates nominated by the persons named in clauses (3) and (4) of subsection (a)." In every other group under subsection (b) there is stated who makes the selection or nomination. However, it is not stated in the bill who selects these 150 who are taken from those nominated by Senators and Representatives.

Also, it should be stated in (b) (5) of each of these sections that the 150 will be selected "in order of merit as established by competitive examinations." According to the House report on page 3, this is the intent of the bill. However, it is not spelled out in the language of the proposed statute. Again, the House report on page 5 says that assurance has been given that the 150 will be selected in order of merit, but I would prefer, in addition to the assurances given by representatives of the service academies, that the specific language be inserted in the bill.

I regret that I am unable to appear in person before your committee on this measure, but I would appreciate your committee giving serious consideration to the modifications of H.R. 7356 which I have proposed above.

With best personal regards, I am,
Sincerely,

RUSSELL.

Senator STENNIS. We are glad to have with us the Honorable Charles E. Bennett, and you may proceed at this time.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Chairman, thank you deeply for this opportunity to appear in behalf of an amendment to the Academy bill which would give a much-deserved opportunity to sons of career reservists for Academy appointments under the Presidential quota.

Some years ago a career naval officer, William Bliss, called to my attention what he felt was a very grave inequity in not giving a reasonable chance for Academy appointments to sons of military personnel who were, in fact, career personnel even though they did not hold Regular commission. I told him that I thought that such an amendment to the laws would be seriously considered by Congress if it could obtain the backing of some nationwide organization representing a wide general interest. He took the matter up with the Reserve Officers Association and they have, in fact, passed at the national convention a request for legislation along this line. The bill before you now is the perfect place for this legislation to be added, and I understand that the Department of Defense has favorably reported on the idea.

I have looked over the Department of Defense proposed amendments, and it seems to accomplish the objective that everyone has in mind; but I would respectfully suggest that perhaps it would be a good idea to delete from the proposed amendments, page 9, lines 19, the words "strike out '75' and insert '100' in place thereof". I say this because if this is deleted from the Department of Defense amendments then the amendments will simply amount to giving an opportunity for all career personnel, whether Reserve or Regular, to have their sons apply for Academy appointments under the enlarged quota provided in the House version of this bill. It is not to be anticipated that many would apply because not many reservists would have attained the required degree of Reserve status while also having reached the age to have children of college level.

Since the number of spaces authorized under the Presidential quota is almost double, it would seem that the Department of Defense's proposed amendment with the slight change that I have suggested would be a very practical way to bring about the desired objective.

Before closing, I would like to emphasize my enthusiasm for the view that sons of career reservists should have an opportunity to be appointed under the Presidential quota because they, like the sons of Regular officers, have great difficulty in establishing the type of residence which is usually expected for the congressional appointments.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you for your contribution. I imagine your amendment will be favorably acted on. If there are no other questions, we will proceed, gentlemen.

Thank you, Congressman.

Mr. Reporter, I have already given the statement as to this bill for the record, but perhaps, to bring the matter into focus, I will briefly state some of the high points of the bill for the information of the members of the committee who have not had a chance to go over it.

Gentlemen of the committee, this bill proposes to increase the number of trainees, cadets at the Military Academy at West Point, and the Air Force Academy, a considerable increase. The Navy is not included directly because they already have a larger number.

As we know, since their beginning the service academies have provided a hard core of officers for the Regular components of the military departments. The pending bill is intended to further the objective of having the service academies provide about 50 percent of the annual input of Regular officers. That would bring about eventual graduating classes of about 930 each year at each Academy as compared with the present number of about 550. For the Army the largest class would provide about 50 percent of the Regular officer input as compared to 26 percent at present. For the Air Force the larger number would constitute about 31 percent as compared to 18 percent at present.

For the record, the Chair might mention the principal aspects of the bill as follows:

(1) The authorized strength of the Military and Air Force Academies would be increased from 2,529 to 4,417, which is the present level for the Naval Academy. This increase will involve for these two academies an increase from four to five in the number of congressional principals and a substantial increase in the number of competitive appointments; and

(2) At the same time the bill would establish for all three academies a new category of 150 appointments annually to be made solely from alternates nominated by Members of Congress. For the Navy the number of appointments from among enlisted reservists and enlisted Regulars would be accordingly reduced to accommodate the new category.

Those are the high points of the bill. May I express the regrets of Senator Saltonstall and Senator Smith that they could not be here this morning. They are interested in the bill, of course. There are two major appropriation bills having their final consideration by the Senate Appropriations Committee this morning. That accounts for the absence of not only the two I have mentioned, but Senator Byrd of West Virginia and Senator Case of New Jersey.

As I have said, gentlemen, witnesses are General Stone; General Lampert, who is Superintendent of the Academy; and Vice Admiral Smedberg, who is Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel. We are delighted to have all of you here. We don't want this to be a preview of the Army-Navy game Saturday or the Air Force game or anything like that. We will take you first, General Stone. You also represent the Department of Defense.

**STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. W. S. STONE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF
FOR PERSONNEL, DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE**

General STONE. I am Lt. Gen. William S. Stone, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Headquarters, U.S. Air Force.

On behalf of the Department of Defense, I welcome the opportunity to appear before you today regarding legislation which would increase the authorized cadet strength of the U.S. Military Academy and the U.S. Air Force Academy to that presently authorized the U.S. Naval Academy. In general, it adopts the appointment provisions applicable to the Naval Academy although there are a few significant changes which would apply to all three academies.

Approximately 32 percent of the Regular officer strength of the Navy are Academy graduates. The Army with 22 percent and the Air Force with less than 9 percent now have much smaller proportions of their Regular officer strengths made up of Academy graduates.

Present Military and Air Force Academy production of about 550 graduates annually will constitute only 18 percent of the Air Force and 26 percent of the Army Regular officer input when the authorized Regular officer force of 69,425 and 49,500, respectively, is attained.

The 930 cadets who could be graduated annually upon full implementation of the new legislation would constitute about 31 percent of the Air Force input into its Regular officer structure and about 50 percent of the Regular officer input into the Army branches where Academy graduates are normally assigned. Increasing the number of graduates to this level would be a significant step toward having at least 50 percent of the annual Regular officer input come from the service academies. This goal was approved for the Navy in 1947 and was recommended by the Department of Defense Service Academy Study Group in 1949. We believe this to be a valid objective presently and for the foreseeable future.

It is generally recognized that Academy graduates, because of their unique background, establish a pattern for reaching and maintaining the highest professional standards. Thus they exert an important beneficial influence upon the officers and enlisted men of all the armed services. Academy cadets meet higher selection standards and receive more appropriate training than officers from other procurement sources. They show outstanding accomplishments both in academics and military training, including flying, and they show greater career motivation than their contemporaries. This insures a higher experience level throughout the officer corps.

In addition to increasing the authorized strengths of the Military and Air Force Academies, this legislation makes uniform the statutory provisions relating to the nomination and appointment of cadets and midshipmen to the three service academies and extends the period

of obligated service for Academy graduates from 3 to 5 years. By regulation, the period of obligated service is now 4 years.

The appointment provisions applicable to the Naval Academy are revised, and made applicable to the other academies so as to increase the proportion of authorized cadets and midshipmen from congressional sources from the present level of 61 percent to approximately 75 percent. This was accomplished by adding a new appointment category for qualified alternates of Senators and Representatives. This new category authorizes 150 vacancies annually which under current Navy law are part of those reserved for enlisted members of the Regular and Reserve components. The proposed legislation also changes the present authority of the service secretaries to make additional appointments to bring the academies up to strength by increasing the percentage of such appointments which must come from congressional sources from 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 75 percent.

Each Member of Congress will thus be authorized to have five principal appointees attending each of the academies at any one time, an increase of one for the Military and Air Force Academies, plus any qualified alternates appointed under the new category or by the service secretaries. Further uniformity is added by the provision that each Member of Congress is entitled to nominate six candidates for each principal vacancy available to him. Previously, in the absence of statutory provisions, the number of nominations accepted by the three services for each vacancy has varied from 4 to 11.

The Military and Air Force Academies will have to build up to the new authorized strength over a number of years. This legislation provides that any increase of the present authorized strength must come first from congressional sources so that each Member has an allocation of five cadets. Further increases can come first from the Presidential source, second from the new congressional qualified alternate category, and finally from the other competitive sources.

You will note that this proposal does not authorize any increase in facilities at either the Air Force or Military Academy. Obviously, it will be necessary to provide additional facilities if the proposed authorized strengths are to be attained. Authorization for such facilities will necessarily be the subject of separate legislation. In the meantime, upon enactment of this legislation, both the Military and Air Force Academies will be permitted to add several hundred cadets so as to make maximum use of existing facilities.

There is one change that should be made to the Department's October 1 letter which comments on the bill as passed by the House of Representatives. Section 4342(b)(b), 6954(b)(1), and 9342(b)(1) should read:

(1) 100 selected by the President from the sons of members of an armed force who are, or who died while they were—

(A) on active duty (other than for training); or

(B) retired with pay or granted retired or retainer pay other than those granted retired pay under section 1331 of this title;

and who have served continuously on active duty for at least 8 years.

This change is necessary to clarify the eligibility of sons of career reservists, the matter about which Congressman Bennett just spoke.

We would propose an additional minor technical amendment which, in effect, would delete the words "authorized strength" from the section permitting the appointment of qualified alternates. The change

would result in a provision identical to what is now contained in the corresponding Naval Academy provision. The first sentence of sections 4343 and 9343 should be amended to read as follows:

If it is determined that, upon the admission of a new class to the Academy, the number of cadets at the Academy will be below the authorized number, the Secretary of the Army (Air Force) may fill the vacancies by nominating additional cadets from qualified candidates designated as alternates and from other qualified candidates who competed for nomination and are recommended and found qualified by the Academic Board (faculty).

I appreciate the opportunity to speak to this committee about the urgent need for more Army and Air Force Academy graduates and will gladly attempt to answer any questions that you may have.

If I may, at this time I would like to pay a word of compliment to your able assistant, Mr. Braswell, who has been working with us the past few weeks on this matter, and we appreciate greatly his patience, his understanding, and his very competent help.

Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. We appreciate your compliment of our staff member. We already know the facts about him, but we like to hear you express them, too, seeing that you recognize them.

I hope it will meet with the pleasure of the committee now if we present and hear next Major General Lampert, who is the Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, and also Admiral Smedberg, Chief Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Senator STENNIS. General Lampert, you have a statement, do you not?

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. JAMES B. LAMPERT, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

General LAMPERT. Yes, I have.

Senator STENNIS. Will you proceed?

General LAMPERT. I am Maj. Gen. James B. Lampert, Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I welcome this opportunity to appear before you today, on behalf of the Chief of Staff of the Army, in connection with the proposed legislation which would increase the authorized cadet strength of the U.S. Military Academy and the U.S. Air Force Academy to that presently authorized the U.S. Naval Academy.

The Department of the Army strongly approves of the proposed legislation and supports the statement made by Lieutenant General Stone, representing the Department of Defense.

The Military Academy has continued to be successful in instilling in its graduates, an attitude of service to their country. The words of our motto, "Duty, Honor, Country" are the heart of the basic philosophy of West Point. As our colleges and universities respond to the national need for leaders in civilian pursuits, the service academy plays a special part in meeting the need for leaders for the military, all of whom contribute to the total of our national strength.

The Military Academy's total curriculum—a program encompassing academic preparation, leadership training, and physical development—produces a graduate uniquely prepared to spread the ideals of the military profession throughout the officer corps. Insofar as

career training is concerned, the Military Academy's total curriculum is "specialist oriented"—it is designed to develop as fine a career Army officer as we know how to produce. Recognizing the vital importance of other sources of Regular Army and Reserve officers to our officer corps, we believe that the opportunity for career training for the profession of arms should be available to more young men desiring to serve our country as Regular Army officers.

This legislation will accomplish the goal sought by the Department of the Army for more than 10 years; namely, that 50 percent of the annual input into the Regular officer corps emanate from the Military Academy. This would provide a highly desirable mix among the numbers of the Regular officer corps thus fostering the developing of a high sense of professionalism in the Army.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the committee, and I would also, if I may, join to associate the Department of the Army with the remarks made by General Stone with respect to the understanding and consideration we have had from Mr. Braswell of the committee staff.

Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, General. We are very glad to have you here.

Admiral Smedberg, we will be glad to hear from you now.

STATEMENT OF VICE ADM. W. R. SMEDBERG III, CHIEF, BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

Admiral SMEDBERG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

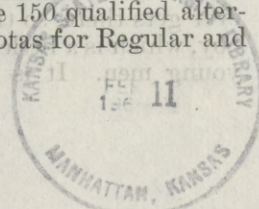
I am the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Personnel and Naval Reserve, and also the Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

I am Vice Adm. W. R. Smedberg III, U.S. Navy.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today regarding H.R. 7356 and to comment on the changes that this legislation would make in present law relating to the Naval Academy.

The bill, as originally introduced in the House of Representatives (H.R. 6611), would merely have increased the authorized cadet strength of the U.S. Military Academy and the U.S. Air Force Academy to that presently authorized the U.S. Naval Academy. The Department of the Navy, of course, supports such an equalization. H.R. 7356 retains this principle of equalization but in addition makes certain changes with respect to the Naval Academy. I would like to outline briefly the substance of these changes, as they affect the Naval Academy.

(1) Under present law, two appointment source categories for the Naval Academy are established for enlisted men—one for Regular enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps and one for Reserve enlisted men. The annual quota for each of these categories is 160, or a total of 320. H.R. 7356 would reduce each of these quotas for enlisted men to 85—a total reduction of 150. These 150 annual appointments in the bill under consideration, would be assigned to qualified alternate candidates nominated by the Senators and Representatives of the Congress. The appointment of these 150 qualified alternates is placed in priority above the remaining quotas for Regular and Reserve enlisted men.



(2) Under present law, Senators and Representatives are entitled to nominate a candidate and one or more alternates for each vacancy at the Naval Academy. H.R. 7356 would provide by law for the nomination of a principal candidate and five alternates. This change would make current Navy administrative practice a matter of law. We do exactly that today as you know, sir.

(3) Under present law, if an entering class at the Naval Academy will fall below the authorized number, the Secretary of the Navy may fill vacancies from other qualified congressional alternate candidates and from qualified candidates who competed for appointment from noncongressional sources such as the enlisted categories. Two-thirds of such appointments must, however, be from congressional sources. H.R. 7356 would require that three-fourths of these appointments be from congressional sources.

(4) Under present law, a midshipman is required to sign an agreement to accept a commission and serve for a minimum of 3 years after graduation. This obligation has been extended to 4 years administratively by our Secretary. H.R. 7356 would extend the legal obligation to 5 years required service on graduation.

This completes my summary of changes affecting the Naval Academy and I shall be pleased to try to answer any questions that you might have relating to the Naval Academy.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Admiral Smedberg. We will ask all of you gentlemen to stand by and be questioned together with reference to matters that come to the attention of the different members of the group. I am going to briefly ask a few questions of my own, and then there will be some from the committee, gentlemen, and we will move around the table as rapidly as we can.

You just mentioned there the bill requires 5 years of service. General Stone, 1 year was added in the House I believe, is that correct?

General STONE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you approve of that 5-year period, sir?

General STONE. The 5-year—

Senator STENNIS. You are certainly free to disagree now with anything that either House has done of course. We are here to get your judgment.

General STONE. That 5-year amendment was added on the floor of the House.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

General STONE. There was some discussion of the matter in the hearings before the House. I believe I am correct in saying that all of the witnesses of all the services were against the extension at that time.

The Department of Defense was silent on the matter in their comments on the bill as passed by the House, and I think I can say without any question, however, that it is the feeling of all three services that a 5-year obligation added onto the 4 years in school makes a total of 9 years of committed service that a young man must agree to at the time he thinks about going to the Academy.

He starts thinking about going to the Academy a year before he ever gets there, so this makes a 10-year commitment for a 17-year-old boy, which is a little hard to swallow on the part of some well-qualified young men. It is our job, after we get these young men into the

Academies, to motivate them to stay in the service, and I think the record of the past is pretty clear evidence that we have done a good job on that. The retention rate of Academy graduates for a full career of service has been something in the order of 85 to 90 percent over the long term of years. So if we can get them into the Academy, I think we can motivate them to stay in the service.

But what I am afraid of, and I think all the services are afraid of, is that an obligation of such duration that it might turn away some good, well-qualified young men before they ever got a chance to come to us and let us work on them and motivate them. Perhaps Admiral Smedberg would like to comment.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me just a minute. Are you for or against the 5 years?

General STONE. I would like to see the law stay the way it is. It is 3 years in the law at the present time. By administrative practice we have required 4 years. We require 4 years of all people for officers and enlisted. It is a 4-year commitment for everybody.

The people who come into us from sources other than the Academy do not stay at nearly the same rate that the Academy people do, so I think it is pretty clear evidence that Academy people are, during the process of education, also motivated for a career service to their country.

Senator STENNIS. I don't know anything about this, except as a layman. I was going to ask what would be the situation if it was made 10 years? I am certainly no model, but I don't appoint anyone unless he tells me in writing, in his own handwriting, that as of now he expects to make the military his career.

Senator BEALL. I do the same thing.

Senator STENNIS. That gives him an honorable way out if he honestly desires not to do it. I think the young man himself rather than mama or papa ought to say definitely, before he is even considered for appointment, what his present plans are. I believe that would help you, wouldn't it?

General STONE. All young men entering the Academies are required to agree that they will (1) complete the course at the Academy; (2) they will accept a commission if tendered one upon graduation; and (3) that they will serve at least the minimum required by law. They are required to do that now.

Actually 90 percent of them, or 85 percent of them at least, stay on for a full 30-year career or until they have died or are discharged for disability.

Senator STENNIS. I think each one of those slots are made for a future general or future admiral, and they should be filled by those who want a real military career.

I see your problem. What about the idea at the end of 2 years, they have more maturity and also know more about what they are in, requiring them to make a choice there of staying on and serving say 8 years after they graduate, or just honorably withdraw. What do you think of that?

Senator BEALL. May I ask a question? At the end of the second year?

Senator STENNIS. At the end of the second year in the Academy, let that be a dividing line and decision time. I am not exactly proposing that. They would be 20 years of age on the average.

General STONE. I have not had the opportunity to study that, but I would certainly like to give it some consideration and submit the comments of the Department to you for the record.

(The following comments were subsequently submitted:)

Appointees to the service academies must presently agree to finish the course of instructions, accept the commission, and serve 4 years of active duty after graduation. The proposal to require that cadets/midshipmen agree at the end of the second year at the Academy, to serve 8 years following graduation merely serves to extend the present postgraduate tour of duty by 4 years. Such an obligation seems excessive to ask a young man who has no military service, except in cadet status. It would very likely discourage many fine young men from aspiring to attend a service academy and, therefore, lower the quality of our graduates. For this reason, we would like to see the present law remain unchanged.

Senator STENNIS. I did not exactly propose it, but it seems to me that would be a good change to have a weeding out time when he gets beyond the immature age of 18. If you have made a bad investment or he has made a choice that is bad, it is better to just dissolve the partnership right then. That appeals to me somewhat. Is there any comment you wish to make on these points, General, or Admiral?

Admiral SMEDBERG. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I would like to comment that I feel very strongly that a young man, after his second year in the Naval Academy, does not really know much about the Navy. I know that in my own case, after I graduated, I was not sold on the Navy until I had been at sea on a destroyer for about a year. Then I determined that I liked it. I really did not know very much about it until after I had tried it.

I think the young man should be asked after he has graduated and gotten into the Navy then to make up his mind. I would like to also say, Mr. Chairman, if I might, that having had experience as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and also a tour as head of the Department of Electrical Engineering for 3 years before that, we never talk to a young man about a period of years of service except that he serves at the pleasure of the President.

For 4 years at all of these Academies we tell the young man that this is his life, not that he is in for 3 years, 4 years, or 5. He is in at the pleasure of the President. Every time he accepts a commission and he signs it, it says, "I accept this commission and agree to serve at the pleasure of the President."

We would much prefer to have the secretarial authority which he has today. All Secretaries can administratively change the length of service in accordance with the needs of the service. The law says a minimum of 3 years. Today all of our Secretaries have prescribed 4 years because that is our need today. If the need dissipates, they can go back to the 3 years. If it becomes greater, they can increase it to 4 or 5. We think that is preferable, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, thank you.

General, do you have a comment?

General LAMPERT. Mr. Chairman, my own view is that the young man should express a commitment at the time he is admitted to the service academy, and I personally feel, sir, as Admiral Smedberg does, that the present law and the administrative option which is available to the service secretaries is an adequate arrangement.

Senator STENNIS. There may be some other questions on that later, but we will pass on. What is the proposal from the services as to

what shall happen if this law passes in substantially its present form? What do you propose to do about the other parts of your recruiting program for officers? What do you propose to do about ROTC? I would think of course that you would reduce it. Is that the plan?

General STONE. If we got this bill through substantially as it is today, this would increase the number of Academy graduates, and obviously the number of people procured through other sources would be reduced, and probably in a greater proportion than just 1 for 1, because if you get a man who stays with you for a longer period of time, you don't have to get the replacements.

Senator STENNIS. What is your proposal if any that goes along with the bill as to just what you are going to do about the other program? It seems to me like they are inseparable questions.

General STONE. I think each service should answer that individually. As far as the Air Force is concerned, we have generally three major sources of officers that we depend upon. One is the service academy graduates, two is the ROTC graduates, and three is what we call the Officer Training School graduates. This Officer Training School graduate gets the least amount of military training, and consequently that would be the one that we would drop first.

Senator STENNIS. I understand there is a bill over in the House, I don't know that I recall just what the status of it is, which proposes to increase those programs. Is that sponsored by the Department of Defense?

General STONE. That is a change in the present ROTC legislation that is in the House Armed Services Committee at this time, as I understand it.

Senator STENNIS. Is that proposed by the Department of Defense?

General STONE. It was originally proposed by the Department of Defense to change—this is a very general view of the bill—to add to the present 4-year program for ROTC, a 2-year program, to take place in the junior and senior years of college, and a 6- to 8-week encampment in the summer before the junior year.

The bill, however, was considerably modified in the committee, and it permits a great flexibility in the ROTC program. As I understand it, the bill presently provides the flexibility of having a 4-year or a 2-year program with scholarships in the 4-year program only.

Senator STENNIS. Speaking from a legislator's standpoint, I don't see how you can consider one part of this question without considering the other part. You don't have the legislation with you. You at least have a plan with you. You are in effect saying to the Congress "We want you to do this," and we ask you the question if we do that, what are you going to do about the rest of the program.

Speaking just as one Senator, it seems to me that you should have with you the effect of this plan on the rest of your recruiting. Otherwise you bring in an incomplete picture.

General STONE. May I say this, Senator. Each year the number of people who will be entered into the academy or into an ROTC program depends upon the requirements of the services as forecast 4 years later. The impact of this bill and the proposed ROTC bill on officer procurement for the Army and Air Force is as follows:

Subject: Impact of Academy and ROTC bills on officer procurement in the Air Force.

The purpose of the ROTC legislation is to vitalize the ROTC program by providing suitable modifications to adapt the program to the present require-

ments of students, educational institutions, and the Armed Forces. The bill affirms the conviction of Congress that the primary source of commissioned officer personnel for the Reserve components shall continue to be the ROTC program; that all commissioned graduates of the program should be required to perform on active duty; and that each year a substantial number of these graduates should be offered commissions in the Regular components of the Armed Forces.

The major purpose of the Academy legislation is to increase the authorized strength of the Military and Air Force Academies to the level now authorized for the Naval Academy. The larger graduating classes will make it possible for the Air Force to increase the proportion of Academy graduates in the annual Regular officer input from 18 percent to 31 percent. Similarly, the proportion of Academy graduates in the annual Army Regular officer input would increase from 26 percent to 50 percent.

It is significant to note that of the total annual officer input into the Air Force, even with the increased strength authorized by the bill, Academy graduates will constitute only 6 percent in fiscal year 1968 when the input is expected to be about 16,000 new officers. Of this total, approximately one-third should be ROTC graduates.

The Air Force anticipates that an increase in Academy graduates would be countered by an appreciable decrease in the OTS program. A decrease, on a more than 1 for 1 ratio, is probable because the career retention rate for Academy graduates doubtless will be greater than for OTS graduates. Any increase in procurement of Regular officers occurring as a result of changes in ROTC legislation also would be followed by a decrease in the OTS program. Thus, for the Air Force, the ROTC and Academy legislation bills are independent. Changes in one would not affect the other, but rather, would affect short-term officer procurement programs such as OTS.

Subject: Impact of the expansion of the U.S. Military Academy on Army officer procurement from other sources

1. REGULAR ARMY OFFICER PROCUREMENT

(a) The annual desired input of Regular Army second lieutenants into the branches in which USMA and ROTC graduates are normally assigned (excludes for examples Medical Corps, Chaplains, Judge Advocate General's Corps) totals 1,950. Of these 500 are now obtained from the Military Academies and 1,100 from the ROTC distinguished military graduate program. The balance for the year group (350 more officers) is obtained by direct appointment of persons in civilian status and through the appointment in later years of Reserve officers commissioned during this year who perform well and volunteer and are selected for appointment in the Regular Army. Reserve officers appointed in the Regular Army are credited with active duty service and thus are placed in the group for the year of their original Reserve appointment.

(b) If production from the Military Academy is increased, the ROTC-DMG and integration inputs will be adjusted downward, taking the best available from those who volunteer under these programs with a possible improvement in the already high quality level of the officers obtained from these sources. Any adjustments would be as gradual as the increase in numbers produced from the Military Academy.

an increasing number of Regular officers, reaching 1,127 during fiscal year 1963.

(c) For the past several years the Army ROTC-DMG program, has produced It is hoped that this level of input from this voluntary program can be at least maintained until there is an increase in production from the Military Academy. It is also desired to leave a number of vacancies to provide an opportunity for appointments in the Regular Army of Reserve officers and other ROTC officers who desire a Regular Army appointment.

2. OTHER ARMY OFFICER PROCUREMENT

The procurement of up to 380 additional Military Academy graduates per year would cause a corresponding decrease in the number of officers procured for the active Army from other sources, i.e., the ROTC and Officer Candidate Schools. Since the Army conducts its Officer Candidate Schools primarily to keep the system and techniques available in event of mobilization, procurement for the active Army from this source would probably not be reduced below what, in the time frame 1968 and later might be a minimum figure. The decrease could then

be largely in the number of officers obtained for the active Army from the ROTC. This would not result, however, in a reduction in total ROTC production. ROTC officers not needed for assignment to the active Army could then after appropriate training, fill increasingly greater projected officer shortages in the Reserve components. These would be selected from those not motivated for a career of active Army service.

Senator STENNIS. I know it has problems.

General STONE. It is a matter of annual changes in the numbers.

Senator STENNIS. You point out here that you are going to have to ask for a construction program which I believe is very substantial. That involves expenditures for buildings and equipment, and then there is the cost of the added cadets, and still we don't know what the impact is on the rest of the program, what savings there will be if any. We still think about the cost of things sometimes.

General STONE. I can get those figures for you and submit them for the record.

Senator STENNIS. I think not only the cost, but I think there ought to be a complete picture here of the impact of this new program on your present program.

General STONE. All right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. As I say, I am just speaking as one Senator, but it is inescapable to me that you have to have that picture. Do you have any estimate at all now as to your construction program and the estimated cost of it?

General STONE. Yes, sir. Insofar as the Air Force is concerned, the figure for the construction of an additional barracks facility to accommodate the first increments of the increase authorized under this bill through the first 4 years, to permit a modification of the dining hall and the construction of a fieldhouse, is \$17.2 million.

Senator STENNIS. I see Mr. Braswell has the figures. For the Military Academy expansion through the year 1972 it would be \$110 million new money, construction costs I should say. That is \$110 million for the Military Academy at West Point, \$66 million for expansion and \$44 million for modernization. That is through the year 1972, and there would be an estimated Air Force Academy expansion cost of \$40.7 million for military construction.

It is estimated it will add by those years from \$28.5 million to around \$43.2 million, an increase of \$14.3 million in operating costs for the Military Academy at West Point, and an increase of \$12.8 million to a total of \$41.3 million for the Air Force. Are those Department figures?

General STONE. Those are Department figures. The figure I gave you is the one that is indicated on page 5 of the Committee Print No. 1, modified slightly. It is \$17.2 against \$16.5. This is a slight increase in the first year of expansion, which will be matched by an equivalent decrease later.

Senator STENNIS. Could you cover briefly how this new bill will affect these boys, these men who come into the enlisted categories. One of the most outstanding men I ever appointed was a man who was already in the Navy; he had been there a couple of years I think. He had that burning ambition to be a naval officer. I know I appointed him with some misgivings, frankly. I am very proud of him now.

How many of these do you let come through like that? How many do you take in a year into these academies?

General STONE. Under the present law West Point and Annapolis have 90 appointments available for both the Regulars and the Reserve, that is 90 for each group. That means on the average there are about 27 per year who may be admitted to the Academy from the Reserve group, and about 27 from the Regular group.

Senator STENNIS. That is the Military Academy, you say?

General STONE. Military and Air Force Academy. On the other hand, the Navy presently has authorized 160 from the Regulars and 160 from the Reserves. This bill as proposed would reduce the number of 160 that the Navy now has authorized in each of these categories to 85 in each per year.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me. Just to be certain I understand, you take in 160 from the ranks or from the enlisted men each year?

General STONE. 160 from the Reserve enlisted men, and 160 from the Regular enlisted men in the Navy as against 27, and 27 at the other two academies.

Now, this bill reduces the number available in the Navy for this purpose in order to accommodate the 150 qualified alternates of congressional members, and at the same time it increases the Army and the Air Force allocation in each of these categories from 27 to 85, to make it the same across the board in all three services.

So the net result would be, if this were passed, that there would be 85 opportunities in each of the three services for enlisted men in the Reserves, and 85 for enlisted men in the Regulars of each of the three services.

Senator STENNIS. I don't see why you should reduce the Navy any, but I am certainly pleased that you are going to increase the others.

Admiral, do you want to say something?

Admiral SMEDBERG. Yes, sir. I want very much to speak to it because we are actually being harmed by this bill, in my opinion. Some of the finest officers we have in the Navy today are ex-enlisted men. When I was Superintendent, our brigade commander was an ex-enlisted man. These men are people who have tried the Navy, like it, and want to make a career of it, and we want everyone who is qualified that we can get.

I frankly think this cut into our enlisted opportunities is too great. I would like to see the cut reduced so that instead of 85 we would have a restoration of some portion of that.

I recognize that there is a desire to get more congressional appointments, and I understand this, but frankly I don't think that 85 spaces for the Reserves and 85 for the Regular Navy is sufficient for us to get all the young men who really want to be naval officers and whom we would like to get. We would like to see a minimum restoration of 25 in each of those categories.

Senator STENNIS. Will you prepare an amendment along that line to carry out what you have just said?

Admiral SMEDBERG. I will at your request.

Senator STENNIS. That is at my express request. Put that in the record.

Senator JACKSON, do you have any questions?

Senator JACKSON. No.

Senator CANNON. Would the Senator yield on that particular point?

Senator STENNIS. Yes; I would be glad to.

Senator CANNON. Admiral, that does not prohibit the congressional member though from appointing from either the active or the enlisted ranks, does it?

Admiral SMEDBERG. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. And the additional authorizations go to congressional sources.

Admiral SMEDBERG. That is correct, sir.

Senator CANNON. So we have actually the same number of appointments available, and the congressional sources can appoint from these sources, if they desire.

Admiral SMEDBERG. That is correct.

Senator CANNON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you.

Concerning the gentleman I mentioned, I just went on and made the appointment because he convinced me of his burning ambition, and his talents were redoubled I think, and his efforts, and I did not want to take a chance on his being overlooked by the Navy. But it made me realize what a fine program it is, and I would hate to see you give it up, frankly.

Senator YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Senator STENNIS. Certainly, Senator Young.

Senator YOUNG. I am wondering, Admiral, if you couldn't have a greater number from the active enlisted men in the Navy, and a fewer number perhaps from the Naval Reserve. Have you thought of that?

Admiral SMEDBERG. Yes, sir; we have thought of that, but to be honest with you, sir, we have not every year filled the 160 from either the active Navy or the Reserve. We think we could give up some, perhaps 50 from each, without hurting our quality too much.

Senator YOUNG. So you would like the same number to remain?

Admiral SMEDBERG. We would like that, yes, sir; because some youngsters in school, for instance, are able to join the Naval Reserve and become eligible for and have a competitive opportunity for the Academy, whereas the boy who is in the Regular Navy has finished school. We would like each to have the same opportunity to compete in the Reserve and the Regular.

General STONE. May I comment on that, sir?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, sir, General.

General STONE. Whereas the Navy has had this larger allocation, we have had only 27 available in each of these categories per year, and with the large number of people who are trying to get these appointments, this has never been enough to go around. So we are delighted to see the sizable increase in the numbers available to people in these categories.

Senator STENNIS. I wanted you to comment on that, and see just how you felt about it.

General STONE. Yes, indeed.

Senator STENNIS. You expect to exercise it to the limit; is that right?

General STONE. We certainly do.

Senator STENNIS. In proper years, I mean when you have available candidates.

General STONE. That is right; yes, sir.

General LAMPERT. Mr. Chairman, may I say that the Army feels exactly the same as the position expressed by General Stone. This represents an increase for us in this category, which we are extremely glad to see.

Senator STENNIS. And you will put on an active and vigilant campaign among the eligibles to encourage them to compete.

General LAMPERT. Yes, sir; we certainly will.

Senator STENNIS. General, do you answer for the Air Force in the same way?

General STONE. Yes, sir. I might just add that just last week we were out at the Air Force Academy on what we call an annual visit of the General Officers Advisory Committee. This came up at that time, and the committee emphasized that a strong campaign be put on to see that we get from the ranks those people who are well qualified.

Senator STENNIS. This congressional appointment has its merits, but it is not perfect by any means. I don't know how to pick talent from among the eligibles. You gentlemen have a real chance.

Senator INOUYE, you have a question?

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Chairman, I concur with the admiral that many of our outstanding officers come from the enlisted ranks. However, I would like to hear from the admiral as to his justifications for placing the Naval Academy in a special category as it relates to the Army and the Air Force. The amendment just applies to the Navy, does it not, the one that the chairman requested?

Admiral SMEDBERG. No, sir; I did not propose that it would apply only to the Navy.

Senator INOUYE. Across the board?

Admiral SMEDBERG. I was only going to set forth our argument that we felt we needed very much—

Senator INOUYE. This amendment would apply to all Academies?

Admiral SMEDBERG. As proposed, yes.

Senator INOUYE. Wonderful. Thank you, sir.

Admiral SMEDBERG. That would be my intention.

Senator STENNIS. Did someone else have a question?

Senator THURMOND. On this same point, Mr. Chairman, one question.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. Would not this increase in the bill result in your ability to reduce the short-term officer training programs, that is, the OTC, OCS, and OTS programs, thus not resulting in a reduced need for ROTC?

General STONE. This was my intent in my previous remarks, to indicate that we would reduce the procurement source from which we get the least well trained officer.

Admiral SMEDBERG. Might I comment, Senator?

Senator THURMOND. That should be advantageous to the service.

General STONE. Very much so.

Senator THURMOND. I would be very pleased to have you comment.

Admiral SMEDBERG. As far as the Navy is concerned, it makes no difference because we have no increase.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Thurmond, have you finished?

Senator THURMOND. That is all. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Members of the committee, here is one question that is partly factual and partly a question.

Gentlemen, I understand the cost per graduate today is about \$45,600 per year for the Military Academy, \$47,120 for the Air Force Academy, and \$31,000 for the Naval Academy. The expansion program is estimated to bring the cost down to \$39,000 for the Military Academy, \$37,500 for the Air Force Academy.

At the same time the ROTC cost per graduate is about \$6,000 for the Air Force and \$4,000 for the Army. The Holloway program, which commissions Regular Navy ROTC personnel, is \$9,000 per graduate. The Chair would like to have an opinion as to why this expansion is justified, in view of the greater cost of the Academy graduates.

Those figures for the Academy are for a 4-year period on a cadet basis. The Chair also understands that the retention rate among the distinguished ROTC graduates who are given regular commissions is about 80 percent, the same as Academy graduates. This gives you a chance to comment upon this cost, gentlemen, and also this retention rate among your distinguished ROTC graduates.

General Stone, I will ask you to comment first.

General STONE. All right, sir. The overall retention rate of Academy graduates, as I indicated earlier, is somewhere in the order of 85 to 90 percent who stay with us for a career. The next largest traditional source of procurement of officers for the Air Force and the Army has been the ROTC procurement source.

Admittedly the cost of training an ROTC cadet is less than the cost of training an Air Force Academy cadet. However, in the Air Force, the retention rate of an ROTC graduate in general runs around 30 to 33 percent. So out of 100 young men going into the Air Force Academy or any of the academies, you would keep 80 to 85 percent of them for a full career.

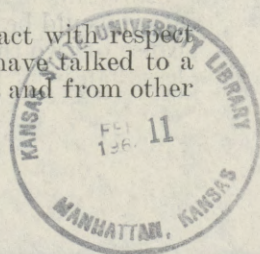
Of 100 young men going through the Air Force ROTC system and who are commissioned, you would keep only about 30 percent of them, and you would have to replace the other 70 after their initial commitment was over.

So it is in the long-term retention of the Academy graduates and the buildup of experience which is gained by retaining those people that the benefit to the military is derived. It makes it not only a matter of initial cost, but it is a matter of cost and experience associated with these retention factors, which vary, as you can see, by about a factor of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

Senator STENNIS. I am just wondering—I don't know how we can get at it—but I am just wondering what the general opinion was to the services about this bill of the men who have come up the various ways. I don't expect you gentlemen to answer this. You are here in your official capacity.

I would like to know what some of these captains, majors, and others think about this plan, getting their viewpoint concerning this law, what they think about the change, the plan to increase the number in the academies. Do you make any contacts with these men and get their ideas about it?

General STONE. I have not made any specific contact with respect to this particular piece of legislation. However, I have talked to a great number of young men from both the Academies and from other



sources, and they get along beautifully in the services together. There is no apparent resentment between them. There will be in isolated cases I am sure, as there will be resentment between any group of people coming from different backgrounds.

Senator STENNIS. That is why I don't want to rely only upon one person's opinion, you know. If I just talked to one young fellow, I would not want to act on what he said.

General STONE. I would say that I don't think there would be any objection from the run-of-the-mill officers to this particular piece of legislation. As a matter of fact, I am certain that the average officer looks up to the Academy graduate as something that he wants to aspire to be like.

Senator STENNIS. All right; I want others to have a chance to ask questions also.

Senator THURMOND, I will call on you first, on the entire bill. We have other questions for the committee, but I want to give the members a chance to ask questions.

Senator THURMOND. I want to get again those figures on each of the services as to how many are now required each year, and how many of those come from the Academies.

General STONE. You mean input of the Regulars?

Senator THURMOND. That is right. Take each one now. Give me the total number.

General STONE. The total number of Regular officers in the Army who are Academy graduates at the present time is 22 percent.

Senator THURMOND. Could you give me the figure. How many officers does the Army need each year and how many come from the Academy?

General STONE. You want the actual number of officers who go in per year?

Senator THURMOND. That is right. I am trying to determine the number required each year in each of the services, and how many of those come from the Academies.

General STONE. All right, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Take the Army first.

General STONE. The total number of Regular officers put into the Army in fiscal 1962 was 1,646.

Senator THURMOND. 1,646?

General STONE. Of which 537 came from the Military Academy as graduates.

Senator THURMOND. That was what percent?

General STONE. It is about a third.

Senator THURMOND. And the Navy?

General STONE. Under the proposed bill, it would be a little bit better than 50 percent. In the Navy the input of Regular officers in fiscal year 1962 was 1,654, of which 616 came from the Naval Academy graduates, which is about 40-some percent.

In the Air Force in fiscal year 1962 we commissioned 5,501 Regular officers, of which 290 came from the Air Force Academy.

Now this is not a very accurate portrayal of what the average situation would be in the future as far as the Air Force is concerned, because of two things. One, in that year the number of graduates was less than what we are getting on the average now, which is around the

same number that West Point is getting, around 500. This was before we had the first big class of graduates, you see.

Secondly, the total number of Regular officers commissioned in 1962 was larger than the average is going to be in the future, because we are building up our Regular officer strength to the authorized strength which has never yet been attained. So our average over the long term will be more like a total of 3,000 Regular officers per year, with 500 coming from the present Academy outputs, so those are the relative figures you should use for making a comparison.

Senator THURMOND. 3,000 taken into the Air Force. That would be about 500 from the Academy, I presume. I notice 3,000 would still be about twice as many taken in from the Army or the Navy. To what do you attribute that?

General STONE. We have the largest officer strength of the three services, sir.

Senator THURMOND. It runs at about that proportion?

General STONE. I don't know the actual figures. We have about 130,000 officers.

Senator THURMOND. I am wondering if your efficiency is greater, or just what.

General STONE. We have 132,000 officers authorized. The Army has 99,000, and the Navy has 61,000. The Regular forces are 49,000 for the Army, 43,000 for the Navy, and 69,000 for the Air Force, which is the Regular part of the overall officer strength.

Senator THURMOND. I have just been handed some figures. The Regular officer strength, the Air Force is authorized 69,425.

General STONE. That is right.

Senator THURMOND. Actually it is 57,000, Academy graduates being 4,731. Does that accord with your figures?

General STONE. 69,425 is the authorized strength of the Regular portion of the Air Force. What was the second figure?

Senator THURMOND. Actually it is 57,000.

General STONE. I don't have the figures before me, but I think that is about right.

Senator THURMOND. Academy graduates are 4,731.

General STONE. Yes, about 4,700. That includes graduates of the Air Force Academy, the Naval Academy, and the Military Academy.

Senator THURMOND. Who are in the Air Force?

General STONE. Who are in the Air Force, that is correct.

Senator THURMOND. The Army has an authorized strength of 49,500.

General STONE. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Actually 40,000, Academy graduates, 8,000. Does that accord with your figures?

General STONE. That is right.

Senator THURMOND. The Navy has authorized 43,600, actually it is 44,000. The Navy there is above, the actual is above the authorized. I wanted to ask Admiral Smedberg about that. That is the only service where the actual is greater than the authorized.

The Air Force, you see, is about 12,000, the actual is about 12,000 under the authorized, the Army is about 9,500 under the authorized, but the Navy, where the authorized is 43,600, the actual is 44,000. It is just about 400 over. But I was just wondering: why the greater proportion there compared with the other services.

Admiral SMEDBERG. I think, sir, it is because we have in the Navy tried to stick closer to our authorized Regular strength than the other services, and also I think their authorized Regular strength has been increased in the last few years, whereas ours has stayed pretty constant. So we have stayed at about our authorized strength.

Senator THURMOND. I notice your Academy graduates, 10,782. You seem to have a greater proportion than any other of Academy graduates.

Admiral SMEDBERG. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. You have either held them better or stole them from the other academies. Now which is it?

Admiral SMEDBERG. No, sir. We have the largest output each year. We have the largest academy and have had for many years. As a matter of fact, for years we were twice the size of the Military Academy.

Senator THURMOND. Why has that been allowed to go on all these years?

Admiral SMEDBERG. I can't answer that question, sir. We have been happy.

Senator CANNON. Because Congress has authorized it.

General STONE. That is what this bill is designed to correct.

Senator THURMOND. Of course you haven't complained about it.

Admiral SMEDBERG. No, sir.

Senator THURMOND. General, Senator Stennis just mentioned some figures about the cost per man at the various academies being \$40,000 or \$45,000 a year.

Senator STENNIS. Excuse me, Senator, I corrected that. That was for the 4-year tenure, \$45,000.

Senator THURMOND. I was thinking that sounded more like it would have been for the 4 years. I thought maybe that was what it was. If this authorization is increased, then that would reduce it per man because your overhead would be less. A lot of the same buildings could be used, and so forth.

General STONE. That is right. We have estimated that with the more or less constant overhead, regardless of the size of the student body, the average annual cost per cadet would go down from say \$11,500, something in that order, to about \$9,000 to \$9,500. So there is a saving by increasing the output.

Senator THURMOND. So from the standpoint of producing an Academy graduate, if this bill is passed, the cost per man would be less.

General STONE. That is right; yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. And I believe you said the Academy graduates remain in at about a rate of 80 percent, compared with about 33 from other sources.

General STONE. About 80 to 90 percent.

Senator THURMOND. Senator Stennis had some figures there about the distinguished military graduates having a record of retention of 80-odd, which would be practically equivalent to the Academy graduates. Do you have the exact figures on that, sir?

General STONE. Yes, sir. Last year, fiscal year 1962, we took into the Air Force a total of 12,000 new officers, and this is about the average. Of that group, there were 129 out of 12,000 who were distinguished military graduates of the ROTC.

It is true they do stay with us. But at the same time we took in that 129 distinguished military graduates, we took in 3,204 other ROTC people whose retention rate is only about 30 percent. In fact, it is down as low as 10 percent in some categories including the science and engineering area.

Senator THURMOND. In other words, you are able to obtain only a very small percentage.

General STONE. Just a handful.

Senator THURMOND. Of the distinguished military graduates.

General STONE. That is right.

Senator THURMOND. Now, is it the fact that there are no more distinguished military graduates available, or is it that they choose not to go into service?

General STONE. The distinguished military graduate is the man who is in an ROTC unit, is picked out by the professor of military or air science at the institute as being an outstanding young man in that particular ROTC detachment. It is a matter of quality of the individual. Those who are highly qualified and do come to us, they are given Regular commissions incidentally, not Reserve commissions.

Senator THURMOND. The point I was trying to get at though is, Are we failing to get as many distinguished military graduates as we should? What percent of the distinguished military ROTC graduates are you getting into the service?

General STONE. They all come in. They all are committed to come onto active duty.

Senator THURMOND. What is that?

Senator STENNIS. Retained, that is.

General STONE. As soon as they graduate from college and get their commissions, all of them have to come onto active duty, regardless of whether they are distinguished military graduates or not, or whether they get Reserve commissions or Regular commissions. We call them all to active duty, the whole group of graduates of the ROTC program.

Senator THURMOND. I understand they go into the service. I probably used the wrong word. They go into service, but I mean retain them.

General STONE. We offer to all distinguished military graduates, more than 129, Regular commissions. Some of those turn Regular commissions down, take the Reserve commission, do their obligated tour and get out.

Senator THURMOND. I was trying to get your breakdown on that.

General STONE. I would say that about 20 percent or 25 percent of the distinguished military graduates do not accept Regular commissions, something like that.

Senator THURMOND. Approximately 75 percent do.

General STONE. Do accept Regular commissions.

Senator THURMOND. I am glad to hear that. I had understood that the percentage was high.

Now, General, what other advantages do you see in this bill, other than what you have mentioned?

Senator STENNIS. Senator, would you yield to me, before you leave that point?

Senator THURMOND. I would be pleased to yield.

Senator STENNIS. So the record will reflect this matter now.

General, in talking about retaining such a small percent, you don't offer to retain anything like all of these ROTC graduates, do you? You don't have room for them. You couldn't afford to keep them all, isn't that correct?

General STONE. At the present moment, sir, as I indicated to Senator Thurmond a moment ago, we are taking in about 12,000 new officers per year. We are retaining on the average something in the order of about 5,000 of those beyond their 4- or 5-year committed service period.

If we could retain more of them beyond the obligated service period, we would not have to take in nearly as many each year, and we would not have to go through the training process of all these people year after year. The only reason we are taking in such a large number is in order to have enough to carry on the senior experience level in the Air Force or in the Army or—

Senator STENNIS. When you say you are keeping such a small percent of all of them, you just don't have room to keep them anyway. There is not enough money appropriated to you. There are not enough slots there for them.

General STONE. But for every man that we could keep beyond his 4- or 5-year obligated tour, we would drop one in the initial procurement, so we would balance those off one for one, and we would be much better off if we could retain more, and have to procure annually a fewer number.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, but you just could not keep anything like all of them though. You shoot for a larger number to get the quality. Isn't that a part of this, a superior quality, I mean?

General STONE. Assuming that we could get, theoretically, at least, retain 100 percent, then we would have to put into application a screening process through your promotion system to keep diminishing the total number as it progressed through the years.

Senator STENNIS. That is the point, so when you say you retain such a small percentage, you just could not take care of but a small percent.

General STONE. I would like to say very definitely we could certainly stand a much larger percentage than the 30 percent we are retaining at the present time, because we are going through a constant retraining program that we could obviate if we could raise our retention factor by 50 percent.

Senator STENNIS. I see here for fiscal year 1962 the Army officer input for that year, the Regular officers, U.S. Military Academy, 537, retain 100 percent, then we would have to put into application a screening process through your promotion system to keep diminishing the total number as it progressed through the years.

Senator STENNIS. That is the point, so when you say you retain such a small percentage, you just could not take care of but a small percent.

General STONE. I would like to say very definitely we could certainly stand a much larger percentage than the 30 percent we are retaining at the present time, because we are going through a constant retraining program that we could obviate if we could raise our retention factor by 50 percent.

Senator STENNIS. I was looking at the Regular there. Those are the ones who made the choice to be Regulars.

General STONE. These are the same type of people that I was speaking about with Senator Thurmond a moment ago, the distinguished military graduate who are offered Regular commissions, and 80 percent of them do take it, roughly 80 percent, and they do stay with us as well as Academy graduates.

Senator STENNIS. And that proves to be a very profitable source of recruiting, is that correct? Is that true with all the services?

General STONE. It is a good source, but it isn't a large one. In view of our requirements for large numbers annually, it does not provide us with a very high percentage of our input.

Senator STENNIS. Is he as well trained as the Academy graduates, this distinguished man who distinguishes himself in the ROTC?

General STONE. In all honesty I can't say that he is, sir, because he spends much less time at the military training than the people do at any one of the three Academies. The academic background he has is comparable if he has gone to a good school.

He has a good academic background, but there just is not time in the average civilian school to devote as much time to military subjects as we give them at the Academy.

Senator STENNIS. On the other hand, there is not as much time at the Academy to devote themselves to nonmilitary matters as there is of the other universities, isn't that right?

General STONE. We have them under better control.

Senator STENNIS. Answer the question if you will. Is there as much time?

General STONE. You mean for academic work?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

General STONE. Oh, yes. The academic programs at all three of the Academies compare most favorably with the best institutions in the country.

Senator STENNIS. That is rather general, but my point is you just said that you devote more time to military matters, and I think you should. At the same time, that does not leave as much time for what I call a general education.

General STONE. Let me give you some exact figures.

Senator STENNIS. Is that correct or not, in your opinion?

General STONE. No, sir; I don't believe that is correct.

Senator STENNIS. All right; go ahead.

General STONE. Because the total number of academic hours, and I am speaking of the Air Force Academy now, and the other two Academies are comparable, I am more familiar with the Air Force Academy because I used to be the Superintendent out there, the total curriculum out there including academic, physical training, and military subjects is 189 semester-hours. This is a common term of measurement in collegiate circles. Of that, 141 are devoted exclusively to academic subjects, 141.

To get a degree at MIT requires 145 semester-hours. To get a bachelor of arts degree at the average liberal arts college requires only 120 semester-hours. So the Academy total is well above what a student would get at the average liberal arts college. It is slightly below what a student would be required to complete in order to get a degree at Cal Tech or MIT.

On the annual examinations, which are called graduate record examinations, which we administer at all three Academies, they all

come right up at the very top of the list. I think there are about 230 colleges who annually have all of their graduates take this graduate record exam. Some of the colleges are big, some are little, some are intermediate. Some are good, some are not so good.

But out of this 230, the three military Academies always are within the first ten, and I might say that last year the Air Force Academy was first. And this includes the humanities and the social sciences as well as the natural sciences.

Senator STENNIS. That is a good record. You have select men to start with, and you seem to use them to the best advantage. I favor the discipline you give them, too, and you get more time out of them.

All right, Senator Thurmond. Excuse me for taking so much time.

Senator THURMOND. That is all right.

General, in addition to the economy that you referred to, by increasing the number at the Academies which would reduce the cost per man, also would you not have a greater continuity which would be a saving in the end, and would be from the standpoint of economy beneficial?

General STONE. Yes, sir; very much so, in terms of experience is what I think you mean.

Senator THURMOND. That is right. In other words, you are able to retain a larger percentage because the matter of having to take some officers each year is expensive, because they have to be trained, don't they?

General STONE. That is right. May I give you just one example? If we can take one officer from the Academy and keep him 12 years, let's say, much less than the 30 that we expect, but let's just say that we keep him for 12 years, and we train him as a pilot, we have amortized his training cost over a period of 12 years.

If, on the other hand, we get an officer from another source and the retainability is only for 4 years, we have to train three people in order to get 12 years of pilot duty. So it costs three times as much, and one pilot costs \$100,000 to train.

Senator THURMOND. \$100,000?

General STONE. Yes, sir. So if we can retain these Academy graduates and keep them as pilots, we save a tremendous amount on the other side of the fence in the training. This is a very good point, sir.

Senator THURMOND. And not only is there a saving in the cost on that, but really doesn't it promote more efficiency, too, by having the continuity?

General STONE. Yes, sir, continuity and experience both.

Senator THURMOND. General, that is about all the questions I have, except there is one question I started to ask you. If there is anything else you want to say about the advantages of this bill other than what you have already said, will you do so?

General STONE. I think it would be a very fine thing for the Academies, for the Air Force, the Army, the Navy, and for the country.

Senator THURMOND. It should produce economy in the end. It should produce more continuity, which in turn should produce more efficiency, shouldn't it?

General STONE. That is right. The admiral just whispered in my ear if we get more experience and better experience and continuity, we will lose fewer aircraft and fewer ships.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. That is all.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you. Senator Cannon?

Senator CANNON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

General, does this have the provisions in it that were contained in the last year's so-called West Point football bill?

General STONE. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. It does not carry the provision for keeping up to strength by reason of the dropouts?

General STONE. It will allow us to do this, until we get to an actual full strength. It will allow us to have more people in at the beginning of the summer than we could accommodate throughout the period of the year insofar as barracks space is concerned.

Senator CANNON. But simply by reason of the fact that your authorized strength would be more than you are able to take care of at the present time.

General STONE. That is right.

Senator CANNON. And it would not affect the Navy at all in that respect.

General STONE. No. The Navy is in that position right now. They have got an authorized strength of about 4,400. They only have about 4,000 enrolled, so they have that flexibility, and this would permit us to do it until we get to final full strength as authorized.

Senator CANNON. Until you got full strength, there would not be any need for the proposal that was being considered last year that the Senate passed last year.

General STONE. That is correct.

Senator CANNON. Now on this tour of obligated service, do you think that there is anything basically bad about that provision as it now stands in this bill?

General STONE. My fear is a psychological fear.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me, Senator. What provision is that you are talking about?

Senator CANNON. The tour of obligated service, Mr. Chairman, the 5-year provision.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you.

General STONE. My fear is that this would cause an adverse reaction on the part of the young man. You go out to him and interest him in going to the Academy. He may be the son of a military person, he may be a civilian. You say, "Son, we think you ought to go to the Academy." He says, "Fine."

But then you face him with forecasting what his thoughts and desires are going to be 10 years in advance, and this is pretty tough for a 17- or 18-year-old kid to do, and he might say, "Well, I am not going to commit myself that far in advance at this point because I don't know enough about it."

Now when I was at West Point on one tour of duty up there, we made quite a sizable survey at the request of the Defense Department Service Academy Board. They were interested in this motivation, why people wanted to go to the Academy.

We found through this survey of the cadets who were there at the time that not many of them went there with the idea of making the service a career. Most of them went there because somebody talked them into it, because it was a glamorous thing, they had seen a movie

about it, their parents thought it was a good chance to get a free education, all sorts of diverse reasons, and very few went in there with the objective of making the service a career.

During the time they were there, and in their first initial service in the service, they make up their minds to be career soldiers, sailors, and airmen, and they stay. The facts are that most of the people who have gone through the system do stay without any arbitrary restrictions that might limit their entrance in the first place.

Senator CANNON. But isn't it unfair to put a man in a position that he can think he can go ahead and get the education without the obligated service, if he wants to do it, and some of them would want to do it? That it would seem to me, would be unfair to the services, and also unfair to the Government.

General STONE. I see your concern. I share your concern. I felt that anybody who goes through this magnificent experience should devote his entire career to the service. But there may be some other way of doing it besides just saying a 5-year commitment. I don't know exactly what it is, but I would prefer to try to find some other expedient.

Senator CANNON. Right now by administrative action you have a 4-year commitment, so we are really talking about only 1 year. Do you really think that a man would elect not to go to the Academy now if he is interested enough to take a 4-year obligation and say, "I won't go because I have to take a 5-year obligation"? Do you really think we would lose any people because of that 1-year difference right now?

General STONE. I think you might lose some, yes, sir. It used to be 3, and then the 4, which makes 7, and he often has to go a year before he enrolls, which makes 8. Then by administrative process we made it 9.

Now it is proposed to make it 10. I don't know when you get to the breaking point. Are you going to be able eventually to say you have to stay in 30 years by law? You can keep moving this thing up year after year. It was 8. Now it is 9; now it is proposed to be 10. Maybe next year it will be 12. I don't know where you stop.

Senator CANNON. I can see your point here, but I also am not unmindful of the fact that you have got a cost of an education that you have got to amortize and I don't think that the Government should be required to amortize the cost of the education over a 2-year period, for example.

General STONE. I agree with you.

Senator CANNON. And we have got to look at it realistically if we are going to justify it to the American taxpayer, and say that we are amortizing the cost of this education over a reasonable length of service.

Where the reasonable length of service is I don't know, but I know this. I have never lost an applicant yet to any one of the service academies by reason of the fact that the boy thought the period of obligated service was too long. Of all the boys who have applied to me, none have ever not gone through for that reason.

General STONE. Each year we get a considerable number of appointees who turn out to be thoroughly qualified. We offer them an appointment and they turn it down. Now, why they turn it down,

we can't say in all cases, but I am sure that this has an influence. I have those figures.

Senator CANNON. When you say you offer them an appointment, are you referring now to a man who has made an application for an appointment and then—

General STONE. Gone through the whole system, medical exams.

Senator CANNON. Do you have figures on that?

General STONE. 11 to 14 percent of those people who have gone through the system, are found to be fully qualified, and then turn down an offer of appointment. For example, in the class of 1966 in order to get the 751 cadets who actually did enter, we offered 872 people appointments. These were people that you and your colleagues had nominated. Some had come through the Reserves and so on, even some people who had principal appointments who went through and were found to be fully qualified, when it came to say, "OK, I sign here," there were 121 who said "No."

Senator CANNON. And you think that that reason might have been the obligated tour?

General STONE. A part of it, yes. A lot of them were young men who changed their minds after having investigated the military a little bit more. Some of them had scholarships in their pockets to other institutions, all sorts of different reasons, but I think this was a factor, very definitely.

You can keep extending it, but I think West Point's long-term retention figures are 92 percent of their graduates who stay for a career. Now you can't improve much on that because some of these people are going to have hardship discharges they will ask for, and I am sure the Secretary of any service, when a man comes in and presents a legitimate hardship case, will let him get out regardless of what the service commitment is.

We do it all the time in the officer and enlisted areas, even though they have been given some wonderful training. But when we are dealing with human beings, we have to do this. I don't think you can put these young men into iron bands at the age of 17, and expect to really get much out of such a commitment. They are minors at the time you make it in the first place.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, may I observe time is going to run out on us. If we could be a little more brief with our answers, General, we can cover this.

Senator CANNON. I have no more questions.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Inouye?

Senator INOUE. Mr. Chairman, this year I was privileged to serve as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point, and I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to insert at this time a portion of a report appearing in section 6(b), which appears on pages 3 and 4 of this report, relating to the expansion plans, and also the proposed legislation that we have before us. I would like to note at this time that the Board unanimously concurred with the recommendation, and they looked upon the expansion of the Academy with favor.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Senator. That is pages 3 and 4 of the report?

Senator INOUE. Yes, section 6(b) appearing on pages 3 and 4.

Senator STENNIS. Without objection it will be included in the record, Mr. Reporter.

(The section of the report referred to is as follows:)

(b) *Expansion plans.*—The Board was most interested in the proposed expansion plans for the Academy. The Superintendent conducted formal conferences for all members on the subject, discussing both the proposed legislation (DOD 88-13) dealing with an increase in the authorized strength of the corps of cadets, and the master plan for modernizing and expanding its physical facilities to permit the support of the corps at an average of 4,250 cadets. In these conferences the Superintendent utilized models, photographs, maps, artists renderings, and graphical charts to outline the successive stages of the proposed construction program and forecast the annual fund requirements therefor.

With regard to the proposed increase in corps strength from the currently authorized 2,540 cadets to an average strength of 4,250, the Board took cognizance of the 1949 recommendations of the Service Academy Board to the Secretary of Defense.

The Board was informed that, in order to fulfill the recommendations of the Service Academy Board, the Department of the Army had determined that the annual input of Regular Army Officers from the Military Academy should be approximately 900, recognizing that the enactment of new legislation would be required to permit this since, under existing law, approximately only 560 are graduated each year. The administration is presently considering submitting to the Congress proposed legislation which would authorize an input of 1,380 candidates for admission to each of the 3 Academies. This would result, allowing for attrition, in an average strength of approximately 4,250 cadets at the U.S. Military Academy, and a graduating class of an estimated 960.

The Board was further informed that, in anticipation of the eventual submission to Congress of this legislation, the Department of the Army in 1961 directed the Superintendent to plan for and make recommendations as to an incremental expansion of existing facilities, or provision of new facilities to accommodate the proposed expansion. The facilities expansion plan presented in brief to the Board by the Superintendent was that submitted by him to the Chief of Staff of the Army on February 1, 1963.

While the Board has insufficient opportunity to make a detailed inquiry into either the proposed legislation providing for an increase in the size of the corps, or into all facets of the facilities expansion plan to support such increase, it observed that an increase in the strength of the corps appeared to be highly desirable. In this connection the Board took note of the diversity of the Army's tasks and the fact that it is the largest of the services, yet less than 20 percent of its Regular officers are graduates of West Point.

During the general discussion of this matter, the Superintendent pointed out that, under conditions presently obtaining, the outstanding college senior, the one with the best mind and the highest leadership potential, is not likely to be tempted to enter the Army as a career officer. The material inducements offered by industry and business are just too persuasive, in most cases, to be withstood by the young man who has but a superficial knowledge of the Army and at best a vague idea of the dignity and satisfaction of a life of military service. Under these circumstances the Army finds itself in a poor position to compete for the high-potential young manpower it needs. To the degree that the cadet corps be expanded, to that degree the opportunity of imbuing high-quality young men with the ideals of public service, and of motivating them toward a lifetime Army career, is increased.

In connection with the proposed increase, the Board concurred in the statement of one of its members having extensive experience and knowledge of the situation that the supply of high-potential manpower of the type produced by the Military Academy, and other first-class institutions of learning, is one of the most critical problems that the Nation today faces and will continue to face with increasing urgency. This member observed that despite the efforts of State-supported and private institutions to expand their output to help meet the national requirement, it can be confidently forecast that the number that they can produce will fall far short of the need. He pointed out that it seems clearly incumbent upon the Government and upon the Military Academy, its agency, to increase its contribution of such trained manpower; and equally clear that the Academy should be expanded in order that it be capable of playing its appropriate role in producing this national resource so urgently needed to assure our

Nation's continuing development and the maintenance of its position in world affairs, as well as assuring the Army an adequate supply of these high-potential individuals.

As to the facilities expansion plan presented to it, the Board, without attempting to close analysis, commented upon it favorably. The Board took occasion to commend the Academy's initiative in utilizing its organic personnel to prepare the plan, thereby effecting a considerable economy in engineering costs. The Board noted with satisfaction that under the expansion plan it is forecast that the annual total operation and maintenance cost per cadet will decline from its current figure of slightly over \$11,000 to slightly over \$9,000.

The Board expressed the desire that its report, in its published form, embrace appropriate pictorial and descriptive matter of the proposed physical facilities expansion plan.

Senator STENNIS. Any further questions?

Senator INOUE. That is all.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Cannon, let me make clear I was not cutting you off. I said let the answers be a little more brief, not the questions.

Senator CANNON. I got the hint, Mr. Chairman. I have no more questions.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. That is all. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. We have some questions here for the committee that are a little technical. May I ask, General, do you oppose the provision that was in the bill of last year which had this disclosure provision with reference to appointments, what place they were from?

General STONE. I can't recall offhand what the position of the Department was.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, I don't think we can pass on this bill today, for several reasons. Is that question clear to you now, General?

General STONE. Yes, sir; I will get the position of the Department of Defense on that point, and submit it for the record.

Senator STENNIS. All right. We would want to have a yes or no answer with an explanation as to whichever way it is, as to whether you oppose or do not oppose that provision.

(The following information was subsequently submitted:)

The Department of Defense defers to the judgment of Congress with reference to disclosure of any information about appointees.

Senator STENNIS. Now may I comment. In measuring here the tenure of service, you are an expert in your field, General, all of you are, extra good ones, too, but I don't see how you can count the 4 years at the Academy and say that you make them promise to give 9 years of service. If he hasn't got the purpose and wants to go 4 years of formal training, which is his college career, and if he doesn't have the fortitude and courage to stay with it, I don't believe you want him anyway. If he hasn't enough appreciation to give something in return for this free ticket he gets for the 4 years, I don't believe you would want him.

So when you talk about requiring 9 years, it seems to me like that is not the proper estimate to put on as to the time. You are giving him 4 years and you would merely be requesting him to give you 5 back, under the provisions of the bill. That is the way I see it. I believe that is the way it should be looked at. I just make that comment for whatever it might be worth. Do you wish to respond?

General STONE. I think that my reply to Senator Cannon covered this point.

Senator STENNIS. I think it does, too. Are there any additional points, General, that you wish to make now? We are about to close the hearing.

General LAMPERT. Thank you very much.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, do you have something?

Admiral SMEDBERG. No, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. You gentlemen certainly have been well prepared and we appreciate your appearance here. Mr. Braswell has some questions and I think we will ask these questions, and then if you want more time you may submit the answers.

The first question pertains to secretarial limitation on expansion. The two Academies will be in the process of expansion until at least 1971, if this bill is enacted. It is important therefore to have a clear understanding of the language now in the form of permanent law which permits the Army and Air Force Secretaries to limit the appointment to the number that can be adequately accommodated.

The bill provides that the first source of expansion will be in the appointment of the fifth principal. It is further provided that after service academies have reached the strength of 3,737, there would be no appointments from among enlisted Regulars, enlisted reservists, or honor school graduates, if the Secretaries limit the new congressional alternate category.

Now since all Members of Congress cannot be given a fifth principal during the first year of expansion, and since the bill does not indicate the method of appointment, would the Army and the Air Force indicate precisely how the fifth principal will be nominated?

General STONE. Yes, sir; I would be glad to. The proposal that both the Army and the Air Force have for the appointment of the fifth member for each Member of Congress, or fifth nominee for each Member of Congress, is that the first year after this bill is enacted, the first appointment cycle after the bill is enacted, that one-half the Members of Congress would be allowed to exercise their prerogative with regard to the fifth appointment. This would be about 266.

The next year the other half of the Congress would so do. At that time, senior Senators and the odd-numbered districts, the first year, let's say, the junior Senators, the even-numbered and the at-large districts the next year, or some arrangement along that line, so that in the 2-year period all of the fifth appointments would be offered.

Now this does not mean that they would all be filled necessarily, because some appointments are never filled up to the full authorized strength. But at least they would be tendered in the first 2 years of operation of the law.

Senator STENNIS. You say there is a division here in the Congress. You started off on a seniority basis for this first half that you are going to appoint.

General STONE. We could do it by seniority in the two Houses. We could do it the senior Senator 1 year and the junior Senator the next year.

Senator STENNIS. Which are you going to do? That is the question.

General STONE. We had proposed to do it by taking the senior Senator in each State the first year, the junior Senator the second year, the odd-numbered districts one year and the even-numbered and at-large districts the next year.

Senator STENNIS. That would give the spread through the States.

General STONE. That is right, and this would be done without regard to personalities, or anything like that.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Now the second part of that, on page 3 of the committee print, the Military and Air Force Academies have indicated that after the fifth principal has been made available to all Members in about 1966, the next source of expansion will be both the congressional alternate category and an increased number of presidentials. Thereafter the other competitive categories will be increased. This plan of expansion apparently carries out the intent of the House bill, although the present language is not specific.

The staff has drafted amendatory language which will more explicitly spell out the plan of expansion. In effect, it provides, one, that the number of congressional principals must be at least four; that if the Secretaries limit the fifth principal, then the number of appointments under the presidentials, enlisted Regulars, enlisted reservists, and honor school graduates will be limited to a finite number, which is the current annual input; and three, that if the Secretary limits the new congressional alternate category, then the number of appointments from among enlisted Regulars, enlisted reservists, and honor school graduates will be a finite number, which is the same as the current annual input.

This language has been discussed with the military departments. Now the Chair would like to ask as a matter for the record, however, if the witnesses have any comment or wish to make any observations on this clarification?

General STONE. The Department of Defense position is that we agree completely with that modification proposed.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much. There are a few questions here, gentlemen, some of which have been answered in part already by the discussion. We will submit those to you for answers to the record shortly, such parts as are still applicable.

General STONE. All right, sir.

(The answers subsequently submitted follow :)

Question. The Department of Defense recommends the deletion of the language requiring the Army and Air Force Secretaries to consult with the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services prior to limiting the appointments to the Academies on the grounds that no need exists for this provision. It is understood that the Bureau of the Budget recommended this provision on constitutional grounds. Would the services indicate whether, in their opinion, this consultation language would pose any practical problem from their point of view?

Answer. Deletion of language requiring consultation with the two committees: Senate committee print No. 2, December 3, 1963, of H.R. 7356, includes a revision of the section which covers priorities for increasing the number of appointments from the various sources. The wording of this revision is so precise that there is little, if any, room for administrative variation from the priorities as stated. Because of this, consultation with the two committees should not be necessary. Such consultation would serve no valid need and, therefore, would be of no practical consequence. If the requirement for consultation remains in the legislation, agreement on appointment procedures would have to be reached by mid-December of the year preceding application.

Question. The Department of Defense has proposed another amendment which would increase the annual presidential appointments from 75 to 100 and which would provide that presidential appointments may be made from the sons of any member of an armed force who has completed at least 8 years of continuous active service. This language was recommended in order to include the sons of career reservists.

One effect of this amendment would be to increase on a 4-year basis the authorized strength from 4,417 to 4,517. The physical capacity of the Military and Air Force Academies will govern the number of appointments over at least the next 8 years. The only way these additional 25 yearly appointments could be made would be either to displace 25 of the presently planned appointments, or to await the physical expansion of the Academies to the point where they could accommodate this additional number. Would the services comment on how it would handle the additional number?

Answer. Department of Defense amendment increasing presidentials to include sons of career reservists: The additional vacancies would be filled only when physical facilities become available. It is possible that toward the end of the period which will be required to approach the strength of 4,417, qualified candidates will not be available to fill every authorized vacancy. In this event, the additional presidential vacancies could be filled.

Question. As we all know, under existing law the service Secretaries fill the unused vacancies from among the qualified alternates as recommended by the Academic Board, with two-thirds coming from congressional sources. This is known as the order of merit system. This system now has taken on added significance, since the new category of 150 congressional alternates will also be chosen by this method in addition to those who may be nominated for the unfilled vacancies. The committee would like a brief explanation as to the basis for the recommendations by the various academic boards.

Answer. New importance of the order of merit system: The services previously have provided to the committee descriptions of the criteria and procedures used for the appointment of cadets and midshipmen. In general, order of merit is established on the basis of composite selection scores which are derived from the entrance examinations, including evaluation of leadership potential. Copies of the referenced descriptions are as follows:

COMPETITIVE APPOINTMENTS, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

After it has been decided which candidates are qualified for admission, the Academic Board has the problem of determining the order of merit of the competitor within each of the specific categories. In doing this the Board gives 60 percent weight to the academic score which ranges from 200 to 800, 30 percent weight to the leadership score which ranges from 200 to 800, and 10 percent weight to the physical aptitude score which ranges from 200 to 800. The sum of these three scores is the total score which is then arranged in order of total value. The candidate with the highest total score is No. 1 within each competitive category and the candidate with the lowest score is last in a given category. The academic score consists of a candidate's secondary school record and scores on the following named college entrance examination board tests: Scholastic aptitude verbal; scholastic aptitude math; English composition achievement; and mathematics achievement.

The leadership score consists of an evaluation of extracurricular activities, both athletic and nonathletic, and of the comments by secondary school authorities. These evaluations are made by admissions officers at USMA, the Admissions Committee of the Academic Board, and the Academic Board. The physical aptitude score is determined from the results of the West Point physical aptitude examination required of all candidates.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL,

Washington, D.C., November 12, 1963.

Subject: Scholastic qualification and determination of qualified alternates and competitors order of merit for admission to the U.S. Naval Academy.

This is in response to your recent inquiry which requested the criteria used to establish scholastic qualification and the order of merit for the qualified alternates and competitors.

The procedures currently employed for the scholastic qualification of Naval Academy nominees require a minimum of subjective evaluation. Scholastic qualification is determined by the achievement of acceptable college board test scores and by the achievement of a satisfactory secondary school certificate by each nominee. Both requirements are evaluated objectively. The test scores

must meet the minimum standard and the secondary school certificate must present at least 15 credits in college preparatory subjects with grades appreciably better than the school's lowest passing grade.

For many years we have permitted candidates who are college students and who hold noncompetitive nominations to present a transcript of college work in lieu of taking the college board tests. The requirements for the college transcript are carefully defined in our regulations and the transcripts submitted by the candidates are amenable to objective evaluation. Since the purpose of the scholastic qualification is the determination of the candidate's ability to undertake college level work, this method of qualification is deemed to be worthy of retention.

The foregoing objective procedures are employed to determine the scholastic qualification of all candidates. It is only when the individual Member of Congress so directs that his nominees are evaluated subjectively. The Member, of his choice, may nominate by the principal-alternate method or the competitive method. If he elects the competitive method, he is specifically requesting the subjective evaluation of his candidates by the Naval Academy. The subjective, or "whole man," evaluation is performed only for those candidates who have already met the basic scholastic qualifications for admission, and it serves to place these candidates as well as all "qualified alternates" on their respective lists in order of merit.

Subject: Scholastic qualification and determination of qualified alternates and competitors order of merit for admission to the U.S. Naval Academy.

The "whole man" evaluation includes the following factors which are weighted as indicated:

Factor	Score range	Weight
College board scores.....	200 to 800	47
High school class rank.....	200 to 800	23
Extracurricular activities:		
Athletic.....	400 to 800	15
Nonathletic.....	400 to 800	15
Recommendations.....	200 to 800	10
Total weight.....		110

¹ Subjective evaluation; however, the reduced score range limits the effect of such evaluations.

The "whole man" evaluation is employed to place the following categories of candidates in order of merit on their respective lists. It is emphasized that all of these candidates have been found scholastically qualified for admission using objective criteria.

Category:	Approximate number on list
Presidential.....	335
Navy and Marine Corps.....	150
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve.....	200
Sons of deceased veterans.....	30
Honor schools/NROTC.....	60
Congressional competitors.....	¹ 4
Qualified alternates.....	1, 200

¹ Per vacancy.

CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR AIR FORCE CADET APPOINTMENT, CLASS OF 1967

All candidates were required to meet qualifying standards on a medical examination administered at specified Air Force examining centers and on the aptitude and achievement measures as indicated in the accompanying chart.

Order of merit in all competitions was based on a selection composite which includes the measures and weights, also as indicated in the accompanying chart. All of the measures used are standardized and systematic in nature with the exception of the rating on aptitude for service which is a subjective evaluation

of everything known about a candidate. This rating is given a weight of less than 10 percent in the selection composite.

Measure	Qualifying level ¹	Weight in selection composite
1. College board tests:		
(a) Verbal aptitude.....	465 average.....	15 percent.
(b) English composition.....do.....	Do.
(c) Math aptitude.....	525 average.....	Do.
(d) Intermediate or advanced math.....do.....	Do.
2. High school graduation rank.....	400.....	10 percent.
3. Academic composite (sum college board tests and high school rank).	2,650.....	None.
4. Physical aptitude.....	400.....	10 percent.
5. Activities index:		
(a) Athletic.....	None.....	Do.
(b) Nonathletic.....do.....	Do.
6. Leadership composite (sum physical aptitude and activities).	1,200.....	None.
7. Rating on aptitude for service ²	None.....	10 percent (added).
8. Selection composite.....do.....	Sum of the exam composite and rating on aptitude for service.

¹ Scores on individual measures range from 200 to 800.

² Rating assigned by a panel of 3 senior officers based on all information available on a candidate including evaluations submitted by high school teachers or administrators. The objective is to evaluate factors which are not readily subject to precise measurement.

Question. Would the services have any comment on the provision of the bill which would require that three-fourths, rather than two-thirds under existing law, of the qualified alternates come from congressional sources?

Answer. Increase in congressional quota from two-thirds to three-fourths of qualifying alternates: The services have no objection to this change.

Question. It is understood by the Chair that the Bureau of the Budget has indicated that for program purposes there is no commitment beyond an additional 800 cadets at this time. Is it the understanding of the military departments that it is the intention of the executive branch to carry out the full expansion authority contained in this bill in the years ahead and not limit the increase to 800?

Answer. Bureau of the Budget letter: It is the understanding of the military departments that the executive branch intends that the full expansion authority be utilized, but that expansion beyond the level agreed upon for the first 4 years under the new legislation will be approved only on the basis of detailed justification and in the light of the budgetary priorities then existing.

Senator STENNIS. We will not try to take up this bill of course today. I think, General, that you have made a good presentation here. We appreciate the testimony of all of you. I think you ought to make a more complete disclosure of your plan, the impact of this bill on your other recruiting systems and state definitely what you propose to do about it.

I would much rather have that before I pass on this matter, particularly in view of the fact that there is pending over in the House a bill to increase the ROTC program.

General STONE. That will not increase the number of people, sir. This is just a change in the way in which ROTC people will be trained.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

General STONE. And their education subsidized. It won't change the numbers.

Senator STENNIS. It will increase the cost of the ROTC program, will it not?

General STONE. The original bill sent over by the Department of Defense did increase the cost slightly, as I recall it. The modifications by the House Armed Services Committee have increased it further.

Senator STENNIS. You don't resist the idea of making complete disclosure here as to what you propose to do?

General STONE. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And the impact of this program on your present program.

General STONE. No, sir. We will get that and submit it for the record.

Senator STENNIS. And you will get that together.

General STONE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right; is there anything else? With the thanks of the committee, gentlemen, we will go into executive session now.

(Whereupon, at 12:20 p.m., the committee proceeded to executive session.)

(The following information was subsequently submitted:)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE ON
IMPACT OF THE PENDING BILL ON PERSONNEL PROGRAM

1. *The Air Force officer procurement program*

(a) *Current problems.*—At the same time that the bulk of experienced World War II officers has begun to leave the officer force, our preferred procurement sources (Academy and ROTC) have been unable to provide the quantity and quality of officers required, and the Air Force has had to draw a large number of officers from supplemental sources. Insufficient numbers of Academy graduates are obtained to comprise a hard core of professionals; it has become impossible to draw the necessary quantity and quality of officers from Air Force ROTC; and it has become apparent that the technical competence of inputs to the officer force must improve rapidly for the Air Force to accomplish its assigned missions. These problems are intensified by the fact that sufficient high-quality officers with the requisite technical knowledge and leadership capacity do not remain on active duty beyond their periods of obligated service.

(b) *Recent program changes.*—Certain changes under present statutory authority have been made to improve officer procurement. These include phasing out those sources which produce non-college-graduate officers. The Officer Candidate School (OCS) has been replaced by the airman education and commissioning program and the aviation cadet program will be completely phased out by the end of fiscal year 1965. In addition, there has been an expansion of the Officer Training School (OTS) program, which offers college graduates an opportunity to secure a commission through a 3-month officer training school. While we are getting college graduates through this program, we are not able to attract enough top-quality applicants, especially in the science and engineering areas. With the program being less than 4 years old, we are not able to forecast retention, although an informal survey indicates we will not retain sufficient numbers in the critical areas.

(c) *Input requirements.*—In order for the Air Force to maintain an active-duty strength of 130,000 officers, an input of 9,000 to 13,000 line officers will be required each year for the foreseeable future. At the same time, to maintain a balanced Regular officer force at approximately the legal ceiling of 69,425, about 3,000 Regular officers must be appointed each year. Half of these 3,000 are officers who enter the service from the Air Force Academy, Air Force ROTC, and the Air Force Officer Training School. The other half of the annual Regular officer input is selected from Reserve officers who have been on active duty for a number of years.

2. *Impact of H.R. 7356 and H.R. 9124 on officer procurement*

New statutory authority is necessary in order to solve the accumulating Air Force officer procurement problems described above, i.e., increasing the numbers from preferred sources and increasing the level of technical and overall competence of the input of new officers. Passage of H.R. 7356 and H.R. 9124 will enable the Air Force to obtain a more desirable proportion of its officers from the preferred sources (Academy and ROTC) and reduce its present forced

reliance on the Officer Training School which does not produce enough officers of the quality and types which are necessary to meet our requirements.

(a) *H.R. 7356*.—Under this bill, the annual productivity of the Academy could be increased from 550 to 690 by fiscal year 1968 and ultimately to 930, an increase from 18 percent of the annual Regular officer input to 31 percent. This still remains somewhat short of the long recognized goal of 50 percent. Academy officers are trained in the best environment that the Air Force can provide. With an increase from this source, there would be a compensating drop in procurement from the short leadtime programs, primarily Officer Training School, in a greater than 1 to 1 ratio because of the significantly larger proportion of Academy graduates who remain on active duty as career officers. Unfortunately, the reduction from OTS can't take place until the increase from the Academy takes place and until we can replace the expected loss of officers commissioned in World War II between now and the 1970 time period.

(b) *H.R. 9124*.—The impact of this bill on the officer procurement program will be to provide badly needed modernization and revitalization to a program evolved in World War I. The provision in *H.R. 9124* allowing all services scholarship programs will enable the Army and the Air Force ROTC to attract more of the Nation's best high school graduates. A similar program (Holloway) has been available to the Navy since 1946 and has allowed them to successfully attract the best high school students. Such students are most likely to meet the qualitative standards for distinguished military graduates, thus qualifying for Regular commissions upon graduation from college. Attracting these students through scholarships should provide the opportunity to motivate them for lifetime military careers. Presently, the Air Force must take almost all the applicants for advanced ROTC in order to produce sufficient officers and to avoid future humps and valleys in the officer corps. The ROTC bill will also permit the Air Force to recruit larger numbers of top students in the academic specialties now foreseen to be vitally important in accomplishing our complex missions. At present these include many engineering and scientific specialties also in greatest demand in the industrial community and in the aerospace industries. To perform these complex technical missions, the Air Force must be manned with the requisite numbers of technically educated officers.

3. *Procurement programing, fiscal years 1961-69*

The quotas for each Air Force officer procurement source are shown in chart 1. Shown are the numbers who came on active duty during fiscal years 1961-63, and the programed inputs for fiscal years 1964-69 which would be possible under *H.R. 7356* and *H.R. 9124*. The anticipated increase in production from both the Academy and the Air Force ROTC is indicated. The unduly large quota for Officer Training School through fiscal year 1969 is made apparent. The significant rise in total procurement programed reflects the loss of the World War II "hump." During the 1970-75 time period, procurement is anticipated to stabilize at about 9,000 line officers annually.

4. *Relation of H.R. 7356 and H.R. 9124 to each other*

There is no conflict between the purposes and expected effects of the two bills. Both are needed to increase the procurement of top-quality officers with the special education needed by the Air Force and to help stabilize the officer force through procurement of career-minded officers.

5. *Monetary considerations*

Because the basic purpose of the two bills is to provide the Air Force with a greater proportion of higher quality and more appropriately trained officers, there will be no immediate monetary savings. For the Academy, some construction will be necessary. After this one-time expenditure, the cost per Academy graduate will drop to three-quarters of the present amount; i.e., from approximately \$47,000 to about \$36,000. Implementation of the senior ROTC features of the House bill will increase the total ROTC expense for all services by approximately \$15 million, including the cost of 1,000 scholarships for the Army and the Air Force ROTC.

6. Summary

In summary, the impact of the Academy and ROTC bills on the present Air Force officer procurement program will be to substantially improve the level of technical competence and overall quality of the input. The additional cost, most of which is initial and one-time, is believed worth the assurance of quality leadership for the aerospace forces of the future. By increasing the input from these sources, we expect to eventually reduce the large total input needed to attract the numbers required for career purposes.

7. Air Force officer procurement program

The following is a brief description of the Air Force officer procurement program:

(a) *Air Force Academy*.—This is a statutory program. Academy graduates, because of their unique background, establish a pattern of the highest professional standards. They exert an important beneficial influence upon all Air Force officers and enlisted men. Academy cadets meet higher selection standards and receive more appropriate training than officers from any other procurement source. They perform outstandingly in academics and military training, including flying, and they show greater career motivation than their contemporaries. This insures a higher experience level throughout the officer force. Approximately 8.5 percent of Regular officers are Academy graduates, which is far below the 50-percent level recommended by the Department of Defense Service Academy Study Group.

(b) *Air Force ROTC*.—Like the Air Force Academy, this is a statutory program operated under title 10. It is a 4-year course conducted by the Air Force on 186 college campuses and provides 3 to 5 hours of military instruction per week on campus and one summer training period at an Air Force base. The Air Force has relied on this program for the bulk of its active duty officers, but since the Korean conflict, it has declined in productivity. Officers from this source provide college educations of many kinds needed in Air Force specialties and meet much of our flying officer requirement. But the Air Force needs large numbers of active duty officers, both Regular and Reserve, and AFROTC has been unable to provide the numbers and quality of officers needed. The program has lost attractiveness to students for several reasons. Some of these are because it provides low remuneration for time spent in the program and because it adds an academic burden to students already loaded with heavy schedules under modern curriculums. The AFROTC must compete with industry for top quality young men who have technical and managerial competence. The program has had a long and successful history in the past and needs to be freed from the restrictions in the old law. H.R. 9124 is designed to allow the services to lighten the student's military instructional load, increase allowances to nonscholarship cadets, and provide all services the type of scholarship program by which the Navy has recruited top high school graduates for careers in the Navy.

(c) *Officer Training School*.—This is a nonstatutory program which was planned as a short leadtime program to produce small numbers of college graduate officers in scarce career fields. Begun in 1959, it is a 90-day course which resembles the OCS programs of World War II. Because AFROTC did not provide officers in needed quantities, OTS was rapidly expanded during the last 3 years and in fiscal years 1963 and 1964 outproduced AFROTC. It draws on all college graduates, provides a short leadtime precommission source which is easily adapted in numbers and academic specialties, and is economical to operate. However, the program does not attract sufficient quantities of top quality applicants, and the time in which the candidates are in officer training is too short to motivate many of them to full careers.

(d) *Airman education and commissioning program*.—Like OTS, this is a nonstatutory program and is the Air Force's replacement for the Officer Candidate School. It provides an opportunity for our most talented and motivated enlisted men, who have earned at least 30 college credit hours on their own, to complete their work for degrees. As shown on the chart, the program should level off at about 400 per year. Following college, they receive officer training in OTS and come on active duty as Reserve officers and can compete with other Reserve officers for Regular commissions. We regard this as an excellent source of officers since they have been exposed to the Air Force, have proven they are capable, and are obviously motivated for full service careers.

Total annual Air Force, commissioned officer procurement

[In fiscal years]

Commissioning programs	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Academies.....	316	430	587	613	1 605	1 605	1 605	2 690	2 690
Air Force ROTC.....	3, 096	3, 502	3, 590	3, 695	4, 635	3 5, 200	3 5, 500	3 6, 500	3 6, 500
Officer Candidate School.....	394	471	257	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Officer Training School.....	615	2, 200	5, 156	4, 254	4, 574	4, 662	4, 720	5, 000	5, 000
Airman education and commissioning program.....	1	55	113	356	450	400	400	400	400
Aviation cadet.....	2, 194	534	383	297	159	-----	-----	-----	-----
Recall and direct appointment.....	320	781	644	423	554	175	263	493	254
Correction of status ¹	452	433	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other ²	-----	-----	1, 348	403	23	21	18	10	10
Total officers excluding medicals.....	7, 388	8, 406	12, 078	10, 041	11, 000	11, 063	11, 506	13, 093	12, 854
Medical officers.....	2, 272	2, 938	2, 183	3, 062	3, 020	3, 282	2, 956	3, 091	2, 681
Total, all officers.....	9, 660	11, 344	14, 261	13, 103	14, 020	14, 345	14, 462	16, 184	15, 535

¹ 550 from Air Force Academy and 55 graduates of the other service academies.² Air Force Academy graduates only, including 140 from initial expansion under H.R. 7356. Full implementation of the bill would provide 930 graduates a year.³ Increased AFROTC production to be realized by implementation of H.R. 9124.⁴ Miscellaneous additions to meet contingencies not subject to accurate programing such as the Berlin airlift and the Cuban buildup.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ON
IMPACT OF THE PENDING BILL ON PERSONNEL PROGRAM

1. *The Army officer procurement program*

(a) *Regular Army officer procurement.*—The annual desired input into career branches in which USMA and ROTC graduates are normally assigned totals 1,950. This does not, for example, include Medical Corps, Chaplains and Judge Advocate General's Corps. Of the 1,950, the USMA provides approximately 500 and the ROTC distinguished military graduate program provides approximately 1,100. To round out a particular year group, an additional 350 officers are later obtained by direct appointment in the Regular Army of individuals from civilian status, and Reserve officers on active duty who perform well, volunteer and are selected for appointment in the Regular Army. A Reserve officer so appointed is credited with active duty service and is thus placed in the group corresponding to the year of his original appointment.

(b) *Other Army officer procurement.*—Procurement of officers, other than Regular Army (OTRA), to meet the balance of overall Army requirements is primarily from the Reserve Officers' Training Corps program and Officer Candidate Schools.

2. *Impact of H.R. 7356*

(a) Output from the U.S. Army Military Academy will be increased approximately 430 officers to effect an annual estimated total production of 930. Output will be phased and gradually increased as shown at tab A, until the maximum annual production of 930 officers is realized.

(b) Tab A also reflects the contemplated downward adjustments to Regular Army officer inputs from ROTC-DMG, Reserve officers, and direct appointees. These adjustments compensate for the increase in Military Academy output.

(c) For the past several years the Army ROTC-DMG program has produced an increasing number of Regular officers, reaching 1,100 during fiscal year 1963. During the last 3 fiscal years the Army has selected virtually every DMG (94 percent) who has applied for a Regular Army commission. The Army is acquiring high quality officers through this program, but an increased output from the Military Academy and a downward adjustment of ROTC-DMG Regular Army appointments (tab A) will enable the Army to achieve a more selective basis for future commissioning of DMG's in the Regular Army.

(d) It is also desirable to retain some vacancies to provide an opportunity for integration into the Regular Army of Reserve officers and direct appointees who qualify for and desire a Regular Army appointment. The downward adjustment of input from these sources is shown at tab A.

(e) The increased production of the Military Academy and selection of the best qualified officers available who volunteer under other programs will peak the quality of the Regular officer corps.

(f) H.R. 7356 would not affect the procurement of OTRA officers from Officer Candidate Schools (OCS). Since the Army conducts these schools primarily to keep this system and its techniques available in the event of mobilization, procurement for the active Army from OCS would probably not be reduced below what has been programed as a minimum output in the time frame 1968.

(g) H.R. 7356 would have a negligible effect on the ROTC program. Total ROTC production will not be reduced. Less than 2 percent of the annual programed production of ROTC officers would be affected. Officers who are not needed for assignment to the Active Army could instead, after appropriate training, fill increasingly greater projected officer shortages in the Reserve components. These would be selected from officers not motivated toward a career of Active Army service.

TAB A—REGULAR ARMY OFFICER ACCESSIONS UNDER H.R. 7356

1. The desired annual Regular Army appointment objective is 1,950 for those Branches into which USMA and ROTC Regular Army second lieutenants are normally assigned.

2. Under H.R. 7356 the estimated annual increase in production from USMA would be phased as shown below beginning in fiscal year 1968 (class of 1968).

3. To compensate for the USMA increase, the estimated annual outputs from direct appointments of individuals from civilian status, or through appointment of active duty Reserve component officers in later year groups would be adjusted downward as shown below.

Year group	Fiscal year				
	1967 (for comparison)	1968	1969 ¹	1972	1973
USMA ²	3 565	650	725	900	4 930
ROTC (DMG).....	1, 100	1, 075	1, 050	900	870
Direct appointment and vacancies for later augmentation in the year group.....	285	225	175	150	150
Total.....	1, 950	1, 950	1, 950	1, 950	1, 950

¹ Fiscal years 1969, 1970, and 1971 statistics are identical.

² The USMA output estimates are based on the assumption that all graduates will be appointed in the Army.

³ Estimated actual production. Currently the Army receives an input of approximately 500 officers from the USMA. The difference of 65 officers over this current input reflects a recent decision to eliminate initial assignment of USMA graduates to the other services effective with the fiscal year 1966 class (class of 1966).

⁴ Maximum production.

(Subsequently, in executive session, on Jan. 23, 1964, the committee voted to report H.R. 7356, with an amendment.)

