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EXTENSION OF NAVY-MARINE CORPS "HUMP" AUTHORITY AND TRAILER ALLOWANCE INCREASE

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

H.R. 10322

PROVIDING IMPROVED OPPORTUNITY FOR PROMOTION FOR
CERTAIN OFFICERS IN THE NAVAL SERVICE

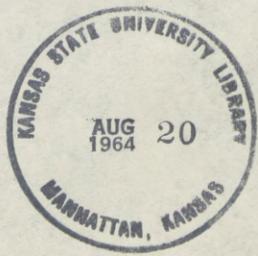
H.R. 8954

AUTHORIZING THE TRANSPORTATION OF HOUSE TRAILERS
AND MOBILE DWELLINGS OF MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED
SERVICES WITHIN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES,
WITHIN ALASKA, OR BETWEEN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED
STATES AND ALASKA

JULY 9, 1964

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EXTENSION OF NAVY-MARINE CORPS "HUMI"
AUTHORITY AND TRAVEL ALLOWANCE INCREASE

HEARING
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
UNITED STATES SENATE
NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

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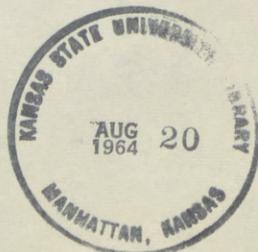
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EXTENSION OF NAVY-MARINE CORPS "HUMP" AUTHORITY AND TRAILER ALLOWANCE INCREASE

H.R. 10322, To Provide Improved Opportunity for Promotion for Certain Officers in the Naval Service

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1964

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

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

Present: Senators Russell (chairman), Stennis, Symington, Thurmond, Young of Ohio, Inouye, Saltonstall, Smith, and Beall.

Also present: Charles B. Kirbow, chief clerk; Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk; T. Edward Braswell and Gordon A. Nease, professional staff.

Chairman RUSSELL. The first item for this meeting is H.R. 10322, which would extend from June 30, 1965, to June 30, 1970, the so-called Navy-Marine Corps "hump" authority.

As the committee may recall, this legislation, enacted in 1959, provides for the retirement of Regular officers in the grade of commander and captain, and Marine Corps equivalents, prior to their normal retirement point in order to create vacancies and provide for reasonable promotion opportunities for the younger officers in and behind the World War II hump in the Navy and Marine Corps.

Both the Navy and Marine Corps do not plan to use the authority for the grade of commander/lieutenant colonel and will apply it only to the grade of O-6, captain and colonel, between now and 1970. The Navy is desirous of extending the legislation during this Congress, rather than 1965, since promotion plans will be based in part on the extension.

(H.R. 10322 follows:)

[H.R. 10322, 88th Cong., 2d sess.]

AN ACT To extend the provisions of the Act of August 11, 1959, Public Law 86-155, as amended (74 Stat. 396) to provide improved opportunity for promotion for certain officers in the naval service

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 8 of the Act of August 11, 1959, Public Law 86-155, as amended (74 Stat. 396), is amended by striking out "June 30, 1965" and inserting in place thereof "June 30, 1970".

SEC. 2. Section 3 of the Act of August 11, 1959, Public Law 86-155, as amended (74 Stat. 396), is amended to read as follows: "Notwithstanding section 1431 of title 10, United States Code, a change or revocation of an election, an original election, or a new election after a revocation of an election made under that section by—

"(1) an officer who is retired under this Act; or

"(2) an officer who has been considered but not recommended for continuation on the active list under this Act and who retires voluntarily before the date specified for his retirement under this Act; is effective if made at such a time that it would have been effective had he been retired on the date prescribed by section 6376 or 6377 of title 10, United States Code. However, an original election or a new election made after a revocation is not effective unless made before the convening date of the board that considered the officer for continuation."

Passed the House of Representatives June 22, 1964.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS, *Clerk.*

Chairman RUSSELL. We have with us Vice Adm. B. J. Semmes, Jr., Chief of Naval Personnel and Brig. Gen. O. R. Simpson, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, Marine Corps.

Admiral Semmes, will you have a seat, sir, and explain this bill to us.

You may proceed, sir.

STATEMENT OF VICE ADM. B. J. SEMMES, JR., CHIEF, NAVAL PERSONNEL, U.S. NAVY

Admiral SEMMES. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity of appearing before you today to discuss the extension of the authority contained in Public Law 86-155, which is providing improved opportunity for promotion for certain officers in the naval service.

Although the problem for which continued relief is being sought is of common origin for both the Navy and the Marine Corps, there are factors such as differences in grade structure which require that we take different approaches to the problem. I will address only the Navy portion and General Simpson will speak for the Marine Corps.

The foundation for the "hump" problem was laid in the relatively small pre-World War II Navy. In 1945 we had about 7,000 regular officers on board, most of whom were commissioned in the years preceding the war. The requirement was for about 25,000 Regular officers to man our postwar fleet.

There were no officers to be had in any significant numbers senior to the officers procured during the war years 1942-45 and none junior. The manning of the fleet was an immediate problem. The only solution was to retain relatively large numbers of these combat trained officers. They have been our experienced backbone during Korea and the cold war that has followed.

This group of officers came to be known as the "hump" because of its disproportionate size relative to the officers ahead of and behind them in our structure.

In order to illustrate the magnitude of this situation, in 1959 the "hump" group officers were serving in the grades of commander and lieutenant commander. At this time we had a total of about 14,300 unrestricted line officers serving in the grades of captain, commander, and lieutenant commander combined; this was our total inventory of officers with 10 or more years of commissioned service.

Of this number about 9,700 or 68 percent were officers procured during the 4-year period 1942-45.

In 1959 the progress of the "hump" through the grade structure had stalled. The attrition points established by law provided no reasonable combination of administratively decelerating the promotion

flow or reducing the promotion opportunity that would permit the "hump" to move further through the structure.

Based on an extensive study of the problem, the Navy developed a 10-year plan to spread the effects of the "hump" in a way that would best meet the needs of the Navy and provide the most equitable treatment to all the individuals concerned. The objectives of this plan were to—

1. Provide an opportunity of about 45 percent to Regular officers for promotion to the grade of captain.

2. Provide a flow rate such that the selection point to captain would not move beyond the 22d year.

3. Not unduly penalize the year groups behind the "hump." To realize these objectives, a combination of administrative actions within the law and legislative relief was required. Administratively, the selection points were retarded.

In the case of captain the selection point moved from the 18th to the 22d year and the opportunity was lowered sharply for the "hump" year groups. The authority contained in Public Law 86-155 enabled us to noncontinue Regular officers in the grade of captain after they had served 5 years in the grade and to noncontinue Regular officers in the grade of commander at the point of their second failure of selection to the grade of captain.

The increased number of vacancies obtained in this manner was the vehicle that has enabled the "hump" to move forward through the structure. Year groups senior to the "hump" have provided these vacancies in the grade of captain to date.

In 1966, and beyond, the "hump" groups themselves will be in the continuation zone in the grade of captain. Through the use of non-continuation authority we have made good progress toward our planned goal. We have not reached it. We need renewal of the authority to noncontinue officers for the full year period envisioned in the original plan to achieve more than a partial solution to our problem.

The need to noncontinue officers is under continuing review. It will be used only so long and to the degree that there is a genuine need, regardless of permissive authority.

The need to create vacancies by noncontinuing officers in the grade of commander ceased in 1962 as the "hump" year groups had completely phased into this grade.

In the 3 years, 1960-62, there was a total of 897 commanders noncontinued.

Chairman RUSSELL. Admiral, where did you get this word "non-continued"?

Admiral SEMMES. The wording of the law, sir, is that we will continue a number of officers—65 percent.

Chairman RUSSELL. I hope this committee did not report out any bill that used "noncontinued" for retire or dismiss. Is there a word "noncontinue"?

Admiral SEMMES. No, sir; I am using that word as an expression to describe the 35 percent that we were unable to continue.

Chairman RUSSELL. It makes it sound like the action was more general, I suppose, than one of these other words.

Admiral SEMMES. We would hope for that.

Chairman RUSSELL. All right.

Admiral SEMMES. In 1963 and 1964, although no commanders were noncontinued to create vacancies, a very few were noncontinued under the provision of law which provides for the separation of those officers whose performance of duty would not warrant their retention under any circumstances.

In the grade of captain we have noncontinued officers at a rate of 35 percent. This year we are reducing the percentage at 30 percent as this will do the job. The Navy could stop noncontinuing officers in the grade of captain now by increasing the number of captains on board by a number that is equal to the number of captains that we plan to noncontinue, a maximum of 448.

Although there is room under the legal ceiling, this would be needlessly expensive in that we would be promoting and paying officers for whom there is not a valid need.

Additionally, in abandoning our policy of promoting only that number of officers who are required to fill service needs, we feel that we would damage the prestige of the grade and lead to a poor progression of responsibility. With additional senior captains on board, these officers would fill the more responsible jobs.

Without the noncontinuation authority approximately 40 percent of our captains will be required to retire between June 1972 and June 1973. Turnover of this magnitude is militarily unsound. The officers who will be subjected to noncontinuation during the period 1966-69 are from year groups 1942 and 1943 who would normally retire in 1972 and 1973. The early loss of these officers will permit their replacement by younger officers who can gain experience and minimize the disruptive effect of the turnover in the grade between 1972 and 1975.

Assuming our requirements do not rise, we presently foresee a need to noncontinue officers in the grade of captain through fiscal year 1967, in order to create sufficient vacancies to select the last of the "hump" year groups, year group 1945, to the grade of captain in 1967 during their 22d year of service.

Noncontinuation will be necessary for 2 additional years, through fiscal year 1969, to maintain the selection point to the grade of captain at 22 years of commissioned service and to maintain the selection opportunity at 44 percent. Selection at the 22d year and 44-percent selection opportunity are considered minimal. If the authority is not renewed we will be required to reduce the selection opportunity to about 29 percent or to retard the selection point to the 24th year, neither of which will alleviate the heavy turnover problem.

In summary, the Navy is requesting extension of the noncontinuation authority to manage officer personnel in furtherance of the plan envisioned in the original request for legislative relief. This was and is a 10-year plan. This authority will enable the Navy to maintain a ceiling based on needs and significantly reduce the impact of the loss of the "hump" year groups from the grade. Termination of the authority in fiscal year 1965 will leave the Navy with our problem only partially solved and require an inequitable distribution of the remainder of the problem. We vitally need noncontinuation authority extended to effectively and equitably manage our captain grade. The utilization of this legislative authority has been monitored very closely to date. Let me assure you that we will continue to use it only so long and to the degree that there is a genuine need.

Finally, I would like to speak for the Navy in expressing our gratitude to the Congress for the authority given to us in 1959 and my sincere hope that in your wisdom you will see fit to extend this authority.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to present the Navy's position.

Chairman RUSSELL. Now, in 1959 you thought you could possibly eliminate this hump in 5 years, did you not?

Admiral SEMMES. Mr. Chairman, I believe we thought we were going to take 10 years but it was so far down the pike we didn't really know how many voluntary retirements would come. It has turned out to be a few but not enough, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. All of these men will have had more than 20 years of active duty, will they not?

Admiral SEMMES. Yes, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Saltonstall?

Senator SALTONSTALL. The only question I have, Admiral, is what would happen if we didn't extend it to 1970 but, say, had another look-see at this in another 3 or 4 years.

Would it fail of its purpose?

Admiral SEMMES. Under the conditions which we are having another look-see now, Senator Saltonstall, I believe this would be acceptable to us. We honestly believe it is going to take until 1969, but we would have no objection whatsoever, sir, if you thought another look was necessary.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, sir.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Stennis?

Senator STENNIS. I have no questions.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Symington?

Senator SYMINGTON. How many officers were involved in the beginning, Admiral?

Admiral SEMMES. Total officers, Senator Symington, were: 4,627 officers in the grade of captain who will come before these boards in the 10-year run, of whom 1,495 will be retired, and 1,779 officers in the grade of commander, of whom 910 will be retired.

Senator SYMINGTON. So it is 1,400 and 900 or roughly 2,400?

Admiral SEMMES. That is correct, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. How many are still involved?

Admiral SEMMES. Still involved after this year will be 1,493 captains, of whom about 448 will be retired, and no more commanders; we have ceased noncontinuing commanders, we have cleaned that up.

Senator SYMINGTON. So you have, since 1959, reduced it from 2,400 to 347, is that correct?

Admiral SEMMES. Yes; to be retired. This is unrestricted line, Senator, not staff corps. The total is 448.

Senator SYMINGTON. But the figures are comparable, are they?

Admiral SEMMES. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Thurmond?

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral, the Navy has given this matter careful consideration and they feel this is the only wise course to pursue?

Admiral SEMMES. Yes, sir. I think all the Naval officers support us.

Senator THURMOND. There is no objection to what you are asking for?

Admiral SEMMES. I think those officers who have been noncontinued have been gravely disappointed, but I believe, as we went forth with the proposal, that they supported it.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Beall?

Senator BEALL. I have no questions.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Young?

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

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Inouye?

Senator INOUE. Nothing, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. Admiral Semmes, as I recall during the critical shortage of medical officers they were excluded from the bill.

Admiral SEMMES. That is correct, sir. Those are the health services.

Chairman RUSSELL. In 1959 the Navy announced that medical officers would be given a 90 percent promotion opportunity to the grade of commander and captain during the 5-year period of the bill.

Do we understand that the Navy is to continue that policy during the life of this bill if it is enacted?

Admiral SEMMES. We intend to do that, yes, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. This hump authority is a somewhat harsh application to personnel in the Navy and Marine Corps, the only services which have been willing to make this approach to carry over the hump from year to year, but I believe over a 10-year period the Marine Corps will retire about 935 officers; is that about right, General?

General SIMPSON. Yes, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. And the Navy about 2,400?

Admiral SEMMES. That is correct, sir. The figures I gave to Senator Symington were the total problem, and it looks as though, well, in our forecast, we will have to retire a total of 2,405, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. Mandatory discontinuation?

Admiral SEMMES. That is right, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. Of course, that has been necessary to keep an equal number of young officers from being retired during nonselection. They could not be selected because the billet just was not there, they were filled by men in the hump. You only had the alternative of pursuing this course or else of inflating the number of officers in this grade.

Admiral SEMMES. That is correct, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. If there is nothing further, General Simpson is here to make a statement.

General, you may proceed to make your statement.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. ORMOND R. SIMPSON, U.S. MARINE CORPS, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-1, HEADQUARTERS, U.S. MARINE CORPS

General SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, the Marine Corps appreciates this opportunity to express our views to the Congress.

In 1959, we appeared before this committee to require legislation to permit the Marine Corps to manage its officer strength.

The problem arose from the large number of officers commissioned during the war years 1941-45 and who remained in the regular establishment in response to the needs of the country and the Corps during the cold war years that have followed.

As a result, the Congress passed Public Law 86-155 which provided us with the necessary tools to do our job.

At the time of our original appearance here, we asked for the legislation to be effective from 1960 through 1970. Our studies at the time indicated that it would take 10 years to move this group of officers, known as the "hump," through the officer structure.

This committee, while fully appreciative of the problems we were attempting to solve, considered that the number of variables involved precluded an accurate determination of the personnel situation beyond a 6-year period.

In addition, the committee felt that the problem, as it related to the grades of lieutenant colonel/commander would be solved by 1965.

Thus, a June 30, 1965, terminal date was established based on the belief that this would provide a reasonable time for us to review our situation and to request extension of the law if conditions warranted.

The original legislation gave the Marine Corps the authority to involuntarily retire both lieutenant colonels and colonels who had failed twice of selection. This was necessary to respond to the urgent need for vacancies in the structure to allow a reasonable promotion flow from below.

Had we not gained this authority, we would have had almost complete stagnation in the officer promotion structure, and it would have been necessary to impose attrition on officers whose worth to the country had been proven in two wars.

The tools provided by the Congress have been effective over the past years. Through the use of these and every administrative device available to us, such as slowing promotions and increasing attrition, we have been able to move the "hump" from the grade of major into the grade of senior lieutenant colonel.

As anticipated by the committee, the problem has largely been solved as far as promotion to lieutenant colonel is concerned. We do not now anticipate that, in future years, it will be necessary to retire lieutenant colonels short of the 26 years of service provided by the Officer Personnel Act.

However, the problem still remains in moving lieutenant colonels to the grade of colonel. During the next 5 years, we estimate that, in order to have a reasonable promotion flow from below, it will be necessary to move 500 lieutenant colonels through the promotion point to colonel. Our studies indicate that during this period of time we can anticipate some 200 vacancies from normal attrition. Thus, we must have an additional 300 vacancies.

The only possible source is to retire those colonels who have twice failed of selection to brigadier general at the end of the year following their second failure of selection. This progressive retirement action will provide us with the needed 300 vacancies. It is this authority which we are requesting today.

Given this authority, we can manage our officer structure in a manner that will give reasonable career opportunities to these highly motivated and highly talented officers. It will provide reasonable promotion flow and thus adequate motivation for the officers coming up the ladder. We propose to continue to use all the administrative devices available to us.

The promotion point to brigadier general, for example, will during this 5-year period, move from the current 24-to-25-year point up to 27 to 28.

Attrition in the selection of colonel to brigadier general will increase from its current 87 percent to about 92 percent. These and other actions within our administrative authority will be taken. But, in themselves, they are not sufficient to solve the problem. This proposed legislation is absolutely essential to any reasonable solution.

If this existing legislation is not extended, the Marine Corps will face a serious and difficult problem. The two elements which almost defy rational solution are these:

First, we will accumulate a very large number of twice passed over colonels. This, in itself, is not a critical problem. But this group will normally serve for a full 30 years.

Since they all came in at approximately the same time they will complete their 30 years' service and leave the corps in approximately 1 year, in 1972.

At this point in time, over half of our colonels will leave the Marine Corps. This is a management problem of the most critical dimensions. It can be avoided by phasing them out progressively over this 5-year period, 1966-70.

Of equal importance is the fact that, if these colonels remain on duty, as most will, until they reach 30 years, promotion from below will be almost completely blocked.

This fine group of lieutenant colonels now approaching and reaching the promotion point will be assessed prohibitive attrition of at least 70 percent. These officers, I point out, have already been carefully screened for several years through the zone of consideration process. They represent the very finest talent available.

Even with the "hump" extension, 40 percent attrition will be necessary. If, however, we assess 70 percent attrition on this group, we cannot but believe that the combat efficiency of the Marine Corps will be seriously affected.

The proposal before you is to extend the effective date of the existing legislation for 5 years. Our current studies indicate that we will not have to employ the provisions of the law as it affects the early retirement of lieutenant colonels.

The Speaker letter contains estimates of the budget data of this proposed extension. It is impossible to cost the alternative. We believe, however, that, if the legislation is not extended and stagnation of promotion results, as it will; and if extremely high attrition is placed on lieutenant colonels, as it must, there may be a very large number of voluntary retirements among lieutenant colonels.

These, unfortunately, will be the people we can least afford to lose because they will be the most able of our officers who, in desperation, turn away to some form of civilian pursuit to insure that they can meet normal family obligations and educate their children.

There is, of course, no way of knowing what number will do this, and, correspondingly no way of knowing the cost, just as there is no way of putting a price tag on combat effectiveness of our corps.

So, while finite figures cannot be specified, it is entirely possible that the overall long-term cost to the United States would be far greater if the legislation is not extended than the costs which have been estimated in the Speaker letter.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, we ask that this legislation be extended for two primary purposes. They are:

(a) To avoid a circumstance in which half of our colonels will retire in 1 year: and

(b) To avoid stagnation in promotions in the lower ranks and unacceptable attrition in the grade of lieutenant colonel.

Our request is to extend the effective date of Public Law 86-155 from the currently written June 30, 1965, to June 30, 1970. This, in my judgment, is the most urgent current need of the Marine Corps in the personnel field today.

We are grateful for the opportunity to explain our position and to solicit your help. I will be glad to attempt to answer any questions that you and members of the committee may have, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman RUSSELL. General, if a colonel is separated from active duty service, is he eligible under the law to go into a Reserve unit?

General SIMPSON. A Regular officer, retired, sir?

Chairman RUSSELL. Yes.

Suppose your boards discontinue him, and he is released from active duty. Is he eligible to serve in the Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve?

General SIMPSON. No, sir. He can affiliate and operate with a Reserve unit, sir, but if he is drawing retired pay, as are all of the officers in question here who have 20 years of service, there isn't any way that we could put him into the Reserve. We do have some retired officers who as a matter of choice have chosen to affiliate with the Reserve organizations in their community and to help, but he is not a member of the Reserve. He is on the retired rolls of the Regular Establishment. But we do have some people who do that.

Chairman RUSSELL. It would seem to me we should be able to devise some means of keeping this reservoir of talent and ability current by some kind of Reserve affiliation. I hadn't thought it through, but it just occurred to me a minute ago.

It would require amendments, of course, to existing law if they draw their retirement and are also in the Reserves. If they were in the Active Reserves they would be building more retirement with their service.

General SIMPSON. Yes, sir.
If they were doing it that would add additional years onto their retirement.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Symington?

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

What number of officers did you have, General, when you asked for this in the beginning?

General SIMPSON. We had 3,069 in the hump, Senator Symington, at the time we asked for this in 1959.

Senator SYMINGTON. 3,069. How many do you have now?

General SIMPSON. On the 1st of January of this year, of this same group there were 2,321 left.

Senator SYMINGTON. Why has it been so much more difficult for you to reduce them than it has been for the Navy. I am not just asking in criticism, but I am trying to get the feeling—

General SIMPSON. I don't believe our figures are comparable because I think the Admiral was giving you solely the figures for the grade of captain.

Senator SYMINGTON. Captain and commanders.

General SIMPSON. Yes, sir. The totals I have here, are the hump in 1959. This was in the grade largely of major and lieutenant colonel, and as we move over to now, it is up in the grade of lieutenant colonel and some in the area of colonel.

We have solved it, Senator Symington, as far as lieutenant colonel is concerned; we are in good shape there. But it is in the area of colonel that we have difficulty.

Senator SYMINGTON. If this law is approved by the committee—I must say your presentation makes sense to me—how long do you think it would take to appreciably reduce it?

General SIMPSON. Five years.

Senator SYMINGTON. You can do it in the next 5 years?

General SIMPSON. Yes, sir; by 1970 we will have it in good shape.

Senator SYMINGTON. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Young?

Senator YOUNG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Just one question. General, on page 3 of your statement you say:

At this point in time over half of our colonels will leave the Marine Corps. This is a management problem of the most critical dimensions.

That is a little unclear to me, can you just very briefly orient me.?

General SIMPSON. Yes, sir.

If this legislation were not extended we would have in the Marine Corps, at this point in time about 620 colonels.

Now, of that number, 330, or over half of them, will be twice failing and in 1 year's time that 330 will all retire. They will all reach their 30 years of service and they will all retire. What this would mean would be that we lost half of our total colonel population in 1 year. By saying management I mean we would have to replace these people all over the world, where they were. We would have to bring lieutenant colonels up and we would not have been training them progressively to take over these new responsibilities.

In other words, you lose half of your people in 1 year. That is what I meant by a management problem.

Senator YOUNG. I was just wondering whether it was a slight exaggeration to use the term that this would be a problem of critical dimensions. You Marines handle a lot worse problems than that.

General SIMPSON. Yes, sir; and we can handle this one, too.

Senator YOUNG. That is all I have, thank you.

Chairman RUSSELL. Thank you, gentlemen, very much.

(Subsequently, in executive session, the committee voted to report H.R. 10322, without amendment, as covered by S. Rept. 1190.)

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THE NAVY WITH RESPECT TO THE USE OF THE HUMP AUTHORITY FOR PROMOTION PLANS TO 1970

- A. Statement on need for extension of Public Law 86-155 during 88th Congress.
- B. Accumulation of commanders in the unrestricted line of the Navy in twice-failed status.
- C. Promotion plan summary to the grade of captain.
- D. Promotion plan summary to the grade of commander.
- E. Number of additional vacancies created by the legislation.
- F. Captain, noncontinuation summary.
- G. Commander, noncontinuation summary.
- H. Final selection opportunity of year groups.
- I. Distribution by grade of naval officers on active duty.
- J. Comparison of temporary rank to regular strength.

A. STATEMENT OF THE NAVY'S NEED FOR RENEWAL OF PUBLIC LAW 86-155 DURING THE 88TH SESSION OF CONGRESS

The Navy's need for renewal of the noncontinuation authority during the current session of Congress stems from both service and individual considerations.

From the service point of view, the continuation boards convened in July 1964 are the last ones that can be convened under the current authority. Assignment patterns are keyed to the promotion plans and require long lead planning. Failure to have the noncontinuation authority renewed will require major revisions to our assignment plans concurrently with the reduction in selection opportunity and retardation of the selection point. Timely assurance that the authority will be renewed is vital to effective planning. Consideration by the next Congress would not provide the desired leadtime.

We are currently preparing the budget estimates for fiscal year 1966. In that the promotion plans are reflected in the budget estimate, a valid budget estimate depends on valid assumptions in the continuation area.

From the individuals point of view, personal planning for these officers who will be eligible for noncontinuation during the period of the proposed extension hinge on the future of the authority. We feel that it is very important to these officers to advise them at the earliest practicable time so that they can accordingly adjust their personal lives.

B. ACCUMULATION OF COMMANDERS IN THE UNRESTRICTED LINE OF THE NAVY IN TWICE-FAILED STATUS

Begin fiscal year—	Estimated total number of U.S. Navy commanders on active duty beginning fiscal year	Estimated total twice-failed of selection U.S. Navy commanders beginning fiscal year	Percent of total U.S. Navy twice-failed of selection
1960	1 4,359	1 231	1 5.3
1961	1 4,155	1 229	1 5.5
1962	1 4,317	1 399	1 9.3
1963	1 4,280	1 433	1 10.1
1964	1 4,419	1 573	1 13.0
1965	4,586	759	16.6
1966	4,648	945	20.3
1967	4,721	1,168	24.7
1968	4,751	1,155	24.3
1969	4,767	883	18.5
1970	4,721	782	16.6

¹ Actual.

C. PROMOTION PLAN SUMMARY TO THE GRADE OF CAPTAIN (URL)

(a) Fiscal year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
(b) Year group	40-2, 41	42-1	42-2	42-3	43-1	43-2	{	44-1 44-2	44-2 45-1 45-2	45-2 46	46, 47	48, 49
(c) Years service total (at selection promotion)	18-19	18	19	20	20	21	21	21	21-22	21-22	21-22	20-22
(d) Years service in fiscal year actually promoted	18-19	18	19	20	20	21	21	21	21-22	21-22	21-22	20-22
(e) Years service in grade	6-8	6-7	7	7-8	6-8	6-7	5-6	6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6
(f) Overall selection opportunity, percent	1 45.7	1 42.4	1 42.2	1 40.5	1 39.6	1 44.0	2 44.0	2 44.0	2 44.0	2 44.0	2 44.0	2 44.0
(g) USN selection (predicted), percent	1 46.5	1 44.6	1 44.7	1 43.7	1 44.0	1 46.9	46.9	45.7	44.7	45.1	45.1	44.1
(h) USNR selection (predicted), percent	1 18.8	1 10.0	1 5.1	1 23.5	1 8.6	1 18.6	14	14	14	14	14	14
(i) USNT selection (predicted), percent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(j) USN in zone	1 707	1 644	1 633	1 607	1 586	1 588	799	481	533	618	617	408
Naval Academy	1 357	1 17	1 254	1 220	1 51	1 278	137	135	211	166	144	180
Other, USN	1 350	1 627	1 379	1 387	1 635	1 310	662	346	322	452	473	228
(k) USNR in zone	1 16	1 40	1 39	1 34	1 70	1 43	12	8	6	9	17	2
(l) USNT in zone	1 4	1 2	1 3	1 33	1 11	1 15	46	13	4	10	3	0
(m) Total predicted selections	1 332	1 291	1 285	1 273	1 264	1 284	377	221	239	280	280	180

NOTE.—The 45 percent opportunity for the Regulars is contingent upon renewal of H. R. 4413. Without this legislation, the maximum opportunity for the USN Regulars to make the grade of captain will be about 29 percent.

1 Actual.
2 Predicted maximum.

D. PROMOTION PLAN SUMMARY TO THE GRADE OF COMMANDER (URL)

(a) Fiscal year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
(b) Year group	{ 44-3 45-1 }	45-2	46	47	48, 49	49, 50	50, 51, 52	52	52, 53, 54	54	54, 55
(c) Years service total (at selection promotion)	15-16	16	16	16	15-16	15-16	14-16	15	14-16	15	15-16
(d) Years service in fiscal year actually promoted	15-16	16	16	16	15-16	15-16	14-16	15	14-16	15	15-16
(e) Years service in grade	4-5	4-5	5	5	5	5-6	5-6	5	5-6	5	5-6
(f) Overall selection opportunity, percent	143.0	158.2	170.0	175.0	175.5	275	275	275	275	275	275
(g) USN selection (predicted), percent	158.6	167.1	181.8	174.2	175.4	75	75	75	75	75	75
(h) USNR selection (predicted), percent	13.5	12.8	18.5	184.6	57.1	75	75	75	75	75	75
(i) USNT selection (predicted), percent	1.1	14.6	18.2	194.6	57.1	75	75	75	75	75	75
(j) USN in zone	1,020	1,916	1,781	1,761	1,904	868	777	725	1,075	951	736
Naval Academy	1,367	1,325	1,227	1,148	1,263	240	301	254	429	246	152
Other USN	1,653	1,588	1,554	1,613	1,611	628	476	471	646	705	584
(k) USNR in zone	1,205	1,102	194	126	17	13	16	5	12	68	42
(l) USNT in zone	1,173	1,82	1,66	1,17	1,14	15	2	1	1	24	1
(m) Total predicted selections	1,613	1,640	1,659	1,603	1,604	672	596	549	816	782	584

* Predicted maximum.

† Actual.

14 EXTENSION OF NAVY-MARINE CORPS "HUMP" AUTHORITY

E. FOR THE NAVY, THE BILL IF EXTENDED AN ADDITIONAL 5 YEARS UNTIL FISCAL YEAR 1970 WOULD PERMIT IN THE UNRESTRICTED LINE A TOTAL OF 1792 VACANCIES DURING THE LIFE OF THE BILL

Fiscal year	1960-65 ¹	1966-70 ²	Total
Grade of captain.....	756	347	1,103
Grade of commander ³	664	0	664
Total.....	1,420	347	1,767

¹ Actual.

² Projected.

³ Noncontinuation discontinued in fiscal year 1963 and for the foreseeable future in the grade of commander except for those officers whose performance of duty would not warrant retention on the active list under any circumstances.

F. CAPTAIN NONCONTINUATION SUMMARY

Fiscal year	Year group	Total commissioned service at retirement	All groups, percent noncontinued	URL number noncontinued	Total URL	All other	Grand total
1960.....	1931	29	35	1 59	1 236	1 60	1 296
	1932	28	35	1 57			
	1933	27	35	1 50			
	1934	26	35	1 70			
1961.....	1935	26	35	1 63	1 105	1 40	1 145
	1936	25	35	1 42			
1962.....	1937	25	35	1 40	1 153	1 38	1 191
	1938	24	35	1 113			
1963.....	1939	24	35	1 90	1 90	1 67	1 157
1965 ²	1939	26	30	3 4	3 84	3 50	3 134
	1940	25	30	3 43			
	1941	24	30	3 37			
1965.....	1941	24	30	3 3	3 85	3 52	3 140
	1942-1	23	30	3 85			
1966.....	1942-2	24	30	3 92	3 88	3 19	3 111
1967.....	1942-3	25	30	3 86	3 92	3 19	3 111
1968.....	1943-1	25	30	3 82	3 86	3 25	3 111
1969.....	1943-2	25	30	3 82	3 82	3 30	3 112
		26	30	3 87	3 87	3 27	3 114
Total.....				1,103	3 1,103	3 408	3 1,511

¹ Actual.

² Fiscal year 1964 group whose continuation was postponed until 1965.

³ Predicted maximum.

G. COMMANDER NONCONTINUATION SUMMARY ¹

Fiscal year	Year group	Total commissioned service at retirement	All groups (percent) noncontinued	URL number noncontinued	All other	Grand total
1960-----	1935-39	² 23		188	123	311
	1940	20	71.6	94	8	102
	1941	19		114	56	170
1961-----	1942-1	19	33.4	143	45	188
1962-----	1942-2	20	31.1	112	14	126
1963 ² -----	1942-3	21	1.4	5	0	5
1964-----	1943-1	21	1.8	8	0	8

¹ Actual.² Noncontinuation discontinued this year and for the foreseeable future except for those officers whose performance of duty would not warrant retention on the active list under any circumstances.³ Average.

H. NAVY (PERCENT)

Year group	To captain	To commander	Year group	To captain	To commander
1930-----	99.5	(1)	1938-----	83.8	(1)
1931-----	99.0	(1)	1939-----	68.1	98.0
1932-----	96.2	(1)	1940-----	56.1	94.0
1933-----	96.0	(1)	1941-----	² 56.1	90.0
1934-----	93.0	(1)	1942-----	² 45.0	85.1
1935-----	91.7	(1)	1943-----	² 37.9	89.6
1936-----	95.9	(1)	1944-----		65.6
1937-----	90.0	(1)	1945-----		² 59.3

¹ No statistics available. Promotion by ALNAV, no less than 98 percent of officers were promoted to commander.² Total selections to date.

I. DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE OF NAVAL OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY

	Unrestricted line (Jan. 1, 1964)					Total restricted line and staff corps (Jan. 1, 1964)					Overall percent	
	Total by status	Percent of grade by status	Total by grade	Percent of total by grade	Number allowed by OGLA	OGLA percent of total	Total by status	Percent of grade by status	Total of grade	Percent of total by grade		Overall total in grade
Rear admiral	2,230	98.8	217	0.42	230	0.44			70	0.37	287	0.41
Captain	27	1.2	2,257	4.34	2,835	5.45	1,793	95.5	1,877	9.91	4,134	5.82
USNR	0	0					84	4.5				
USNT							0					
Commander 1	4,620	93.4	4,943	9.50	5,359	10.30			2,354	12.43	7,297	10.28
USNR	117	2.4					2121	90.1				
USNT							12	9.4				
Lieutenant commander 1	6,347	86.2	7,359	14.14	8,951	17.21			3,884	20.50	11,243	15.84
USNR	338	4.6					3,314	85.3				
USNT							568	14.6				
Lieutenant	7,707	59.6	12,929	24.84					6,478	34.20	19,407	27.34
USNR	2,617	20.2					3,407	52.5				
USNT	2,605	20.2					2,801	43.2				
Lieutenant junior grade and ensign 1	5,822	23.9	24,337	46.76					4,280	22.59	28,617	40.31
USNR	14,812	60.9					884	20.7				
USNT	3,703	15.2					2,865	66.0				
Total, USN 1	26,943	51.8										
Total, USNR	18,336	35.2										
Total, USNT 1	6,763	13.0										
Grand total	52,042	100.0					18,943	100.0			70,985	100.0

1 Limited duty officers part of count.

J. REGULAR NAVAL OFFICERS—COMPARISON OF TEMPORARY RANK TO REGULAR STRENGTH (JAN. 1, 1964)

Grade	URL		RL and staff corps		Total lineal list	
	Number USN ¹	Percent USN in grade	Number USN ¹	Percent USN in grade	Number USN ¹	Percent USN in grade
Rear admiral.....	217	0.80	70	0.60	287	0.74
Captain.....	2,230	8.28	1,793	15.48	4,023	10.44
Commander.....	4,620	17.15	2,121	18.31	6,741	17.50
Lieutenant commander.....	6,347	23.56	3,314	28.61	9,661	25.08
Lieutenant.....	7,707	28.60	3,402	29.37	11,109	28.83
Lieutenant (junior grade) and ensign.....	5,822	21.61	884	7.63	6,706	17.41
Total.....	26,943	100.00	11,584	100.00	38,527	100.00

¹ Limited duty officer count included in totals.

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THE MARINE CORPS WITH RESPECT TO THE USE OF THE HUMP AUTHORITY FOR PROMOTION PLANS TO 1970

- A. Promotion plan summary to grade of colonel.
- B. Colonel, noncontinuation summary.
- C. Lieutenant colonel, noncontinuation summary.
- D. Distribution by grade of Marine Corps officers on active duty, January 1, 1964, parts I and II.
- E. Comparison of temporary rank to regular strength, January 1, 1964.

A. PROMOTION PLAN SUMMARY TO THE GRADE OF COLONEL (MARINE CORPS)

	Fiscal year					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Year group.....	1943	1943-44	1943-44	1943-45	1944-46	1946-48
Total commissioned service (years).....	22	22-23	23-24	23-25	23-25	22-24
Time in grade.....	7	6	5.5	5	5	5
Percent opportunity.....	52	59	59	59	59	59
Predicted vacancies.....	120	108	122	115	115	93
Zone.....	230	183	206	195	195	157

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL

	1946-48	1949-50	1951	1952	1952-53	1953
Year group.....	1946-48	1949-50	1951	1952	1952-53	1953
Total commissioned service (years).....	17-19	16-17	16	16	16-17	17
Time in grade.....	7.5	6	6	6	6	6
Percent opportunity.....	75	75	75	75	75	75
Predicted vacancies.....	188	255	227	223	377	271
Zone.....	250	340	303	297	503	361

B. COLONEL, NONCONTINUATION SUMMARY

End of fiscal year	Year group	Total commissioned service at retirement	Percent of non-continued	Number of non-continued ¹	Total per fiscal year
1960 ² -----	31	29	83	10	60
	32	28	88	14	-----
	33	27	60	3	-----
	34	26	100	11	-----
	35	25	82	9	-----
	36	24	57	13	-----
1961 ² -----	36	25	83	19	26
	37	24	78	7	-----
1962 ² -----	37	25	81	26	26
1963 ² -----	37	26	100	21	30
	38	25	100	9	-----
1964 ² -----	38	26	100	21	30
	39	25	100	9	-----
1963 ² -----	39	26	100	19	68
	40	25	100	49	-----
1966 ² -----	41	25	100	54	54
1967 ² -----	41	26	100	17	54
	42	25	100	37	-----
1968 ² -----	42	26	100	73	73
1969 ² -----	42	27	100	83	83
1970 ² -----	42	28	100	50	62
	43	27	100	12	-----
Total-----					566

¹ All officers retired will have twice failed of selection.² Actual.³ Estimated.

C. LIEUTENANT COLONEL, NONCONTINUATION SUMMARY

End of fiscal year	Year group	Total commissioned service at retirement	Percent of non-continued	Number of non-continued ¹	Total per fiscal year
1960 ² -----	36	24	100	7	130
	37	23	100	6	-----
	38	22	100	3	-----
	39	21	100	9	-----
	40	20	100	20	-----
	41	20	100	43	-----
	42	20	100	42	-----
1961 ² -----	42	20	100	89	89
1962 ² -----	42	20	91	31	31
1963 ² -----	42	21	100	45	45
1964 ² -----	42	22	100	74	74
1965 ² -----	43	26	0	0	0
1966 ² -----	43	26	0	0	0
1967 ² -----	43	26	0	0	0
	44	26	0	0	0
1968 ² -----	43	26	0	0	0
	44	26	0	0	0
1969 ² -----	43	26	0	0	0
	44	26	0	0	0
	45	26	0	0	0
	46	26	0	0	0
1970 ² -----	44	26	0	0	0
	45	26	0	0	0
	46	26	0	0	0
Total-----					369

¹ All officers retired will have twice failed selection.² Actual.³ Estimated.

D. DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE OF MARINE CORPS OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY

Pt. I. Unrestricted and limited duty officers (Jan. 1, 1964)

	Total by status	Percentage of grade by status	Total by grade	Percentage of total by grade	Number allowed by OGLA	OGLA percentage of total
Brigadier general and above			60	0.38	60	0.38
Colonel			597	3.83	680	4.36
USMC	594	99.5				
USMCR	3	0.5				
USMCT	0	0				
Lieutenant colonel			1,381	8.86	1,398	8.97
USMC	1,377	99.7				
USMCR	4	0.3				
USMCT	0	0				
Major			2,489	15.97	2,738	17.56
USMC	2,119	85.1				
USMCR	345	13.9				
USMCT	25	1.0				
Captain			3,969	25.46		
USMC	2,833	71.4				
USMCR	1,062	26.7				
USMCT	74	1.9				
Lieutenant			7,092	45.50		
USMC	2,308	32.6				
USMCR	4,782	67.4				
USMCT	2	0				
Total:						
USMC	9,231	59.4				
USMCR	6,196	39.9				
USMCT	101	0.7				
Total	15,528	100.0	15,588			

Pt. II. Women officers and Reserves women Reserve program

	Total by status	Percentage of grade by status	Total by grade	Percentage of total by grade	Overall total in grade	Overall percentage
Brigadier general and above			0		60	0.38
Colonel			6	3.51	603	3.83
USMC	1	16.7				
USMCR	5	83.3				
USMCT	0	0				
Lieutenant colonel			43	25.15	1,424	9.04
USMC	8	18.6				
USMCR	35	81.4				
USMCT	0	0				
Major			22	12.87	2,511	15.93
USMC	17	77.3				
USMCR	5	22.7				
USMCT	0	0				
Captain			24	14.03	3,993	25.34
USMC	23	95.8				
USMCR	1	4.2				
USMCT	0	0				
Lieutenant			76	44.44	7,168	45.48
USMC	33	43.4				
USMCR	43	56.6				
USMCT	0	0				
Total:						
USMC	82					
USMCR	89					
USMCT	0					
Total	171					
Grand total					15,759	

E. REGULAR MARINE CORPS OFFICERS—COMPARISON OF TEMPORARY RANK TO REGULAR STRENGTH (JAN. 1, 1964)

Grade	Unrestricted and limited duty officer		Women marines		Total	
	USMC	Percentage in grade	USMC	Percentage in grade	USMC	Percentage in grade
Brigadier general and above.....	60	0.65			60	0.64
Colonel.....	594	6.39	1	1.22	595	6.35
Lieutenant colonel.....	1,377	14.82	8	9.76	1,385	14.78
Major.....	2,119	22.81	17	20.73	2,136	22.79
Captain.....	2,833	30.49	23	28.05	2,856	30.47
Lieutenant.....	2,308	24.84	33	40.24	2,341	24.97
Total.....	9,291	100.00	82	100.00	9,373	100.00

H.R. 8954, Authorizing the Transportation of House Trailers and Mobile Dwellings of Members of the Uniformed Services Within the Continental United States, Within Alaska, or Between the Continental United States and Alaska

Chairman RUSSELL. We will not proceed to consideration of H.R. 8954. This bill has to do with the allowances made to reimburse traveling expenses where travel is made by trailers. The House bill provides the only ceiling would be that which the military person would receive for the movement of his household effects. In addition, this bill provides for reimbursement for trailer movements to Alaska.

Existing law provides for movements within the continental United States.

(H.R. 8954 follows:)

[H.R. 8954, 88th Cong., 2d sess.]

AN ACT To amend section 409 of title 37, United States Code, to authorize the transportation of house trailers and mobile dwellings of members of the uniformed services within the continental United States, within Alaska, or between the continental United States and Alaska, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 409 of title 37, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 409. Travel and transportation allowances: trailers

“Under regulations prescribed by the Secretaries concerned and in place of the transportation of baggage and household effects or payment of a dislocation allowance, a member, or in the case of his death his dependent, who would otherwise be entitled to transportation of baggage and household effects under section 406 of this title, may transport a house trailer or mobile dwelling within the continental United States, within Alaska, or between the continental United States and Alaska, for use as a residence by one of the following means—

“(1) transport the trailer or dwelling and receive a monetary allowance in place of transportation at a rate to be prescribed by the Secretaries concerned, but not more than 20 cents a mile;

“(2) deliver the trailer or dwelling to an agent of the United States for transportation by the United States or by commercial means; or

“(3) transport the trailer or dwelling by commercial means and be reimbursed by the United States, including the payment of necessary tolls, charges, and permit fees.

However, the cost of transportation under clause (2), or the reimbursement under clause (3), may not exceed the cost of transporting the maximum weight allowance of baggage and household effects prescribed by the Secretaries concerned for a member of his pay grade, or the cost of transporting the baggage and household effects of his dependent, plus an amount equal to the dislocation allowance authorized in section 407 of this title. Any payment authorized by

this section may be made in advance of the transportation concerned. For the purposes of this section, 'continental United States' means the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia."

Passed the House of Representatives June 22, 1964.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS, *Clerk.*

Senator RUSSELL. The officer testifying in behalf of this bill will be Lt. Col. J. B. Corcoran, Director of Personnel Planning, Office Deputy Chief of Staff.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF LT. COL. J. B. CORCORAN, DIRECTORATE OF PERSONNEL PLANNING, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, PERSONNEL, HEADQUARTERS, U.S. AIR FORCE

Colonel CORCORAN. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Lt. Col. J. B. Corcoran, of the Directorate of Personnel Planning, Headquarters, U.S. Air Force. It is a privilege for me to appear before you today to express the support of the Department of Defense for the provisions of H.R. 8954.

This bill would expand present authority for shipment of trailers by members of the uniformed services. The specific changes would allow payment for movement of a trailer not to exceed the cost of shipping the member's authorized weight allowance; authorize shipment from the contiguous 48 States to Alaska and within Alaska; and allow the use of Government transportation to ship trailers as required.

Under current law reimbursement is limited to current average costs for commercial movement or the cost of moving household goods plus the dislocation allowance of 36 cents per mile.

This has the practical effect of limiting the payment to 36 cents per mile. This amount is quite inadequate for transportation of all but the very small trailers. The changes proposed in this bill would provide adequate reimbursement and equal treatment with the member who has his household goods shipped (within prescribed limits) at Government expense.

There is no present authority for movement of trailers to Alaska or within Alaska. However, because of the critical housing shortage near bases in Alaska, many members turn to trailers as the only means to obtain suitable housing. Many trailer owners who are transferred to Alaska move the trailer at great personal expense to keep their families together in the only suitable housing available.

There is considerable inequity in the reimbursement allowed to trailer owners under present legislation. The inequity is highlighted when civilian employees and military personnel serve in the same locations since civilian employees are authorized actual cost of commercial transportation not to exceed the cost of moving household goods. This authority also applies to moves to Alaska and within Alaska.

A change is also included in this bill which would authorize shipment by the Government as well as by commercial means. This will permit movement by Government vessel to places which are inaccessible by highway, such as Adak and Kodiak, Alaska.

The Department of Defense fully supports this legislation in the interests of equity to those who either prefer to or must live in trailers.

If this legislation is enacted, it is estimated that it will result in additional annual cost of: Air Force, \$561,000; Army, \$435,000; Navy, \$250,000; and Marine Corps, negligible.

No provision has been made for this sum in the budget for fiscal year 1965 and it cannot be absorbed with available appropriations.

This completes my prepared statement. I shall be happy to attempt to answer any questions the committee may have.

Chairman RUSSELL. Colonel, who made the study that resulted in the finding that this amount of \$250,000 couldn't be absorbed in the Navy's appropriation of several billion dollars?

Colonel CORCORAN. Sir, that figure to the best of my knowledge and belief came from the budget when preparing the legislation.

Chairman RUSSELL. It came from the budget?

Colonel CORCORAN. Yes, sir.

In other words, we had not included that in the budget, sir, to the best of my knowledge and information.

Chairman RUSSELL. We hear every day that they save \$3 and \$4 billion down there at the Department of Defense. It seems to me they ought to be able to absorb these very small sums in these vast appropriations. They just announced a saving of \$2½ billion the day before yesterday.

Colonel CORCORAN. Yes, sir; I read that in the paper.

Senator SYMINGTON. As against an estimate of 1½ billion.

Chairman RUSSELL. This is less than \$1,200,000. Well, that is the old, I will say Army game, inasmuch as you are the Air Force. [Laughter.] Save it whenever they want to, but they can't find a nickel anywhere on earth when they don't want to.

In 1961 this same legislation passed the House. Both times this legislation came over from the other body without any effective ceiling. I don't like to have an unlimited item here with no ceiling whatever and there is a ceiling under the present law.

Colonel CORCORAN. Yes, sir; in practical effect of 36 cents, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. Have you made a study to arrive at a new average in view of the increasing costs?

Colonel CORCORAN. Sir, the Transportation and Per Diem Committee of the Department of Defense did make a study, and the average of the number of vouchers they had which were 1956 vouchers for transportation of house trailers and Government bills of lading between September 1963 and January 1964 was approximately 50 cents.

This was the average they came out with in the study they made, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. 51 cents average?

Colonel CORCORAN. Yes, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Saltonstall?

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have no questions.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Symington?

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

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Smith?

Senator SMITH. No questions.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Young?

Senator YOUNG. No questions.

Chairman RUSSELL. Thank you, Colonel.

Just one moment.

Colonel CORCORAN. Yes, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. You referred to the very high transportation costs on moving a trailer to Alaska. I have some information on a notation before me that it costs about \$1,189 to move a trailer from Anchorage to Seattle and from San Antonio \$2,045, and from Fort Bragg \$2,166. These are very high one-way costs.

Would it be cheaper, or would it be feasible, for the Government to purchase trailers and leave them there rather than to pay this cost of hauling them back and forth?

Colonel CORCORAN. Well, sir, it has been a DOD policy that all trailers will be considered inadequate housing, and as such they would prefer not to buy any trailers at all, sir.

They do have trailers, sir. They have about 2,000 overseas.

Chairman RUSSELL. Yes, sir.

Colonel CORCORAN. However, these trailers are all considered inadequate, sir, and as such the individual gets his BOQ and pays a fair rental for it, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. In other words, a man who is living in a trailer in Avion, France—I believe they have a large number in the Air base there—gets a payment for quarters even though he is living in a trailer?

Colonel CORCORAN. Yes, sir, he does, but he is required to pay a fair rental on the trailers because the trailers have been declared inadequate.

Chairman RUSSELL. They didn't think they were inadequate when they first got them there. They were nearly jumping up and down and cheering when they brought the first one in there. I happened to be over there at that time.

Colonel CORCORAN. Yes, sir, it was my understanding it did help out quite a bit in places like down at Wheelus in Libya.

Chairman RUSSELL. I think we bought them in Belgium and the Belgians fabricated these particular trailers.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask one question?

Chairman RUSSELL. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Colonel, you say this additional cost cannot be absorbed within the available appropriations.

On what do you base that?

Chairman RUSSELL. I asked him that.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I beg your pardon. I understand that the chairman in his own inimitable way asked you the question.

Chairman RUSSELL. I don't know whether I enjoyed that compliment or not. [Laughter.]

Any further questions?

Thank you Colonel.

Colonel CORCORAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a statement in reference to your question concerning the average cost of the trailer. The Per Diem Committee also made a study of these approximately 1,924, and the average cost of 51 cents would have taken care of 1,234 of these people.

In other words, roughly 64 percent.

Chairman RUSSELL. It would have also assisted all the others very substantially, would it not?

Colonel CORCORAN. Well, not to the extent of them saving money, sir. In other words, they get the actual—

Chairman RUSSELL. I don't mean they would save money, but they would at least save the difference between the 36 cents and the 51 cents.

Colonel CORCORAN. Yes, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. In other words, their losses would be lessened by that much.

Colonel CORCORAN. Yes, sir.

The survey also showed that approximately 93 percent of these 1,900 plus people had out-of-pocket costs under the 36 cents.

Chairman RUSSELL. If we did not have some the bill wouldn't be here increasing it to 51 cents. If they were getting along all right on 36 cents I assume this bill would not have been sent up here.

Colonel CORCORAN. No, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. Any further questions?

If not, the committee will now go into executive session and we will have to ask our guests to leave the room.

(Whereupon, at 11:10 a.m., the committee recessed to go into executive session.)

(Subsequently, in executive session, the committee voted to report H.R. 8954, with an amendment, as covered by S. Rept. 1189.)

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