

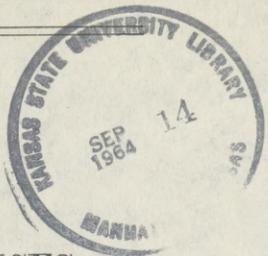
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ROTC VITALIZATION ACT OF 1964

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

SECOND SESSION

ON

H.R. 9124

TO AMEND TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, TO VITALIZE THE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS PROGRAMS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

AUGUST 13, 1964

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ROTC REVISION ACT OF 1964



HEARING

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COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
91ST CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

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ROTC VITALIZATION ACT OF 1964

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1964

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

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building, Richard B. Russell (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Russell, Stennis, Symington, Thurmond, Inouye, McIntyre, Saltonstall, Smith, and Beall.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will consider today H.R. 9124, which would propose to provide for a number of changes in both the senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program which is conducted in many of our colleges and universities, and in the junior program which is administered at some 254 high schools throughout the Nation. (H.R. 9124 is as follows.)

[H.R. 9124, 88th Cong., 1st sess.]

AN ACT To amend title 10, United States Code, to vitalize the Reserve Officers' Training Corps programs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Reserve Officers' Training Corps Vitalization Act of 1963".

TITLE I—POLICY AND INTENT OF CONGRESS

SEC. 101. (a) The Congress hereby affirms its conviction that the primary source of commissioned officer personnel for the reserve components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps shall continue to be the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program. Therefore, this Act is designed to continue in effect the four-year Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program with modifications that will make the program responsive to the requirements of our students, our civilian educational institutions, our Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and our national security.

(b) The Congress believes that all commissioned graduates of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program should be required to perform a period of active duty or active duty for training in the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps and that each year a substantial number of these graduates should be offered commissions in the regular components of those armed forces.

(c) The Congress believes that each of the military departments should be authorized to provide substantial financial assistance to specially selected students in the four-year Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program so as to enable the armed forces under their jurisdiction to satisfy their requirements for highly qualified junior officers who agree to remain on active duty for four or more years.

(d) The Congress believes that the military and citizenship benefits which result from providing a program of military training to students at the secondary school level not only justify a continuation of the Junior Reserve Officers'

Training Corps program but require its ultimate expansion and availability to students at all qualified schools as provided in this Act.

TITLE II—JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS PROGRAM

SEC. 201. Title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Subtitle A is amended by adding the following new chapter after chapter 101:

"CHAPTER 102.—JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

"Sec.

"2031. Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

"§ 2031. Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps

"(a) The Secretary of each military department shall establish and maintain a Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps, organized into units, at public and private secondary educational institutions which apply for a unit and qualify under regulations prescribed by him. However, the total number of institutions in which units may be maintained by all of the military departments may not be more than 2,000.

"(b) No unit may be established or maintained at an institution unless—

"(1) the unit contains at least 100 physically fit male students who are at least 14 years of age and are citizens of the United States; and

"(2) the institution provides a course of military instruction of three academic years' duration as prescribed by the Secretary of the military department concerned.

"(c) The Secretary of the military department concerned shall, to support the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program—

"(1) detail noncommissioned and commissioned officers of an armed force under his jurisdiction to institutions having units of the Corps as administrators and instructors;

"(2) provide necessary text materials, equipment, and uniforms;

"(3) establish minimum acceptable standards for performance and achievement for qualified units; and

"(4) request from Congress necessary annual appropriations.

"(d) Instead of, or in addition to, detailing noncommissioned and commissioned officers on active duty under subsection (c) (1), the Secretary of the military department concerned may—

"(1) authorize qualified institutions to employ, as administrators and instructors in the program, retired noncommissioned and commissioned officers, and members of the Fleet Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, whose qualifications are approved by the Secretary and the institution concerned and who request such employment, subject to the following—

"(A) retired members so employed are entitled to receive their retired or retainer pay and an additional amount of not more than the difference between their retired pay and the active duty pay and allowances which they would receive if ordered to active duty, and one-half of that additional amount shall be paid to the institution concerned by the Secretary of the military department concerned from funds appropriated for that purpose; and

"(B) notwithstanding any other provision of law, such a retired member is not, while so employed, considered to be on active duty or inactive duty training for any purpose; or

"(2) recall retired members of an armed force under his jurisdiction to active duty for instructional and administrative duties at qualified institutions, but a member so recalled—

"(A) notwithstanding section 1402(a) of this title, is entitled, upon release from that active duty, to the same retired or retainer pay to which he would be entitled had he not been recalled to active duty;

"(B) is entitled to the benefits of section 1402 (b)–(d) of this title, if applicable to him; and

"(C) is not counted in computing strengths under any law."

(2) The chapter analysis of a subtitle A, and the chapter analysis of part

III of subtitle A, are each amended by inserting the following new item :

"102. Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps----- 2031".

SEC. 202. Regulations implementing section 2031(a) of title 10, United States Code, shall be issued by the Secretary of each military department not later than January 1, 1966.

TITLE III—SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS PROGRAM

SEC. 301. Title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows :

(1) Subtitle A is amended by adding the following new chapter after chapter 102 :

“CHAPTER 103.—SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

“Sec.

- “2101. Definitions.
- “2102. Establishment.
- “2103. Eligibility for membership.
- “2104. Advanced training; eligibility for.
- “2105. Advanced training; retainer pay.
- “2106. Advanced training; failure to complete or to accept commission.
- “2107. Advanced training; commission on completion.
- “2108. Financial assistance program for specially selected members.
- “2109. Advanced standing; interruption of training; delay in starting obligated service; release from program.
- “2110. Field training; practice cruises.
- “2111. Logistical support.
- “2112. Personnel: administrators and instructors.
- “2113. Limitations on numbers in the programs.

“§ 2101. Definitions

“In this chapter—

- “(1) ‘program’ means the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps of an armed force;
- “(2) ‘member of the program’ means a student who is enrolled in the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps of an armed force; and
- “(3) ‘advanced training’ means the training and instruction offered in the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps to students in the third and fourth years of a four-year Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps course, or the equivalent period of training in an approved two-year Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps course.

“§ 2102. Establishment

“(a) For the purpose of preparing selected students for commissioned service in the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps, the Secretary of each military department, under regulations prescribed by the President, may establish and maintain a Reserve Officers' Training Corps program, organized into one or more units, at any accredited civilian educational institution authorized to grant baccalaureate degrees, and at any school essentially military that does not confer baccalaureate degrees, upon the request of the authorities at that institution.

“(b) No unit may be established or maintained at an institution unless—

- “(1) the senior commissioned officer of the armed force concerned who is assigned to the program at that institution is given the academic rank of professor;
- “(2) the institution fulfills the terms of its agreement with the Secretary of the military department concerned; and
- “(3) the institution adopts, as a part of its curriculum, a four-year course of military instruction or a two-year course of advanced training in military instruction, or both, which the Secretary of the military department concerned prescribes and conducts.

“(c) At those institutions where a unit of the program is established membership of students in the program shall be elective or compulsory as provided by State law or the authorities of the institution concerned.

“§ 2103. Eligibility for membership

“(a) To be eligible for membership in the program a person must be a student at an institution where a unit of the Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps is established. However, a student at an institution that does not have a unit of the Corps is eligible, if otherwise qualified, to be a member of a unit at another institution.

“(b) Persons from foreign countries may be enrolled as members of the program when their enrollment is approved by the Secretary of the military department concerned under criteria approved by the Secretary of State.

“(c) A medical, dental, pharmacy, or veterinary student may be admitted to a Medical, Dental, Medical Service, or Veterinary Corps unit of the program for a course of training consisting of 90 hours of instruction a year for four academic years.

“(d) Under such conditions as the Secretary of the military department concerned may prescribe, a medical, dental, pharmacy, or veterinary student who is a commissioned officer of a reserve component of an armed force may be admitted to and trained in a Medical, Dental, Medical Service, or Veterinary Corps unit of the program.

“§ 2104. Advanced training; eligibility for

“(a) Advanced training shall be provided to eligible members of the program and, if the institution concerned so requests, to eligible applicants for membership in the program, who have two academic years remaining at such educational institution.

“(b) To be eligible for continuation, or initial enrollment, in the program for advanced training, a person must—

“(1) be a citizen of the United States;

“(2) be selected for advanced training under procedures prescribed by the Secretary of the military department concerned;

“(3) enlist in a reserve component of an armed force under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the military department concerned for the period prescribed by the Secretary;

“(4) contract, with the consent of his parent or guardian if he is a minor, with the Secretary of the military department concerned, or his designated representative, to serve for the period required by the program;

“(5) agree in writing that he will accept an appointment, if offered, as a commissioned officer in the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps, as the case may be, and that he will serve in the armed forces for the period prescribed by the Secretary; and

“(6) complete successfully—

“(A) the first two years of a four-year Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps course; or

“(B) field training or a practice cruise of not less than six weeks’ duration which is prescribed by the Secretary concerned as a preliminary requirement for admission to the advanced course.

“(c) A member of the program who is ineligible under subsection (b) for advanced training shall be released from the program.

“(d) This section does not apply to cadets and midshipmen appointed under section 2108, for foreign students enrolled under section 2103 (b), of this title.

“§ 2105. Advanced training; retainer pay

“Except when on active duty, a member of the program selected for advanced training under section 2104 of this title is entitled to retainer pay at the rate of \$50 a month beginning on the day he starts advanced training and ending upon the completion of his instruction under the program, but not for more than two years. Retainer pay under this section may not be considered financial assistance requiring additional service within the meaning of the third sentence of section 456 (d) (1) of title 50, appendix.

“§ 2106. Advanced training; failure to complete or to accept commission

“A member of the program who is selected for advanced training under section 2104 of this title, and who does not complete the course of instruction, or who completes the course but declines to accept a commission when offered, may be ordered to active duty by the Secretary of the military department concerned to serve in his enlisted grade or rating for such period of time as the Secretary prescribes but not for more than two years.

“§ 2107. Advanced training; commission on completion

“(a) Upon satisfactorily completing the academic and military requirements of the program of advanced training, a member of the program who was selected for advanced training under section 2104 of this title may be appointed as a regular or reserve officer in the appropriate armed force in the grade of second lieutenant or ensign, even though he is under 21 years of age.

“(b) The date of rank of officers appointed under this section in May or June of any year is the date of graduation of cadets or midshipmen from the Military Academy, the Naval Academy, or the Air Force Academy, as the case may be, in that year. The Secretary of the military department concerned shall establish the date of rank of all other officers appointed under this section.

“(c) In computing length of service for any purpose, an officer appointed under this section may not be credited with enlisted service for the period covered by his advanced training.

“§ 2108. Financial assistance program for specially selected members

“(a) The Secretary of the military department concerned may appoint as a cadet or midshipman, as appropriate, in the Reserve of an armed force under his jurisdiction any eligible member of the program who will be under 25 years of age on June 30 of the calendar year in which he is eligible under this section for appointment as an ensign in the Navy or as a second lieutenant in the Army, Air Force, or Marine Corps, as the case may be. However, a member whose enrollment in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps program contemplates less than four years of participation in the program may not be appointed a cadet or midshipman under this section, or receive any financial assistance authorized by this title.

“(b) To be eligible for appointment as a cadet or midshipman under this section a member must—

“(1) be a citizen of the United States;

“(2) be specially selected for the financial assistance program under procedures prescribed by the Secretary of the military department concerned;

“(3) enlist in the Reserve component of the armed force in which he is appointed as a cadet or midshipman for the period prescribed by the Secretary of the military department concerned;

“(4) contract, with the consent of his parent or guardian if he is a minor, with the Secretary of the military department concerned, or his designated representative, to serve for the period required by the program;

“(5) agree in writing that he will accept an appointment, if offered, as a commissioned officer in the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps, as the case may be, and that, if he is commissioned as a regular officer and his regular commission is terminated before the sixth anniversary of his date of rank, he will accept an appointment, if offered, in the Reserve component of that armed force and not resign before that anniversary; and

“(6) agree in writing to serve on active duty for four or more years.

“(c) Except when on active duty, a cadet or midshipman appointed under this section is entitled to retainer pay at the rate of \$50 a month beginning on the day he starts his first term of college work under this section and ending upon the completion of his instruction under this section, but not for more than four years.

“(d) A cadet or midshipman appointed under this section is entitled to the same allowances as are provided for cadets and midshipmen at the Military, Naval, and Air Force Academies for—

“(1) initial travel to the educational institution in which matriculated;

“(2) travel while under orders; and

“(3) travel on discharge.

However, no allowance for travel on discharge may be paid to a discharged cadet or midshipman who continues his scholastic instruction at the same educational institution.

“(e) The Secretary of the military department concerned may provide for the payment of all expenses in his department of administering the financial assistance program under this section, including tuition, fees, books, and laboratory expenses.

“(f) Upon satisfactorily completing the academic and military requirements of the four-year program, a cadet or midshipman may be appointed as a regular or reserve officer in the appropriate armed force in the grade of second lieutenant or ensign, even though he is under 21 years of age.

"(g) The date of rank of officers appointed under this section in May or June of any year is the date of graduation of cadets or midshipmen from the Military Academy, the Naval Academy, or the Air Force Academy, as the case may be, in that year. The Secretary of the military department concerned shall establish the date of rank of all other officers appointed under this section.

"(h) A cadet or midshipman who does not complete the four-year course of instruction, or who completes the course but declines to accept a commission when offered may be ordered to active duty by the Secretary of the military department concerned to serve in his enlisted grade or rating for such period of time as the Secretary prescribes but not for more than four years.

"(i) In computing length of service for any purpose, an officer appointed under this section may not be credited with service either as a cadet or midshipman or concurrent enlisted service.

"§ 2109. Advanced standing; interruption of training; delay in starting obligated service; release from program

"(a) The Secretary of the military department concerned may give to any enlisted member of an armed force under his jurisdiction, or any person who has served on active duty in any armed force, such advanced standing in the program as may be justified by his education and training.

"(b) In determining a member's eligibility for advanced training, the Secretary of the military department concerned may credit him with any military training that is substantially equivalent in kind to that prescribed for admission to advanced training and was received while he was taking a course of instruction in a program under the jurisdiction of another armed force or while he was on active duty in armed forces.

"(c) The Secretary of the military department concerned may excuse from a portion of the prescribed course of military instruction, including field training and practice cruises, any person found qualified on the basis of his previous education, military experience, or both. A person accepted for advanced training under section 2104 of this title may be allowed to delay the start of that training and to interrupt it if, under the rules of the institution, there will be time enough, after any delay or interruption and before graduation, for him to complete the advanced training.

"(d) A person may become or remain a member of the program after receiving a baccalaureate degree or completing pre-professional studies if he has not completed the course of military instruction or all field training or practice cruises prescribed by the Secretary of the military department concerned. If a member of the program has been accepted for resident graduate or professional study, the Secretary of the military department concerned may delay the commencement of that member's obligated period of active duty until the member has completed that study.

"(e) The Secretary of the military department concerned may, when he considers that the interest of the Service so requires, release any person from the program and discharge him from his armed force.

"§ 2110. Field training; practice cruises

"(a) For the further practical instruction of members of the program, the Secretary of the military department concerned may prescribe and conduct field training and practice cruises (other than field training and practice cruises prescribed under section 2104(b)(6)) of this title which members must complete before they are commissioned.

"(b) The Secretary of the military department concerned may—

"(1) transport members of the program to and from the places designated for field training or practice cruises and furnish them subsistence while traveling to and from those places, or, instead of furnishing them transportation and subsistence, pay them a travel allowance at the rate prescribed for cadets and midshipmen at the Military, Naval, and Air Force Academies for travel by the shortest usually traveled route from the places from which they are authorized to proceed to the place designated for the training or cruise and return, and pay the allowance for the return trip in advance;

"(2) furnish medical attendance and supplies to members of the program while attending field training and practice cruises, and admit them to military hospitals;

"(3) furnish subsistence, uniform clothing, and equipment to members of the program while attending field training or practice cruises or, instead,

of furnishing uniform clothing, pay them allowances at such rates as he may prescribe;

"(4) use any member of an armed force, or any employee of the department, under his jurisdiction, and such property of the United States as he considers necessary, for the training and administration of members of the program at the places designated for training or practice cruises.

"(c) A member of the program is entitled, while he is attending field training or practice cruises, to pay at the rate prescribed for cadets and midshipmen at the Military, Naval, and Air Force Academies. An applicant for membership who is attending field training or practice cruises to satisfy the requirement in section 2104(b)(6) of this title for admission to advanced training is entitled, while so attending, to pay at the rate prescribed for enlisted members of the armed forces in pay grade E-1 (under 4 months' service).

"§ 2111. Logistical support

"(a) The Secretary of the military department concerned may issue to institutions having units of the program, or to the officers of the armed force concerned who are designated as accountable or responsible for such property—

"(1) supplies, means of transportation including aircraft, arms and ammunition, and military textbooks and educational materials; and

"(2) uniform clothing, except that he may pay monetary allowances for uniform clothing at such rate as he may prescribe.

"(b) The Secretary of the military department concerned may provide, or contract with civilian flying or aviation schools or educational institutions to provide, the personnel, aircraft, supplies, facilities, services, and instruction necessary for flight instruction and orientation for properly designated members of the program. The Secretary of each military department shall report to Congress in January of each year on the progress of the flight instruction program.

"(c) The Secretary of the military department concerned may transport members of, and designated applicants for membership in, the program to and from installations when it is necessary for them to undergo medical or other examinations or for the purpose of making visits of observation. He may also furnish them subsistence, quarters, and necessary medical care, including hospitalization, while they are at, or traveling to or from, such an installation.

"(d) The secretary of the military department concerned may authorize members of, and designated applicants for membership in, the program to participate in aerial flights in military aircraft and in indoctrination cruises in ships of the Navy.

"(e) The Secretary of the military department concerned may authorize such expenditures as he considers necessary for the efficient maintenance of the program.

"(f) The Secretary of the military department concerned shall require, from each institution to which property is issued under subsection (a), a bond or other indemnity in such amount as he considers adequate, but not less than \$5,000, for the care and safekeeping of all property so issued except uniforms, expendable articles, and supplies expended in operation, maintenance, and instruction. The Secretary may accept a bond without surety if the institution to which the property is issued furnishes to him satisfactory evidence of its financial responsibility.

"§ 2112. Personnel: administrators and instructors

"The Secretary of the military department concerned may detail regular or reserve members of an armed force under his jurisdiction (including retired members and members of the Fleet Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve recalled to active duty with their consent) for instructional and administrative duties at educational institutions where units of the program are maintained. Notwithstanding sections 1402(a) of this title, a member recalled to active duty for duty under this section is entitled, upon release from that active duty, to the same retired or retainer pay to which he would be entitled had he not been recalled to active duty. However, such a member is entitled to the benefits of section 1402(b)-(d) of this title, if applicable to him. Retired members recalled to active duty in connection with the program will not be counted in computing strengths under any law.

§ 2113. Limitations on numbers in the program

"Not more than the following numbers of cadets and midshipmen appointed under section 2108 of this title may be in the financial assistance programs at any one time:

"Army program: 8,000.

"Navy program: 8,000.

"Air Force program: 8,000."

(2) The chapter analysis of subtitle A, and the chapter analysis of part III of subtitle A, are each amended by inserting the following new item:

"103. Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps----- 2101".

TITLE IV—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS AND REPEALS

SEC. 401. Title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Section 1475(a) (4) is amended by adding at the end thereof the words "any applicant for membership in the reserve officers' training corps who dies while attending field training or practice cruises under section 2104 (b) (6) of this title or while performing authorized travel to and from the place where the training or cruise is conducted; or".

(2) Section 1478(a) (4) is amended—

(A) by striking out "section 4385(c) or 9385(c)" and inserting in place thereof "the first sentence of section 2110(c)"; and

(B) by adding the following sentence at the end thereof: "A person covered by section 1475(a) (4) of this title who dies while attending field training or practice cruises under section 2104(b) (6) of this title or while traveling directly to or from the place where the training or cruise is conducted is considered to have been entitled, on the date of his death, to pay prescribed by the second sentence of section 2110(c) of this title."

(3) Section 1481(a) (4) is amended by striking out the words "of the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps" and inserting the words, "or applicant for membership in, a reserve officers' training corps" in place thereof.

(4) Section 3201 is amended—

(A) by inserting words "in a reserve officers' training corps or" after the word "members" in clause (5) of subsection (a); and

(B) by inserting the words "in a reserve officers' training corps or" after the word "members" in clause (4) of subsection (b).

(5) Section 3355 is repealed.

(6) The analysis of chapter 337 is amended by striking out the following item:

"3355. Commissioned officers; Army Reserve: appointment; R.O.T.C. graduates."

(7) Section 3540 is repealed.

(8) The analysis of chapter 343 is amended by striking out the following item:

"3540. Educational institutions: detail of members of regular or reserve components as professors and instructors in military science and tactics."

(9) Chapter 405 is repealed.

(10) The chapter analysis of subtitle B, and the chapter analysis of part III of subtitle B, are each amended by striking out the following item:

"405. Reserve Officers' Training Corps----- 4381".

(11) Section 5404 (b) is amended—

(A) by inserting "and" at the end of clause (3);

(B) by striking out "; and" at the end of clause (4) and inserting a period in place thereof; and

(C) by striking out clause (5).

(12) Section 5504 (h) is amended by striking out "5573, 6904, 6906" and inserting "2107, 2108, 5573" in place thereof.

(13) Chapter 541 is amended—

(A) by striking out the following item in the analysis:

"5652b. Regular Navy: Heutenants (junior grade) originally appointed as ensigns under section 5573, 6904, 6906, or 6909 of this title."

and inserting the following item in place thereof:

"5652b. Regular Navy: Heutenants (junior grade) originally appointed as ensigns under section 2107, 2108, 5573, or 6909 of this title."; and

(B) by striking out from the catchline and the text of section 5652b "5573, 6904, 6906" and inserting "2107, 2108, 5573" in place thereof.

(14) Section 6023 (a) is amended by striking out clause (2) and renumbering clause (3) as clause "(2)".

(15) Section 6387 (a) is amended by striking out "6904, 6906," and inserting "2107, 2108," in place thereof.

(16) Chapter 601 is amended by repealing sections 6901, 6902, 6903, 6904, 6905, 6906, 6908, and 6910.

(17) The analysis of chapter 601 is amended by striking out the following item:

- "6901. Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps: administration.
- "6902. Transfer of graduates of Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps to Regular Navy.
- "6903. Officer candidate training program: administration; qualifications for enrollment.
- "6904. Officer candidate training program: members enrolled from Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps: appointment as midshipment; pay; allowances; commissioning.
- "6905. Officer candidate training program: members enrolled as naval aviation officer candidates; instruction; pay; allowances.
- "6906. Officer candidate training program: naval aviation candidates; appointment as midshipmen; flight training; appointment as ensigns.
- "6908. Officer candidate training program: naval aviators; retention or transfer to Reserve.

"* * * * *"
 "6910. Payment of expenses."

(18) Section 8201 is amended—

(A) by inserting the words "in a reserve officers' training corps or" after the word "members" in clause (6) of subsection (a); and

(B) by inserting the words "in a reserve officers' training corps or" after the word "members" in clause (4) of subsection (b).

(19) Section 8355 is repealed.

(20) The analysis of chapter 837 is amended by striking out the following item:

"8355. Commissioned officers; Air Force Reserve: appointment; A.F.R.O.T.C. graduates."

(21) Section 8540 is repealed.

(22) The analysis of chapter 843 is amended by striking out the following item:

"8540. Educational institutions: detail of members of regular or reserve components as professors and instructors in air science and tactics."

(23) Chapter 905 is repealed.

(24) The chapter analysis of subtitle D, and the chapter analysis of part III of subtitle D, are each amended by striking out the following item:

"905. Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps----- 9381".

SEC. 402. Title 37, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Section 209 is repealed.

(2) Section 415 is amended by striking out the words "a reserve officer of armed force or an officer of the Army, or the Air Force, without specification of component," and inserting in place thereof the words "a reserve officer of an armed force, an officer of the Army or the Air Force without specification of component, or a regular officer of an armed force appointed under section 2107 or 2108 of title 10".

(3) Section 422 is amended by repealing subsections (c) and (d).

(4) The analysis of chapter 3 is amended by striking out the following item:

"209. Members of naval officer candidate programs."

SEC. 403. Section 4 of the Act of August 1, 1956, chapter 830 (5 U.S.C. 802), is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (a) is amended to read as follows:

"(a) The Federal Employees' Compensation Act (ch. 458, 39 Stat. 742), as amended (5 U.S.C. 751-793), applies in the case of the disability or death of the following members and applicants for membership in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps of the Army, Navy, and Air Force:

"(1) Any member or applicant for membership who suffers disability or death from an injury incurred in line of duty while engaged in a flight or in flight instruction under chapter 103 of title 10; or

"(2) Any member or applicant for membership who suffers disability or death from any injury incurred in line of duty while performing authorized travel to or from, or while attending, field training or a practice cruise under chapter 103 of title 10.

For the purposes of this section, an injury shall be considered to have been incurred in line of duty only if it is the proximate result of the performance of military training by the member concerned, or of his travel to or from that military training, during the periods of time indicated in clause (2). Any member or applicant for membership who contracts a disease or illness which is the proximate result of the performance of training during the periods of time indicated in clause (2) shall be considered for the purposes of this section to have been injured in line of duty during that period."

(2) The last sentence of subsection (d) is amended to read as follows: "However, reimbursement may not be made for any hospitalization or medical or surgical care provided a person while attending field training or a practice cruise under chapter 103 of title 10."

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. All payments made and supplies issued under sections 9385-9387 of title 10, United States Code, in connection with the training of a person at an Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit while he was a student at a civil educational institution where a unit of the corps was not established, are hereby validate.

SEC. 502. If a part of this Act is invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of this Act is invalid in one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the invalid applications.

SEC. 503. This Act becomes effective on enactment.

Passed the House of Representatives June 23, 1964.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS, *Clerk.*

The CHAIRMAN. I will briefly summarize the highlights of the bill.

(1) With respect to the junior program now authorized on a permissive basis, the bill directs the military departments to establish junior programs at all qualified secondary schools by not later than January 1, 1966, with the limitation that not more than 2,000 participating schools be permitted within the Department of Defense.

(2) With respect to the senior ROTC program, which now requires certain courses over a 4-year period, the bill would provide for an optional 2-year program under which students, in lieu of the required courses for the first 2 years, could complete a period of summer training and be eligible for the advanced course for the last 2 college years. This optional feature is intended to attract students from junior colleges and also those at the 4-year colleges who would prefer this manner of meeting the requirements.

(3) The bill would increase the retainer pay for students in the senior program from \$27 to \$50 per month.

(4) The bill would provide for a new scholarship program for the Army and Air Force ROTC programs by extending to these services the so-called Navy Holloway program under which specially selected students would receive \$50 a month plus the payment of tuition, fees, books, and laboratory expenses. The bill as it comes to us provides a ceiling of 8,000 scholarships for each military department.

The Department of Defense does not support all details of the House bill.

The presentation of the Department of Defense will be made by the Honorable Norman S. Paul, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Manpower. Mr. Secretary, will you be seated at the end of the table there.

He is accompanied by representatives of the Army and the Navy and the Air Force.

STATEMENT OF HON. NORMAN S. PAUL, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (MANPOWER); ACCOMPANIED BY BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM LINDLEY, COMMANDANT, AIR FORCE ROTC; BRIG. GEN. THOMAS A. KENAN, DEPUTY CHIEF, OFFICE OF RESERVE COMPONENTS; REAR ADM. DONALD G. IRVINE, ASSISTANT CHIEF FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL; AND HENRY K. MOULTHROP, BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

The CHAIRMAN. All right, proceed, Mr. Paul.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, permit me to say, Mr. Paul, the Appropriations Committee has the markup of the HEW bill this morning as well as military construction, at 10:30. So I am sorry that I will have to miss your statement, but I know you are in good hands.

Mr. PAUL. Thank you, Senator Saltonstall.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today and to explain the position of the Department of Defense relative to H.R. 9124, as it has passed the House of Representatives.

My statement, Mr. Chairman, will be brief. In a letter to you dated July 25, 1964, the Deputy Secretary of Defense stated the position of the Department on major sections of the bill, and I will simply attempt to summarize our position on these major points, and the reasons therefor.

The Department of Defense believes that H.R. 9124 contains a number of constructive provisions which should, indeed, vitalize the senior ROTC program. The most important of these, from our point of view, is the authorization for the military departments to conduct a 2-year ROTC course, in addition to the 4-year course mandated under the present statutes. We believe that the authorization for a 2-year program would have the following highly beneficial results:

First, it would permit a much wider base of student eligibility. With the growing number of junior colleges throughout the country, and the growing number of transfers between institutions, large numbers of students would be able to receive ROTC training where it has heretofore been denied.

Second, a 2-year program is preferred by a growing number of the major academic institutions in this country. The process of college education throughout the country is becoming increasingly demanding, and more competitive. This places greater demands on the individual student, particularly in the freshman and sophomore years. These institutions believe, and we agree, that the prospect of a 2-year program would have great appeal to many highly qualified young men, particularly in fields such as science and engineering, where the need is very great.

Third, we believe that the 2-year course, combined with intensive summer training prior to entry into the junior year, will provide as well trained a young officer as under the present 4-year programs.

In short, Mr. Chairman, we believe that the 2-year program will improve ROTC officer production for the services, both in terms of quantity and quality of product.

H.R. 9124 does authorize a 2-year program, but does not permit scholarships in such a program. They are reserved, in this bill, for institutions which continue to carry on a 4-year program. We do not see any basis for a distinction as to scholarship eligibility between the two, and we urge that your committee reconsider the restriction contained in H.R. 9124.

Other constructive provisions in this bill are the upward adjustment of the rate of pay for summer camp from \$78 a month to \$111.15 a month, and of travel allowances from 5 cents to 6 cents a mile—that is, to and from summer camp—for ROTC cadets and midshipmen—the same as the current rate for service academy cadets and midshipmen. We believe that these changes are fully justified, and they in fact reflect proposals which we initially made to the Congress.

H.R. 9124 provides that a nonscholarship ROTC member selected for advance training is entitled to a retainer pay of \$50 per month. Our original proposal requested authority to pay up to \$50 a month, but in the light of the other incentives authorized by the bill, we did not propose to increase the present retainer pay of \$27 a month, unless or until it was demonstrated to be necessary. We believe that it is impossible to state with any certainty now what the proper amount should be. For this reason, we urge that the flexibility we requested be restored.

Section 2031(d) of H.R. 9124 provides that retired members may be used as instructors in ROTC programs, both senior and junior, and further provides that such members recalled to active duty for this purpose will not be counted in computing active-duty strengths under any law. This provision would have the effect of increasing the strength of the active-duty force. The Department considers that this would establish an undesirable precedent, and therefore we recommend that this provision be stricken from the bill.

The provisions of H.R. 9124 to which the Department of Defense interposes the most serious objection are those relating to the junior ROTC program. As your committee is aware, Mr. Chairman, current law authorizes junior ROTC to be conducted on a permissive basis. The program is now being conducted in 254 secondary schools throughout the country at a cost of slightly less than \$5 million per year. In addition, the National Defense Cadets Corps (NDCC) program is being conducted at 113 schools at a cost of approximately \$100,000 per year. Section 2031(a) of this bill provides that each military department shall establish and maintain a junior ROTC program at public and private secondary educational institutions which apply for a unit and qualify under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the military department concerned. This section further provides that the total of institutions in which units may be maintained by all of the departments may not be more than 2,000.

A junior ROTC program of the size and scope contemplated by this section would increase by many times the annual cost of the program. Even on the assumption, reflected in recent staff studies made on the subject, that the leveling off point will probably be a maximum of 1,200 schools, the annual cost is projected at \$21,216,000. The Department recognizes that students enrolled in the junior ROTC program derive benefits that only an exposure to military discipline

and standards can give them. However, there is no direct military requirement for this type of program. It does not produce officers. Junior ROTC programs today require the services of some 700 active-duty military personnel. Expansion of this program to a level of 1,200 schools would require the services of 3,300 active-duty military personnel as instructors, and an additional 200 as supervisors. We do not believe that this constitutes a wise use of military resources, considering the enormous demands of our defense, and the related priorities that must be placed on funds and personnel.

Considering the potential cost and manpower requirements, which would use critical resources at the expense of combat-ready armed forces, the Department of Defense strongly recommends that the junior ROTC portion of the bill be modified to authorize the program on a permissive basis and eliminate from the bill any designation as to the number of institutions in which junior ROTC units may be maintained.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, we believe that H.R. 9124 contains provisions which constitute a significant step forward in improving a program which is one of our major sources of officer procurement. With the modifications I have indicated, we strongly recommend its favorable consideration by your committee.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, in discussing the proposed increase in retainer pay on page 3 of your statement you state that you have unquestioned authority to pay up to \$50, and then you said, "but in the light of the other incentives authorized by the bill."

What other incentives than this increase in authorized pay is there for the regular senior ROTC units?

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, the incentives I had in mind are, first of all, the incentive which the 2-year program in itself would provide to many young men who otherwise might not apply for ROTC. Also this bill does contain a provision for increased pay while they are in summer camp and for increased travel cost to and from the camps. Those were the specific incentives I had in mind, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this bill propose to increase the time of the training of the normal 4-year ROTC summer camp?

Mr. PAUL. I do not believe it is contemplated by the service, who all have slightly different rules on summer camp training, Mr. Chairman, that there would be an increase.

However, we do propose a total of 12 weeks' summer camp on the assumption that we go into a 2-year program.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I notice that you apparently very strongly oppose this expansion of the junior ROTC program, and you stress quite properly the increased cost. Other than the suggestion that we leave this program as it is conducted, as it follows at the present time, does the Department of Defense have any thoughts as to how the program might be expanded on a modest basis in opposing this bill? Some escalatory system? Or with less support from the Federal Government? In other words, do you have any suggestion whatever with reference to the junior program other than to retain it as it is at the present time?

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, last year we had proposed a revision of the program which would continue the junior ROTC program as it is now constituted, expand the National Defense Cadet Corps program. We had hoped, and do hope with the authorization contained in this bill, that through the use of retired officers, we may be able to cut the costs of the program, particularly in light of the provision which permits the schools themselves to contribute a part of their salary if they are hired to conduct this program.

We had extensive hearings. Mr. Hébert's subcommittee in the House considered our proposals, and they were not embodied in H.R. 9124 as it passed the House. We have not revived these proposals, Mr. Chairman, but if we were given permissive authority, we would certainly expect to come back to the Congress with some recommended improvements in the program which we hope would make it available to more young men and at the same time lower the individual cost.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, if the Congress were to agree with your position, there would be no change whatever, then, in the present status.

Mr. PAUL. Immediately, Mr. Chairman, that is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. In case this bill is enacted in its present form, what would happen to your more than 100 units, I believe of the National Defense Cadet Corps?

Mr. PAUL. I can simply estimate, Mr. Chairman, that a great many of the schools would probably apply for admission into the junior ROTC program because it does offer considerably more in the way of support. It does provide uniforms which the National Cadet Corps schools now have to supply by themselves. It would provide other benefits that I am sure would make it attractive to them.

We would certainly hope, Mr. Chairman, that it does not kill off the National Defense Cadet Corps program which we do believe is a good program. But undoubtedly many of them will seek to shift.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would supply for the record the list of those schools and where they are located and the approximate number of cadets they have.

(The information requested follows:)

REPORT OF ENROLLMENT, NATIONAL DEFENSE CADET CORPS PROGRAM (REPORTS CONTROL SYMBOL AG-25 (R1))

Total number male students enrolled in military training units by year

<i>Name of school</i>	1ST U.S. ARMY	<i>Total</i>
Albany Academy, Albany, N.Y.-----		231
Cardinal Farley Military Academy, Rhinecliff-on-Hudson, N.Y.-----		214
Echo Hills School, Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.-----		139
Christian Brothers Academy, Albany, N.Y.-----		453
Eastern Military Academy, Cold Springs Harbor, Long Island, N.Y.---		260
La Salle Institute, Troy, N.Y.-----		535
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Mount Loretto, Staten Island, N.Y.--		103
Peekskill, Military Academy, Peekskill, N.Y.-----		287
Smith's Agricultural School, Northampton, Mass.-----		276
Total, 1st U.S. Army-----		<u>2,498</u>

Total number male students enrolled in military training units by year—Con.

2D U.S. ARMY	
Name of school	Total
Benedictine High School, Richmond, Va.....	267
Carson Long Institute, New Bloomfield, Pa.....	160
Frederick Military Academy, Portsmouth, Va.....	404
George Wythe High School, Richmond, Va.....	139
Hargrave Military Academy, Chatham, Va.....	476
John Marshall High School, Richmond, Va.....	132
Miller School of Albermarle, Miller School, Va.....	159
Millersburg Military Academy, Millersburg, Ky.....	207
Ohio Soldiers' & Sailors' Orphans Home, Xenia, Ohio.....	121
Randolph-Macon Academy, Front Royal, Va.....	291
St. Emma Military Academy, Powhatan, Va.....	371
St. John's College High School, Washington, District of Columbia.....	1, 121
Thomas Jefferson High School, Richmond, Va.....	63
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Washington (D.C.) high schools (14).....	5, 970
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Anacostia High School.....	390
Ballou High School.....	306
Bell Vocational High School.....	408
Calvin Collidge High School.....	261
Cardozo High School.....	515
Chamberlain Vocational High School.....	322
Dunbar High School.....	485
Eastern High School.....	653
McKinley High School.....	712
Phelps Vocational High School.....	348
Theodore Roosevelt High School.....	469
Spingarn High School.....	630
Western High School.....	315
Woodrow Wilson High School.....	156
<hr/>	
Total, 2d U.S. Army.....	9, 881
<hr/>	
3D U.S. ARMY	
Baylor School, The Chattanooga, Tenn.....	383
Camden Military Academy, Camden, S.C.....	184
Carlisle Military School, Bamberg, S.C.....	242
Carolina Military Academy, Maxton, N.C.....	217
Edwards Military Institute, Salemburg, N.C.....	106
Florida Military Academy, Plantation, Fla., (Fort Lauderdale).....	43
Florida Military School, Sky Harbor, Deland, Fla.....	260
Lyman Ward Military Academy, Camp Hill, Ala.....	142
Marist College, Atlanta, Ga.....	253
McCallie School, Chattanooga, Tenn.....	340
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Memphis City high schools (7), Memphis, Tenn.....	2, 616
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Booker T. Washington High School.....	647
Carver High School.....	343
Douglas High School.....	273
Hamilton High School.....	406
Lester High School.....	153
Manassas High School.....	533
Melrose High School.....	261
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Miami Military Academy, Miami, Fla.....	313
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Total, 3d U.S. Army.....	5, 099
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Total number male students enrolled in military training units by year—Con.

Name of school	4TH U.S. ARMY	Total
Albuquerque High School, Albuquerque, N. Mex.....		207
Alcee Fortier High School, New Orleans, La.....		102
Amarillo Senior High School, Amarillo, Tex.....		116
Booker T. Washington High School, Shreveport, La.....		248
Booker T. Washington Technical High School, Dallas, Tex.....		161
Carlsbad High School, Carlsbad, N. Mex.....		145
Dunbar High School, Fort Worth, Tex.....		125
Edgewood High School, San Antonio, Tex.....		146
El Paso high schools (2), El Paso, Tex.....		367
Bowie High School.....		147
Burgess High School.....		220
Franklin D. Roosevelt High School, Dallas, Tex. ¹		138
H. Grady Spruce High School, Dallas, Tex. ¹		60
Haltom High School, Fort Worth, Tex.....		65
Hillcrest High School, Dallas, Tex.....		39
Houston Independent School District, Texas (11).....		1,244
Bellaire Senior High School.....		85
Booker T. Washington High School.....		112
E. E. Worthing High School.....		101
Jack Yates Senior High School.....		124
Jesse H. Jones High School.....		126
Kashmere Gardens High School.....		182
Robert E. Lee High School.....		57
Sam Houston Senior High School.....		159
S. P. Waltrip High School.....		75
Westbury Senior High School.....		79
Wheatley Senior High School.....		144
Justin F. Kimball High School, Dallas, Tex.....		150
Lincoln High School, Dallas, Tex.....		148
Martin High School, Laredo, Tex.....		304
N. R. Crozier, Dallas, Tex. ²		164
North Dallas High School, Dallas, Tex. ³		136
Peacock Military Academy, San Antonio, Tex.....		183
Richland High School, Fort Worth, Tex.....		50
San Marcos Baptist Academy, San Marcos, Tex.....		260
Schreiner Institute, Kerrville, Tex.....		176
Thomas Jefferson High School, Dallas, Tex.....		163
Wichita Falls Independent School District (3), Wichita Falls, Tex.....		285
Hirschi Junior and Senior High School.....		81
S. H. Rider High School.....		131
Wichita Falls Senior High School.....		73
Woodlawn High School, Shreveport, La.....		172
Ysleta Independent School District (2), Ysleta, Tex.....		360
Bel Air High School.....		178
Ysleta High School.....		182
Total, 4th U.S. Army.....		5,714

Footnotes on p. 17.

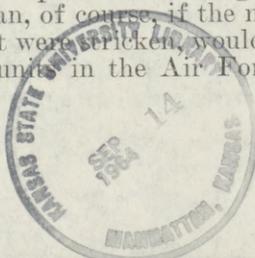
Total number male students enrolled in military training units by year—Con.

5TH U.S. ARMY	
Name of school	Total
Auburn High School, Rockford, Ill.....	124
Concordia Lutheran High School, Fort Wayne, Ind.....	271
Denver public schools (3), Denver, Colo.....	408
Abraham Lincoln High School.....	244
Geroge Washington High School.....	107
Thomas Jefferson High School.....	57
Glenwood School for Boys, Glenwood, Ill.....	117
Mooseheart School, Mooseheart, Ill.....	118
North Central High School, Indianapolis, Ind.....	56
Omaha high schools (2), Omaha, Nebr.....	288
John H. Beveridge High School ⁴	65
Technical High School ⁵	223
Onarga Military School, Onarga, Ill.....	101
Roosevelt Military Academy, Aledo, Ill.....	151
St. John's Military School, Salina, Kans.....	169
Total, 5th U.S. Army.....	1,803
6TH U.S. ARMY	
Army and Navy Academy, Carlsbad, Calif.....	291
Black-Foxe Military Institute, Los Angeles, Calif.....	134
San Rafael Military Academy, San Rafael, Calif.....	192
Highland High School, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	455
Total, 6th U.S. Army.....	1,072
OVERSEAS (1)	
Antilles Military Academy, Trujillo Alto, P.R.....	218
U.S. ARMY TOTALS	
1st U.S. Army.....	2,498
2d U.S. Army.....	9,881
3d U.S. Army.....	5,099
4th U.S. Army.....	5,714
5th U.S. Army.....	1,803
6th U.S. Army.....	1,072
Overseas.....	218
Grand totals.....	26,285

¹ Franklin D. Roosevelt High School and H. Grady Spruce High School, Dallas, Tex., Org Eff 1 Aug 63 Per GO 79, 30 Jul 63.
² W. W. Samuel High School Rel and Trf to N. R. Crozier Tech High School Eff 1 Aug 63, GO 79, 30 Jul 63.
³ Bryan Adams High School Rel and Trf to North Dallas High School 1 Aug 63 GO 79, 30 Jul 63.
⁴ John H. Beveridge High School org begin SY 63-64 per GO 66, 24 Jul 63.
⁵ Technical High School org begin SY 63-64 per GO 45, 27 May 63.

Mr. PAUL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Secretary, only the Army has a junior ROTC program at the present time. In case this bill were passed, would the Department of Defense contemplate establishing any Navy or Air Force junior programs? I mean, of course, if the mandatory language of the bill is enacted. If that were stricken, would you propose to establish any junior ROTC units in the Air Force or the Navy?



Mr. PAUL. Yes, sir. I think we would. The bill provides the standards for admission to the program. The qualifications are up to the Secretaries of each of the military departments, and we would certainly contemplate that the Navy and the Air Force would conduct these programs as well as the Army. If this program rises to this level, Mr. Chairman, we do not see any basis for continuing it as a strictly Army program.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Department ever noticed any interest on the part of the junior institutions in units of the Navy or Air Force ROTC? Have you ever had any requests?

Mr. PAUL. I am not aware of any, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. You oppose this junior ROTC on the further grounds that it authorizes you to call retired military personnel into active service and exempts them from competition in the various personnel strengths of the three services.

Do you not have the authority today to call retired people to active duty and assign them to various missions?

Mr. PAUL. Yes, sir; we do have that authority, but they count against the overall numbers, and we believe they should count.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be the only difference in this bill. In giving you any new authority, it would not count against the personnel strengths.

Mr. PAUL. I believe that is correct, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, it is understood that one of the biggest problems in the Army and Air Force ROTC is the fact that such a relatively few young men are commissioned out of the total number that participate in the program. The Air Force has commissioned only about 4,000 out of 100,000 participants in the 4-year program and the Army about 12,000 out of 163,000. The largest number, of course, are in the basic courses, freshman and sophomore years, that is, with dropouts. Do you think that the optional program under which summer camp training can satisfy the first 2 years would serve to cut down the imbalance in the program?

Mr. PAUL. Yes, sir; I believe it will.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did that idea originate? Did that originate with you or with the House committee?

Mr. PAUL. This originated in the Department of Defense.

The CHAIRMAN. In the Department of Defense.

If this bill passes in this form, you would have the counterpart of the so-called Holloway program in both the Air Force and the Army. That would be a 4-year program, would it not?

Mr. PAUL. The Holloway program is a 4-year program, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I know it, but under this bill would it be a 4-year program, or would those requirements be satisfied with the summer training and the 2-year scholarship?

Mr. PAUL. We do not propose, Mr. Chairman, to change or suggest any change in the Navy Holloway program. With respect to the scholarship program which is authorized for the Army and Air Force, the discussions we have had to date on the program are to initially restrict the scholarships to the junior and senior years in the 4-year course or, if we are given the authority, to the 2-year course. In other words, we do not plan at the moment to offer 4-year scholar-

ships to the Army and Air Force cadets as is now the case of the Holloway midshipmen although this is authorized by this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. I understood that one of the objectives of this bill was to equalize the conditions between the three services with respect to acquisition of officer personnel through the procedures of the Holloway program, but you would still have a difference there between the Navy and the Air Force and Army, then.

Mr. PAUL. Yes, sir. There would be a difference.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it impossible to bring the Navy's program in line with what you propose for the Army and Air Force?

Mr. PAUL. I do not say it would be impossible, Mr. Chairman. I would say in defense of the Holloway program that the Navy regards this as one of their most important sources of officer procurement. It is a program which is now working, and we would be reluctant to have it changed. If we do not get the desired results, Mr. Chairman, from the 2-year scholarship program, we would certainly expect to extend it.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe that the bill authorizes 8,000 scholarships under the scholarship program for each of the departments. I understand that the Navy now has about 5,500 or 6,000.

Mr. PAUL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is pursuing this program? What do you think of basing this scholarship program on the relative number of commissioned personnel in each of the services rather than having a flat ceiling of 8,000 for all three services, Mr. Secretary?

Mr. PAUL. I do not believe we would have any objection to that, Mr. Chairman. However, the 8,000 ceiling we believe does provide sufficient flexibility for any program we now contemplate.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, yes, it does provide flexibility. The present Holloway law authorizes about 14,000.

Mr. PAUL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have less than 6,000 participating.

Mr. PAUL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You would have no objection, then, to a somewhat more modest ceiling or ceiling as arrived at under a recent different approach from that in the House bill?

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, I cannot say that we have any objection to that. By the same token, we certainly do not object to the 8,000 ceiling by service.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, in the event you get the 8,000 ceiling, how many do you propose to institute in the Army?

Mr. PAUL. Our initial assumptions for a first year of operation have been a thousand scholarships for each of the Army and Air Force, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. How many schools would participate in this program?

Mr. PAUL. I do not believe we can state that as yet, Mr. Chairman. We have not instituted it, and I cannot tell you how many.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you planned any program with respect to the Air Force?

Mr. PAUL. We have not reviewed a specific program proposal in advance of legislation being passed, Mr. Chairman, but I am sure the Air Force does have very specific ideas. I have not reviewed them yet.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know how many scholarships they plan to start with or what ceiling they propose? Or whether they intend to go to the 8,000?

Mr. PAUL. I believe they would like to start with as many as possible. We had assigned in our thinking a ceiling of 1,000 to begin with. I believe they would like to start with more than that.

The CHAIRMAN. What plans do you have with respect to the geographical distribution of these institutions and scholarships? The Navy has some kind of geographical distribution, do they not? I do not think it is in the law. They consider it under regulation.

Mr. PAUL. We believe the present geographical distribution of the program is a good one, quite representative of all parts of the country, and we would certainly hope to continue that in our scholarship program. In other words, we would not concentrate in any one area of the country.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think you would apply the scholarship program with respect to the Air Force and the Army somewhat as it has been applied by the Navy in the past?

Mr. PAUL. I believe so, Mr. Chairman; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would there be any objection to writing into the bill provisions that would make that belief a certainty?

Mr. PAUL. No, sir. We would have no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the bill I believe it is required that those who are accepted in the so-called Holloway program must take either a Regular or Reserve commission in the discretion of the Secretary. This is a rather generous program. What would be your views on the policy the Department should pursue? Do you plan to offer Regular commissions or Reserve commissions? It would be a rather expensive system of training Reserve officers and particularly as compared with the normal senior ROTC program which turns out Reserve officers.

Mr. PAUL. Yes, sir. We believe that any ROTC student who is on a scholarship basis should plan on serving in the Regular Forces and should serve in the Regular Forces if that department wants him to do so. We do believe that a flat requirement that everyone who gets a scholarship has to go into the Regular Forces places a restriction on the services that would not be desirable. It may well be that, following a course on the scholarship basis, the service might decide that for one reason or another, this man is not what they wanted in their Regular Forces, and they could not anticipate that at the time they selected him. We believe they should continue to have flexibility.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not know you had the same difficulty of getting rid of inefficient military personnel that the Civil Service Commission has with the civilian personnel. Can't you sever the connection of any wholly inefficient officer?

Mr. PAUL. I believe we do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought you could.

Senator BEALL. I believe he did not understand. He said he believes he does. You believe you do have what, Mr. Secretary?

Mr. PAUL. The authority to get rid of—

The CHAIRMAN. The military services do not have to go through the whole rigmarole that the civilian department does to separate an inefficient person.

Now, at the present time the Army has commissioned about 2,000 young Regular officers each year and the Navy about 1,900 and the Air Force about 3,100, and they are derived from various sources, the service academies, distinguished ROTC graduates, and other sources. In the event this provision which authorizes a Holloway program for the Air Force and the Navy stays in the bill, would the young men who would be commissioned under the Holloway program in the Army and Air Force—would they displace those you have been commissioning heretofore in the Regular services? In other words, would the Army increase the number of Regular appointments by the number of men obtained from this new source or would it reduce the number of appointments from among the distinguished military graduates?

Mr. PAUL. I believe the Army's requirements for input into the Regular force from ROTC would not change, Mr. Chairman; not substantially.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, these Holloway graduates would displace, then, some other current sources of Regular personnel.

You will not require any more than you do now.

Mr. PAUL. Yes. The total would remain substantially as it is at present.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I am quite sure you do not propose to issue any Reserve commissions to the graduates of the service academies, so that means you practically wipe out these distinguished military graduates as a source of Regular commissioned personnel.

Mr. PAUL. We would hope, Mr. Chairman, that with the help of the scholarship program, they will get a better quality of officer out of the program and that many of the heretofore distinguished military graduates would in fact be in the scholarship category.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not exactly understand your answer unless it does add up that you will reduce the number of those who are now being offered Regular commissions from among the leading 15 percent in the normal senior ROTC institutions.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, perhaps General Kenan, who is the Chief of the Army Reserve Components, could elaborate on that.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. General, come around and have a seat down there and tell us.

General KENAN. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. Do you understand the question?

General KENAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

General KENAN. As the Secretary said, sir, we would anticipate that a number of these ROTC students who have been designated as distinguished military graduates would be individuals under this program who would be supported under this scholarship program. That is to say that the same number of individuals would be commissioned into the Regular Army each year as you indicated, 1,900 to 2,000 a year. However, this scholarship would attract to the program individuals who are not now applying to be distinguished military graduates. In other words, with scholarship support we would have individuals in the program of a higher quality, we think, with qualifications which we are not now attracting to apply for and accept a Regular Army commission.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you do not have any complaint as to the quality of the commissioned personnel you have acquired from this upper 15 percent in the regular ROTC program, do you, General?

General KENAN. We have a very excellent quality, sir, from our DMG's. We must say this, however, that in many colleges we are not attracting to the program engineers and students who are studying in the physical sciences, and this we would like very much to do.

The CHAIRMAN. And you would think that the increased inducements of the Holloway plan as applied to the Army program would bring men into the program who now do not take any part whatever in the ROTC program.

General KENAN. We are confident that that would occur, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I still say that it seems to me they are displacing the ones you now acquire through the regular distinguished military graduate program.

General KENAN. They would displace in the sense that some of these individuals would be supported by these scholarships; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know that that would be good for your regular ROTC program.

I assume there will be considerable competition between the various educational institutions to be designated to operate this so-called Holloway program as it applies to the Air Force and the Army. Have you given any thought to the criteria you would apply in selecting those schools?

General KENAN. Our thinking right now, sir, is that we would allow the students to go to any of the colleges that we now have an ROTC unit in. We have ROTC units in 247 colleges and universities. And we would, of course, want to apply quotas in order to insure that there was not a great bunching of our scholarship students in any school. However, within that desire to achieve a reasonable geographic dispersion, it would be our thinking that for the scholarship man, we would want, to the maximum extent possible to accede to his wishes as to where he wants to go to any of the colleges and universities that we have ROTC units in. We would think that would be an acceptable choice.

The CHAIRMAN. Any institution that now has the senior ROTC program, then, would be eligible to receive one of these Holloway students.

General KENAN. Yes, sir.

Senator BEALL. Mr. Chairman, would this eliminate—excuse me for interrupting. Would this eliminate any of the colleges that now have the program?

The CHAIRMAN. I do not understand that it does, but you ask General Kenan the question. I do not think it does.

General KENAN. It would not. We have 247 colleges and universities now, and we would certainly want to continue that.

Senator BEALL. If they wanted to keep it, you would keep them.

General KENAN. Yes, sir.

Senator BEALL. Is there anything to give you any leeway to provide addition of other colleges who qualify?

General KENAN. Yes, sir. The bill would authorize us to go into other colleges and universities with no limitation prescribed in the bill as to the number of colleges and universities we might have units in.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that there are 247 senior ROTC units?

General KENAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is just for the Army now.

General KENAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. PAUL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I imagine that is larger than either of the other two services, or probably both of them combined.

Mr. PAUL. Yes, sir. The Air Force has 186 units and the Navy, 53.

The CHAIRMAN. In how many of those 247 is it mandatory or compulsory that the student take the ROTC training?

General KENAN. It is required in 144 of those colleges and universities, and it is elective in 103. Now, this is required in the first 2 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been any noticeable depreciation in those schools that do not have a mandatory program?

General KENAN. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any difficulty maintaining work by the unit there?

General KENAN. In certain schools sir—and particularly in some of the colleges and universities which are devoted primarily to engineering and physical sciences, there has been a decline in the participation in ROTC; yes, sir. And this is particularly true in the very high quality colleges and universities where the burden on the student is very severe. And that is one reason, sir, that we are so enthusiastic about this 2-year program for those colleges and universities in order to provide a lessening of the burden on the students. We think some students will find their way clear to participate in ROTC with this diminished ROTC load.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it been necessary to cancel the program in any colleges of late?

General KENAN. No, sir. We have not found it necessary to cancel the program in any colleges, certainly in recent years. There have been some, however, which are at the point at which we in the Army must consider the propriety of continuing a unit in those colleges.

Mr. PAUL. If I may add, Mr. Chairman, this is a problem which we are examining with all the military departments. I believe we will find, Mr. Chairman, that there are units that simply are not economical any more and should not be continued. It is an awfully high cost proposition when there are a few students.

The CHAIRMAN. I would think so, because I was under the impression that in some of these institutions, the number of young men who take this training had declined to such an extent that the cost per capita was excessive on maintaining the unit there.

Mr. PAUL. I believe that is correct, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Beall?

Senator BEALL. I have just one question along that same line, thank you, Mr. Chairman. Is there a minimum in the enrollment at any college before you consider putting in a unit?

Mr. PAUL. Yes, sir, there is. General Kenan?

General KENAN. We have a requirement right now that the college must have a unit of at least 100 participants.

Senator BEALL. But the college—I understand a minimum of 100 within a unit, but do you have a minimum of enrollment in a college?

Mr. PAUL. Total college enrollment? No, Senator, we do not.

Senator BEALL. If they can maintain that minimum of 100 or better, they qualify.

General KENAN. Yes, sir.

Senator BEALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. We have with us today the newest member of the committee, Senator McIntyre of New Hampshire. We welcome him to the committee. And now I will give you an opportunity to examine Secretary Paul and the general.

Senator McINTYRE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I just have one or two brief questions. I was interested in the junior ROTC training somewhat. In these public schools how many hours of training are required in this program?

Mr. PAUL. I can give you that figure, Senator. It is—

General KENAN. It is between 3 and 5 hours a week.

Senator McINTYRE. Is that mostly confined to drill and parade or is there any actual—

General KENAN. In addition to drill and parade and close order instructions there is a certain amount of classroom instruction, yes, sir.

Senator McINTYRE. What has been your experience, Mr. Secretary, with the private school in this type of program in the junior ROTC, as distinguished from the high school and public school?

Mr. PAUL. I do not believe, Senator, and I would ask General Kenan to correct me if I am wrong, that there has been any distinction between the two. I think it has been equally successful or unsuccessful in both types of institutions. Is that correct, General?

General KENAN. Yes, sir. I certainly would say so.

Senator McINTYRE. The success is measured in the production of officers.

General KENAN. No, sir.

Mr. PAUL. No, sir. This program does not produce officers. Both the junior ROTC and the National Defense Cadet Corps and a third program that is known at the Military Schools Division, ROTC, provide for varying degrees of credit toward a commission if the student goes on to college.

I can summarize three of them for you. Completion of Junior Division ROTC, or the NDCC program, does not qualify a student for a Reserve commission, but if they satisfactorily complete the 3-year course of either of those programs, they may receive credit for the first year of college basic ROTC.

Now, there are certain strings attached to that but, that is generally true.

And as far as the Military Schools Division is concerned, if they satisfactorily complete a 4-year course, they receive credit for the 2-year college basic ROTC course. In other words, they do not have to take basic ROTC when they go to college.

And if they complete the 6-year military junior college course, and we do have some of those, too, they are entitled to receive a commission at the end of their college education if they get their baccalaureate degree.

Senator McINTYRE. If a youngster in a private secondary military school completes 4 years of ROTC training under your junior system and then goes on to summer camp for 7 or 8 weeks, is he no longer given

what was called in my day a certificate of eligibility for commission when he attains 21 years of age?

General KENAN. I think that we have that now, as the Secretary said, at military junior colleges. At the military junior college, when he completes a 6-year course of instruction, and the summer camp, he then has a certificate of eligibility, and when he achieves his baccalaureate degree, he is extended a commission. But the individual who is in junior ROTC, now, this is high school, not junior college, or in a military institute, when he completes his course of education there, he does not have a certificate of eligibility for a commission. He must continue on into senior ROTC to complete at least the last 2 years of senior ROTC.

Senator McINTYRE. Just one more question. Shifting to the senior ROTC, as I understand it, these young men who continue a 4-year—or under your plan now, a 2-year—more intensive program, when they attain graduation and their degree, they are then eligible for being, I think you called it, distinguished military graduates?

Mr. PAUL. Yes, sir.

General KENAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. PAUL. And they would get their commission, practically all of them, in the Regular forces. Now, some of them do not get it right at the time of their degree, Senator. I believe the Air Force and perhaps the Army have a period of training following the actual awarding of degree before they get the commission. Is that not correct?

General LINDLEY. Some of ours are awarded commissions directly on graduation. Others receive a commission later.

Senator McINTYRE. That is the point I want to bring out. I wondered, when we are talking about incentive to produce good men as officers for our Armed Forces, if these boys who are given this distinction or distinguished rating are offered the opportunity to become either, right then at graduation, a Regular Army officer or Regular Navy officer. I wondered if there are provisions that allow you to say to the young graduate who has completed his course, "Well, if you will come with us, there is always the opportunity if you measure up to certain standards that you will become a Regular Army officer."

Mr. PAUL. Actually the distinguished military graduates are commissioned in the Regular Army, so that is a considerable reward to them there, and the retention rate, I might add, for this type of officer is quite high.

Senator McINTYRE. Well, I would think it would be.

General KENAN. If I may just add to that. In addition to those distinguished military graduates commissioned in the Regular Army, we have as you know a large number of Reserve officers who come on active duty for 2 years. Present experience indicates that about 32 percent of those individuals are continuing on active duty beyond the period of obligated service. For those individuals who do measure up to standards of the Regular Army, and within the spaces authorized, he is given an opportunity to apply for and be integrated into the Regular Army.

Senator McINTYRE. That is basically what I was after, General. I think that is a very fine thing based on my own experience, the opportunity, even if he does not show at the end of his 4 years of college, if he wants to fool around with this and become more and more interested, he can attain this RA distinction.

General KENAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Inouye?

Senator INOUE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I notice in your testimony, Mr. Secretary, there are 254 schools participating in the program. How many secondary schools have applied for participation?

Mr. PAUL. New schools have not been permitted since 1947. The Army has had over 500 applicants from schools since that time.

Senator INOUE. Then how do you come to the conclusion that you have 1,200 schools participating?

Mr. PAUL. This was the conclusion of an ad hoc study group that we formed after our initial hearing before Mr. Hébert's committee last year to study the practicality of an expansion of this program. And they took soundings throughout the country, Senator, and came up with the conclusion that probably the leveling off point would be 1,200 schools. They polled various schools in various sections of the country.

Senator INOUE. I gather from your testimony that the Department does not recognize much merit in the junior ROTC program, or am I wrong?

Mr. PAUL. I would prefer to state it this way, Senator. We do not believe that there is any direct military requirement for the program. However, having said that, there are undoubted citizenship leadership qualities that result from the young men taking this course, and we are not opposed to the program in that sense, but given the various demands on the defense dollar these days and the size of our budget and the numbers of people we have to keep on active duty against the contingency of possible military action, we feel this fits in a much lower priority than other activities.

Senator INOUE. What percentage of those young men who enlist or volunteer in the armed services were participants in the junior ROTC program?

Mr. PAUL. We do not have any precise figures on that. However, I believe, General Kenan can back me up on this, that the Army did find out, in checking certain people who had gone through this program, that their interest in the military was in fact aroused by having gone through this program. I do not know that the Army ever got down to numbers of people.

General KENAN. There was a study that was done by the Human Research Organization which indicated just as the Secretary says that there is some indication that individuals who have participated in the junior ROTC do enlist in the Army to a greater degree than non-junior-ROTC individuals, and that they also reenlist to a greater degree.

Senator INOUE. Then there is great merit to the junior ROTC program.

General KENAN. The numbers are not extremely significant. The variation here was about 18 percent to about 26 percent. From that point of view, however, yes, there is merit in the junior ROTC program.

Senator INOUE. Is your primary reluctance to support this provision based upon the cost factor?

General KENAN. Cost factor in terms of dollars and personnel cost. As Secretary of the Army Ailes pointed out in his testimony before

the House Armed Service Committee, the main problem we have here is in the variation between our various high school ROTC programs, the discrepancy between the junior ROTC program where you support the institution as the Secretary says with uniforms, equipment, and instructor personnel, as opposed to the National Defense Cadet Corps program where we provide only instructional material, a very, very sharp difference, and our real problem is to find a way where we can expand these programs without excessive cost in either money or personnel. We think that there are some experimental approaches which could be followed where we could make gains in this connection. Diminish the number of people that are required to support the program and at the same time diminish the cost involved.

Senator INOUE. Would you consider the instilling of discipline within a young man at that stage in his life an important contribution of the military establishment of the United States?

General KENAN. We would think it is an important contribution. We would, indeed. We do not diminish this attribute of junior ROTC in any way, shape, or form.

Senator INOUE. Mr. Secretary, I am asking these questions because I am in favor of this program. I had the privilege at one time to wear a junior ROTC uniform. So I have a soft spot for this program. I was quite disappointed that the Department was not strongly in favor of it. If it were not for the cost factor you would be for it.

Mr. PAUL. Well, I personally would like to see every able-bodied young man in the country get some kind of military training. However, there are priorities, and it is a high-cost program which does not fit a direct military requirement. We have tried to keep our defense budget down to the bone, by necessity, and it is solely for that reason that we have not supported this.

Senator INOUE. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, what is the position of the Department of Defense with respect to the method of payment to those participating in the scholarship program? Did you recommend originally that money be paid to the school and they handle the accounts or that you deal directly with each scholar who wins a scholarship?

Secretary PAUL. Mr. Chairman, we believe that the experience of the Holloway plan, which is the only experience factor we have in this, has been that it is much more efficient to pay the school directly for the books and tuition fees. If we paid the student a fixed amount, for example, Mr. Chairman, there is such a wide variation between the tuition at different institutions that he would presumably be able to pocket the difference, and we don't think that is efficient.

Therefore, we feel the institution ought to be paid its actual tuition and fees directly.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an amazing difference between the tuition rates. I just was noticing the schools that are participating in the Holloway program now. Tuition varies all the way from \$108 at the University of Missouri to \$1,675 at Dartmouth.

Secretary PAUL. Yes, sir. There is a great variation.

The CHAIRMAN. A tremendous variation.

Senator McIntyre, education, high education, comes pretty high up in New Hampshire.

Senator McINTYRE. Dartmouth College, from which I had the honor of graduating in 1937, produces a very fine education.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, one of your predecessors, only I believe he was from Massachusetts, made Dartmouth famous and attracted students from all over the United States when he said, "Dartmouth College is a small college but there are those of us who love it." His name was Daniel Webster.

Senator McINTYRE. That is correct, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When you go into your experience here on the scholarship, the Holloway program, I notice that the Air Force in arriving at its estimate of the extension of the scholarship plan to the Air Force has used—has estimated \$1,000 per year for each scholar. The Army, on the other hand, uses \$1,300 per year, whereas the actual experience in the Navy indicates that the cost of tuition and books amounts to about \$900 per year for each student. The total cost of the Holloway graduate is almost \$10,000 for the 4-year period—about \$2,500 a year.

Just how do you account for these differences in the estimates between the Army and the Air Force as to their costs and actual experience of the Navy with the Holloway plan?

Secretary PAUL. Mr. Chairman, we accepted the services' estimates. I think you can get a direct answer from the three service representatives here on that question, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I would like to have some explanation.

General KENAN. Sir, for the Army we figured our costs on the basis of an average of \$800 for tuition, books, fees, and so on, plus \$500 a year for the retainer fee. Now, this retainer pay is \$50 per month during the time that the individual is a student, and we calculated that at 10 months a year for \$500, and we added the \$500 to the \$800 for a tuition fee, for a flat fee of \$1,300 per scholarship per year.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I wish you would get some estimates for the total costs so we can compare it and see how the Army and the Air Force come out with the Navy. So your \$1,300 figure, then, includes what elements, did you say?

General KENAN. That includes tuition, books, fees, laboratory fees, the same thing that the Navy Holloway plan supports, plus the \$50 a month retainer fee for the student, and we calculated that on the basis of 10 months a year, \$500 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, your estimate, then, is less when you consider all that is included in it than the Navy's actual experience?

General KENAN. Well, sir, to the extent of the difference between \$800 and \$900, that is so, sir. I would say this, sir—

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would furnish totals indicating each item and how much you charge and, Mr. Secretary, have the Air Force submit an estimate and then give us what the Navy's actual experience has been as to each of these items.

Secretary PAUL. Yes, we will.

(Information requested as to the variants between the Army and Air Force methods of computation of the cost of scholarships follows:)

The Army estimates, prepared for the 1963 House Armed Services Committee hearings, were based on the then cost of tuition, books, and fees, and laboratory expenses at the specific 247 institutions at which the Department of the Army maintains Senior ROTC. These fees were developed from information received from the Division of Educational Statistics, Department of Health, Education,

and Welfare. To the resulting figure of \$800 the Army added the \$50 a month for 10 months retainer fee, to reach the total of \$1,300.

The Air Force figure of \$1,000 covers estimated cost of tuition, fees, and books for one student for 1 school year, beginning in 1966, but does not include subsistence which is given elsewhere. The Air Force used the Navy average tuition cost per student for fiscal year 1964 (\$837), increased twice by the annual 8-percent rate of increase in tuition cost which the Navy has been experiencing. The resulting figure is just under \$1,000 per year, and was leveled off at that number.

The Air Force included the cost of the \$50 per month for the advanced course scholarship students with the subsistence (retainer fee) amount to be paid to all advanced students. Air Force also included in that retainer fee increase the amount expected to be paid to 500 freshman and sophomore scholarship cadets.

NROTC PROGRAM
Fiscal year 1964 annual rates

School	Tuition rates		Average book cost
	Resident	Nonresident	
Auburn Q.....	\$235	\$535	\$62
Brown.....	1,500		61
California.....	203	808	34
UCLA.....	208	808	55
Colorado.....	280	914	57
Columbia.....		1,670	52
Cornell.....	500	1,700	76
Dartmouth T.....	1,675		48
Dulse.....	1,237		66
Georgia Tech Q.....	309	699	49
Harvard.....	1,520		74
Holy Cross.....	1,150		50
Idaho.....	172	480	55
Illinois Institute.....	1,200		85
Illinois.....	270	620	69
Iowa State Q.....	297	600	36
Kansas.....	244	574	45
Louisville Q/S.....	735	1,144	65
Marquette.....	1,050	946	100
Miami.....	411	811	55
Michigan.....	310	925	46
Minnesota Q.....	255	720	55
Mississippi.....	280	680	54
Missouri.....	108	157	59
Nebraska.....	264	504	47
New Mexico.....	300	570	49
North Carolina.....	285	710	43
Northwestern Q.....	1,560		70
Notre Dame.....	1,345		73
Ohio State Q.....	375	870	45
Oklahoma.....	238	600	43
Oregon State Q.....	330	900	57
Penn State Q.....	525	1,050	46
Penn.....	1,630		56
Princeton.....	1,620		45
Purdue.....	300	850	51
Rensselaer Poly.....	1,669		40
Rice.....	981		71
Rochester.....	1,595		41
South Carolina.....	390	690	35
Southern Cal.....	1,225		44
Stanford Q.....	1,412		40
Texas.....	160	460	51
Tufts.....	1,500		85
Tulane.....	1,400		50
Utah Q.....	300	495	50
Utah.....	1,000		61
Vanderbilt.....		1,260	55
Villanova.....	398	838	39
Virginia.....	315	615	50
Washington Q.....	300	1,000	35
Wisconsin.....	1,550		58
Yale.....			
MIT.....			



ROTC scholarship program costs

	Tuition, fees, books, and instructional equipment	Retainer fee	Total
Army.....	¹ \$800	(²)	\$1,300
Navy.....	² 837	\$50	1,337
Air Force.....	¹ 800	50	1,300

¹ Estimated average yearly scholarship cost based on HEW statistics. Air Force belief that average cost will rise to approximately \$1,000 by fiscal year 1966 is based on an estimated 8-percent annual increase over actual fiscal year 1963 Navy costs.

² \$50 per month for 10 months per year.

³ Actual fiscal year 1963 average cost per Holloway program student.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, do you permit, then, a young man to attend any one of these schools that he may wish to if he is selected for the program? Is that what you propose?

Secretary PAUL. Yes, sir.

General KENAN. That is our thinking, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, what happens to the geographical allocation under that if you are going to let them all choose to go to Dartmouth?

General KENAN. Well, sir, not at all. It would be our intent to establish quotas of a type to prohibit the bunching of scholarship students at any one school. We, too, would want to have a geographic dispersion throughout the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. In the case of the Holloway program it seems that I have had letters from young men who wanted a certain school but could not get it because the quota was full, and they thought I might help them get their second or third choice. Is that the way the Holloway program works now?

Secretary PAUL. Admiral Irvine, is that the way it works?

Admiral IRVINE. Yes, Mr. Chairman, that is the way it works. We give the candidate his choice of the 53 schools that we are in. This is entirely his choice and it is between the candidate himself and the school as to whether or not he is accepted at that school.

If he is not accepted to the school of his first choice, we renominate him to the school of his second choice, and third choice and on down until we can find him a slot.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, my concern was more about the number that would be received at any one institution. For example, how many slots are allocated to the Holloway program at the Georgia School of Technology? All of the boys couldn't go there. There must be some approximate number that you allow them to have at each one of these institutions, Notre Dame, and others that have naval scholarship programs.

Admiral IRVINE. We do have a quota system, Mr. Chairman. May I ask if one of my helpers can give me the figure for the Georgia Institute of Technology?

Mr. MOULTHROP. I am Mr. Moulthrop, Mr. Chairman, from the Bureau of Naval Personnel. We divide our annual subsidized input among the 52 NROTC units at which we have subsidized students on a cost and career retention scale. Currently our annual input is running 1,700 new students per year. These 1,700 are divided into 4 different quota categories running from 25 from the higher costing

and lower career retention schools up to 45. There are four different groups of schools for quota purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do those who get this scholarship participate in the same senior Naval ROTC unit with the students who were not on the scholarship list?

Admiral IRVINE. Yes, Mr. Chairman, they do. All are Navy students whether they are under the Holloway subsidized plan or whether they are under the current legislation that applies to all three services. They take exactly the same courses of naval science at their schools. The only essential difference is the Holloway plan student makes three summer cruises where the so-called contract students—we call them that simply to differentiate them from the others—make one summer cruise.

The CHAIRMAN. He has an obligation for more service, too, doesn't he, than the non-service-status student?

Admiral IRVINE. May I have that question again, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Holloway-subsidized student have to agree that if he is offered a Regular commission he will accept it and serve for 4 years?

Admiral IRVINE. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. And be under the same requirements as under the Naval Academy for service?

Admiral IRVINE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That doesn't apply to all your Naval ROTC's.

Admiral IRVINE. No. The contract student is given a Reserve commission and he serves 3 years in the Reserves.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, there has been in this bill, Mr. Secretary, applying as I understand it to both the nonscholarship and the scholarship program, a provision that those who entered the program and failed to complete the course will become members of the enlisted components automatically. I don't know of any authority that you have at the present time on the nonsubsidized scholars to apply such a rule as that. You can do it to the Holloway program scholars.

Secretary PAUL. No, sir; we don't have that.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did you ask for that authority?

Secretary PAUL. Well, I think it is a matter largely, Mr. Chairman, of having an investment in the young man and if he purposely quits or refuses to accept a commission, we feel that he shouldn't be relieved of the military obligation. We are referring to those cadets or midshipmen who have received the retainer fee and/or scholarship payments.

The CHAIRMAN. But automatically, as I understand it, he becomes a member of the enlisted components.

Secretary PAUL. Mr. Chairman, that particular provision was inserted by the House committee because of the \$50 payment provision, and basically for the reasons I have stated. We did not propose this provision but it is acceptable to us. It is not automatic, but at the discretion of the service Secretary concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that should be applicable in the case of Holloway students where they either fail to complete a course or don't accept a commission, but I have some doubts about applying that to the nonscholarship advanced program.

Did I understand you to say that you did not recommend making this \$50 mandatory?

Secretary PAUL. Yes, sir. We asked for authorization to go up to \$50, Mr. Chairman, but we had hoped that we would keep that flexibility because we didn't know whether it would be necessary to pay that amount. We wanted to get some experience with the new program first.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I am in favor of increasing it mandatorily, but I have some doubts about that much of an increase. What would be the view of the Department to an increase of about \$40 a month?

Secretary PAUL. As for the \$50, Mr. Chairman, all I can say in its defense is that it is based on the amount that has been paid to Holloway students. There is no sanctity to that figure in particular. Certainly the cost of the incidental expenses which the student was expected to get out of a \$27 retainer may have certainly risen considerably since 1916. Now, whether you could make a mathematical formula to prove it ought to be exactly \$50, I cannot say, although the House committee did go into this in some detail.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, the National Guard and some of the Reserve units feel that they are not acquiring a sufficient number of Reserve officers when they come off of their mandatory tour of active duty. Has the Department given any consideration to earmarking certain of these ROTC people for service with Guard units without the necessity of serving 2 years? Would Army active duty of some period be analogous to 2 years' active duty with the Guard?

Secretary PAUL. Not to my knowledge, Mr. Chairman.

General KENAN. There has been some consideration of this shortage of officers in the Reserve and the National Guard. At the present time we estimate the shortage in the Reserve at about 5,000 junior officers, and the same for the National Guard.

There was some consideration given to the feasibility of making arrangements for a certain number of individuals, even a small number, to serve on active duty with the Army for only 6 months and then go into the Guard.

As you know, sir, we are now authorized and have the authority to order an individual who is an ROTC graduate and has served on active duty to serve with a Reserve unit, but we may not order him to serve with a National Guard unit.

So the problem centers in the National Guard. Some consideration was given to that. However, at the present time, and continuing for a number of years in the future, our projections indicate that all of our ROTC output will be required for the Active Army. So that at the present time this does not appear to be a feasible alternative.

The CHAIRMAN. It would seem to me under this program, making the ROTC, the normal ROTC senior program so attractive, that you would have a big advantage, General. You only require 2 years of Active duty now, do you not?

General KENAN. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Navy requires 3 and the Air Force 4.

General KENAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So it would seem to me that you would have an advantage over the Air Force and Navy in attracting young men who did not intend to make a career of the services into the senior ROTC program.

General KENAN. I wouldn't say that we don't have an advantage in that connection, sir, and I think that the figures on those entering ROTC would tend to support that.

As you know, sir, our program is somewhat larger than the other two services and I believe it is a fair statement to make that we have been a little more successful in achieving the quota of individuals going into our 2 senior years in ROTC than have either the Air Force or the Navy.

The CHAIRMAN. The thought occurred to me when I saw the Air Force, who had a 4-year requirement, only got 4,000 out of 100,000 who were in the Air Force ROTC programs.

Any further questions, Senator Inouye?

Senator INOUE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator McIntyre?

Senator MCINTYRE. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Do any of the representatives of the Air Force or Navy desire to make any supplemental statement or comments on the bill?

Secretary PAUL. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary.

The next witness to appear before the committee is Dr. O. C. Aderhold. He is chairman of the Committee on National Defense, Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. He happens to be the president of the University of Georgia, which I have the honor to be a graduate of. The University of Georgia is the oldest chartered State university in the United States. Dr. Alderhold is an outstanding educator and my longtime friend.

Doctor, we welcome you here. We will be glad to hear what you have to say.

STATEMENT OF DR. O. C. ADERHOLD, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE, ASSOCIATION OF STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed, sir.

Dr. ADERHOLD. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is O. C. Aderhold. I am president of the University of Georgia.

I am appearing before you as chairman of the Committee on National Defense of the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges in general support of those provisions of H.R. 9124 which affect the senior ROTC program. Our association is composed of 97 major State universities and land-grant institutions located in each State and Puerto Rico. As a group our member institutions are historically and currently the largest single source of Regular and Reserve officers through the ROTC programs of the armed services. They supply about one-third of all officers commissioned through the ROTC.

Although our association wishes to recommend at least one change in H.R. 9124, I would like to emphasize that we support passage of the bill in any event. It represents the first important revision of the ROTC legislation so far as the Army and Air Force are concerned since 1920, and in fact the first major change since the establishment of the ROTC in 1916. It is urgently needed to enable the

ROTC to continue effectively to perform its mission of providing not only Reserve officers, but a high proportion of the Regular officers for the armed services.

My prepared statement deals in some detail with the justification for the changes made by H.R. 9124 and the contributions of the ROTC program.

Briefly the proposals are:

(1) The optional 2-year program is needed to provide opportunity for earning Reserve and Regular commissions by the thousands of men students who come to ROTC institutions as transfer students from junior colleges or from other institutions not maintaining ROTC units. At present there is no way these young men can enter the program. In many State universities they represent a high percentage of the graduating male class each year. In my own institution it is approximately 50 percent.

(2) The increased retainer pay for \$27 to \$50 a month for students in the advanced corps program is a very modest reflection of the fact that conditions have changed since 1920. I know of no other Federal program in which changes have not been made over the years to reflect at least some of the effects of inflation and the increased cost of college attendance in more than four decades.

By the same token the adjustments in summer camp pay and transportation allowances for young men who sacrifice their needed summer earnings to advance their capacity to serve as officers is long overdue. This bill puts advance course ROTC students for the first time on a comparable basis during the summer to their contemporaries in the service academies who are involved in similar activities for similar purposes.

(3) The bill provides an opportunity for the Army and Air Force to offer, for students enrolled in the 4-year program, a 4-year scholarship program similar to that of the present Navy Holloway plan. We believe that all the armed services should have such a program available.

Many college and university presidents would like to have this scholarship program available for students in the 2-year as well as the 4-year program. While this has merit, we believe that such a change might jeopardize passage of the bill during this session of Congress, and do not urge it.

CERTAIN RECOMMENDED CHANGES

Our major specific recommendation for changes in H.R. 9124 is in the provisions for a 4-year scholarship found in section 2108 of the bill starting on page 13 under the general heading "Financial Assistance Program for Specially Selected Members." Section 2108(c) on page 15 says that each such specially selected student will receive retainer pay of \$50 a month for not to exceed 4 years. Section 2108(e), also on page 15, starting with line 18, says that in addition:

The Secretary of the military department concerned may provide for the payment of all expenses in his department of administering the financial assistance program under this section, including tuition, fees, books, and laboratory expenses.

We understand that the combined effect of these two sections is to provide that scholarship students will receive \$50 a month and required books, and that the institution will receive payment, without limitation, for its tuition and other fees and laboratory charges.

We have the following objections to this provision:

(1) Inequity among universities with respect to reimbursement for educational services. We assume that the provision for payment of tuition charges is intended as reimbursement by the Federal Government for educational services performed in the preparation of Regular and Reserve officers. If this is the purpose, payment of the customary tuition charge is not the way to accomplish it. Tuition charges of colleges and universities are set in accordance with a variety of institutional considerations not necessarily related to the cost of educating undergraduate students in a particular curriculum or program. The range of these charges among colleges and universities is far greater than the range of actual education costs to the institution for the particular programs involved. Some institutions charge relatively high fees as a matter of policy, others relatively low fees. We believe it to be unwise and inequitable for the Federal Government to commit itself to the payment of whatever fees are set by the institution. If the Federal Government wishes to reimburse institutions for undergraduate educational services it should do so either on the basis of demonstrated cost, or on a flat average-cost basis as is done at the graduate level under the National Defense Education Act fellowship program.

(2) Undue administrative detail: We believe that the payment of charges for tuition, books, and laboratory expenses on behalf of thousands of individual students involves extensive and elaborate bookkeeping and administrative detail if the interests of the Government are to be properly protected. It involves, for example, a semester-by-semester or quarter-by-quarter certification for each individual student as to what books he is required to have, what laboratory fees he is required to pay, that these books were actually purchased or furnished, that they were retained by the student for his own use, and that proper reimbursement is made in the case of students who withdraw from college at a time when fee refunds are available.

ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTIONS

We have the following alternative suggestions for modification of the scholarship provisions as follows:

(1) Provisions of the World War II GI bill were similar to that provided in H.R. 9124, except that there was a \$700 maximum limitation on payment of tuition or fees. Experience under this program caused the Congress to change, in the Korean GI bill, to a system under which a flat amount per month was paid each student, who was then responsible for payment of his own charges for books, tuition, fees, supplies, and subsistence. This change immediately ended the major difficulties which had grown up around the previous system—including pressures on institutions to raise their fees—and made unnecessary the employment of substantial staffs on each campus to handle administrative details. It was charged that this change would cause students to seek institutions with lower tuition charges. A sur-

vey by the U.S. Office of Education showed that this was not the case: that Korean GI bill students tended to distribute themselves in the same general ratios as nonveteran students. It is absurd to think that a young man who desires to go to a particular college will go to one which charges a lower fee simply because he has a scholarship to help him to this end.

If your committee decides to follow this approach we suggest that scholarship students be paid \$130 to \$135 a month for not to exceed 10 months, or \$1,300 to \$1,350 a year. The House committee report estimates the cost of the proposal in the House bill at \$500 for retainer pay and \$800 to \$850 for tuition, books, laboratory fees, et cetera, or a total of \$1,300 to \$1,350 per student per year on the average. The cost of this alternative would thus be the same as the cost of the present provision.

(2) As an alternative the committee might wish to consider providing for payment to each student of an allowance intended to cover the cost of retainer pay and books—say \$60 a month for 10 months, or a total of \$600—and then give each institution the option of receiving either a flat payment to help cover its educational costs (say \$750 a year) or an amount based on its demonstrated costs of instruction and laboratory fees. The legislation would provide that such payment would be credited, on behalf of the student, toward any fixed institutional charges if in excess of the amount of the payment. This would assure a reasonable equity of reimbursement to education institutions by the Government.

I would like to make a few comments about the ROTC program, the contributions, and the need for this legislation as we see it.

I would like the record to show something of the contributions of the ROTC program to national security: a contribution which is little known to the general public—and why H.R. 9124 is needed to enable this contribution to continue.

(1) The ROTC is the major source of Regular officers for the Army and Air Force, and a substantial source of Regular officers for the Navy. Each year through the distinguished military graduate program of the Army, Regular commissions are issued to ROTC graduates in approximately twice the numbers annually who get Regular commissions as graduates of West Point. The retention rate in the Army for ROTC graduates is slightly higher than that for graduates of the Military Academy. In addition, a substantial percentage of Regular Army officers come from Reserve officers tendered Regular commissions after serving on extended active duty. Most of these Reserve officers entered service through the ROTC. The average cost (total) of producing a commissioned officer through the Army ROTC is about \$4,000 (which includes the cost of training thousands of basic course students who do not enter the advanced course). This compares with an average of about \$45,000 of the Military Academy.

The Air Force follows a different system than the Army. ROTC graduates are not given Regular commissions on graduation, but are required to agree to serve 5 years on active duty. During this period they may or may not be offered Regular commissions. One would expect that the retention rate in the service would be higher among young men who are given Regular commissions and assurance of careers on graduation (as in the case with the Air Force Academy

graduate) than that of those who are not assured of Regular status (as in the case with the Air ROTC graduate). This is the case. The Air Force depends on the ROTC to fill its need for young Reserve officers on active duty for 4 or 5 years after graduation, and also hopes to get from among these enough Regular officers to fill its needs in excess of numbers provided by the Air Force Academy.

A comparison of retention rates in such circumstances is not valid. The cost of producing an Air Force officer through the ROTC is about \$6,000 (total), and that through the Air Academy about \$47,000.

The Navy, through its Holloway program, until recent months, also made a distinction between the ROTC graduate and the Naval Academy graduate. The Naval Academy graduate was given a Regular commission which he must resign to be separated from service. The ROTC graduate was required to apply for a permanent commission if he desired to stay in service. This was because the Holloway plan was originally conceived of as providing the Navy with a substantial number of young Reserve officers with substantial active duty experience.

As the needs of the Navy have changed, there has been considerable criticism of the relatively low retention rate among Holloway plan graduates as compared to Naval Academy graduates. In recent months the Navy has moved to give Holloway plan graduates the same status as Naval Academy graduates and the retention rate has been rising. We are confident it will continue to rise in the years ahead as it becomes thoroughly understood that the Navy wants career officers, as well as reservists, through its ROTC program, and gives them the same career opportunity at the outset as it does Naval Academy graduates.

Comments on costs of ROTC and service academy programs are not made in a spirit of invidious comparison, Mr. Chairman, but simply to make it clear that the ROTC is an extremely economical program and that the alternative to preserving it through the expenditure of the modest additional sums envisioned in H.R. 9124 is the expenditure of much greater sums for expansion of service academies. The armed services need both the traditions and training provided by the service academies in their career ranks, and those of the hundreds of civilian colleges and universities represented in the ROTC program.

NEED FOR H.R. 9124

In recent years officer production through the ROTC has fallen substantially behind the needs of the armed services, particularly the Army and Air Force, for regular Reserve officers through this source. In the past the main reliance of the ROTC was on the fact that many colleges and universities—particularly the land-grant and State universities—required the basic course of all male students, furnishing a large pool from which advanced course men could be selected. For the past 10 years the Department of Defense has made it clear that it does not consider the maintenance of required basic ROTC as important, and the Bureau of the Budget has repeatedly indicated its unhappiness about the cost of training large numbers of basic ROTC students who do not go on to the senior division for commissions.

Increasingly intensive demands of the undergraduate curriculum, particularly for engineering and science students, has caused increased students resistance to the time required for required basic ROTC. Since institutions must furnish the classrooms and facilities for the program without reimbursement, sharply rising enrollments have caused university administrators to be mindful of the classrooms and facilities required for basic course instruction. All these factors have combined, Mr. Chairman, to cause many colleges and universities to drop required basic ROTC. The growth of the community and junior college movement has also created a situation in many universities in which half or more of the male graduating class is denied entry to the ROTC by virtue of being transfer students.

College and university administrators are seriously concerned over the decreasing effectiveness of the ROTC program in the light of national needs, Mr. Chairman. We believe that the remedy lies in making the program somewhat more attractive financially to the non-scholarship students; in opening the scholarship program to all three armed services; and in making possible a 2-year program to permit students without the benefit of basic training to receive commissions through a combination of campus training and an additional summer camp. These are the basic provisions of H.R. 9124, and the basic reasons we urge its passage at this session of Congress.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Thurmond?

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Doctor, you presented a very interesting statement and I assume from your statement that you are a strong exponent of the ROTC program.

Dr. ADERHOLD. Yes, sir; and I believe that practically all of the State universities and land-grant institutions believe in its value and the contribution that it can make to the national welfare.

Senator THURMOND. I am glad you brought out some of the facts you did about the officers in service, the Reserve officers coming chiefly from the ROTC program. If it had not been for ROTC, I don't know what we would have done in World War II or even in Korea, as an initial or main source of supply of officers.

The cost as you have given it here is an interesting one. For instance, the average cost of producing a commissioned officer through the Army ROTC being \$4,000, which is a very small amount compared to what it costs to educate a young man at West Point of \$45,000, and \$6,000 for an Air Force officer compared with \$47,000 at the Air Force Academy.

Our academies are just not sufficient to provide the number of officers we need and we are compelled to look to other sources, and the chief and main source is the ROTC. So I presume you consider that the ROTC is vital to the security of this Nation, do you not?

Dr. ADERHOLD. Yes, sir; I do.

Senator THURMOND. I haven't had an opportunity to study your statement carefully but I have been impressed by what you have to say and I presume you are speaking for the presidents of the other State universities and land-grant colleges that belong to your association. Are all of you in accord on what you had to say this morning? Is there any dissent from any of your members?

Dr. ADERHOLD. Well, as far as I know, this is the unanimous opinion of the 97 institutions which this association represents. We have had a committee of associations for many years on national defense and we have worked with the three services and this is the program which we are as an association committed to. And I believe it is committed to by all the members of the association.

Senator THURMOND. Now, I received some complaints about ROTC students going right up to the point of graduating and getting a commission and then refusing to take the commission. Have you had any experience of that kind in your institution?

Dr. ADERHOLD. No, sir. Not that has been brought to my attention. I believe the services; that is, the Army and Air Force in our case, would know and would know nationally whether that is a problem or not. It has not been one that has come to our attention as of any concern.

Senator THURMOND. The information that came to me is that the Government has educated and trained these young men right up to graduation, almost, or right up to that point or even up to graduation, and then they just don't accept the commissions.

Dr. ADERHOLD. Well, I believe that is not a problem but I think there are ways of getting the facts in the case, and I will be glad to see that you get the facts if you like.

Senator THURMOND. If the Government does provide the training throughout the entire course and it pays the students to participate in this course, you certainly feel, I am sure, that they ought to accept a commission if they are qualified.

Dr. ADERHOLD. Yes. They are paid the last 2 years, not the basic program, the first 2 years.

Senator THURMOND. That is right.

Dr. ADERHOLD. And the number—

Senator THURMOND. And, of course, with the provision now of not calling married students, that means an ROTC student although he has received all of the benefits, wouldn't be called into service.

Dr. ADERHOLD. You mean the scholarship?

Senator THURMOND. He wouldn't be drafted.

Dr. ADERHOLD. Wouldn't be drafted. The scholarship people are committed to go into service and I think do go right on into the service. The nonscholarship people—I believe at the end of the 3-year training program for air service, 2 in the Army, I believe those are the years required—if selected at that time they are offered to go into the Regular Army as an officer but they may not be selected, of course.

Senator THURMOND. The Government incurs considerable expense in time and training of these young men. If they do not intend, if they complete their course satisfactorily, to accept the commission, it would be better for them to stand aside in the first instance and let others go in who will do that so we can count on a sufficient number of these ROTC graduates.

Dr. ADERHOLD. Yes. I believe our military personnel on our campuses attempt to get at this problem and select those who are committed to go on. I wouldn't say they make a perfect selection at it, but I do know that they endeavor to select those that expect to go on for Reserve.

Senator THURMOND. And under the provision now if they are married, they will not be called, a student could draw this assistance all through school, he could obtain this training, become qualified, and then he could just refuse to accept his commission and step aside and not be subject to the draft. And I have received some complaints along that line and that is the reason I am bringing it to your attention.

Dr. ADERHOLD. I believe that particular question, Senator, should be reacted to by the services and I think it is not quite the same in the three services as to how many go on or how many refuse to take a commission, Reserve commission. I don't think it is very large. As a matter of fact, I think that the percentage is about as high in all of these, certainly those that are on scholarships about as high as those from the academies or of the service institutions, just about the same. I don't think you will find very much distinction between the two.

Senator THURMOND. I just want to say for the record that I am a very strong believer in the ROTC program. I think it has played a vital part in the security of this Nation and I think it is important that we support it and maintain it. And I am glad that our colleges are very interested in it, and I am certainly glad to see any suggestions that they make to strengthen this program because I feel it is going to be important to our future.

Thank you.

Dr. ADERHOLD. Our association believes in it and we believe that now is the time to make some adjustments which will enable us to continue and move forward. If we don't, it is our honest feeling that we are going backward instead of forward in this matter.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you very much, Doctor. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Inouye?

Senator INOUE. Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend President Aderhold for his most impressive statement. I wish to especially commend him for his suggested amendments, and I hope that this committee will consider your recommendations for changes with great seriousness. I think they are worthy of our consideration.

Dr. ADERHOLD. Thank you.

Senator INOUE. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator McIntyre?

Senator MCINTYRE. Doctor, this has been an extremely good statement, a positive statement in favor of the ROTC. However, on page 3, going through pages 3, 4, and 5 the recommendations for change, as you get into page 5 you have this statement, about the middle of the page:

It is absurd to think that a young man who desires to go to a particular college will go to one which charges a lower fee simply because he has a scholarship to help him attend.

I am not sure, Doctor, that I completely agree with that. The matter of economics today dictates considerably where young men may attain their education. Now, the only question I wanted to ask you, if your recommendation is accepted here, would this militate against the private school, the private college that does not have any income from the State of Georgia or the State of New Hampshire like your land-grant colleges and your State universities?

Now, wouldn't this actually derogate against the schools, say Dartmouth College which has been already mentioned here as a high tuition college?

Dr. ADERHOLD. I will react by repeating a part of the statement that actually under the Korean GI bill which went to the plan basically we propose here, and according to the studies of the U.S. Office of Education, they didn't make much difference in the distribution of students. That is one point.

The other is that if there were strong feelings that it would militate against them, then our second suggestion takes care of it in terms of putting it on a cost basis.

Now, that is not a good way, we think, to do it but that is one possible way of doing it if the costs are higher at one institution than another, reflected in the justification through the cost at that institution. We would hope that the second one would not be adopted, but it is a way out to take care of this difference if there is strong feeling that it would militate against this group of institutions.

Senator McINTYRE. I mean there is no doubt, Doctor, that in your feeling at the present time as to the way the program works, that actually the State university, the land-grant college, does not really get fairly compensated for the work it does in tuition as contrasted with some of these customary higher rates charged by private institutions and private colleges.

Dr. ADERHOLD. I think that is a fair generalization.

Senator McINTYRE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions?

Thank you, Doctor.

Dr. ADERHOLD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The next witness will be Col. Donald W. Peacock, liaison officer, National Association of National Defense Cadet Corps Schools.

STATEMENT OF COL. DONALD W. PEACOCK, LIAISON OFFICER, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE CADET CORPS SCHOOLS; ACCOMPANIED BY THE VERY REVEREND VINCENT P. BRENNAN, THE MARIST SCHOOL, ATLANTA, GA.; COL. GLEN MILLIKAN, ROOSEVELT MILITARY ACADEMY, ALEDO, ILL.; COL. JOHN C. BOGGS, PRESIDENT, RANDOLPH-MACON ACADEMY, FRONT ROYAL, VA.; COL. JOSEPH H. COSBY, PRESIDENT, HARGRAVE MILITARY ACADEMY, CHATHAM, VA.; AND COL. WILLIAM E. BARKMAN, DIRECTOR OF MILITARY TRAINING, WASHINGTON, D.C., HIGH SCHOOLS

Colonel PEACOCK. Mr. Chairman, the National Association of National Defense Cadet Corps Schools greatly appreciates this opportunity. I have five members of our executive committee from different parts of the United States here and with your permission, sir, I would like to introduce them.

The CHAIRMAN. I recognize Father Brennan who is the head of our Marist School in my State.

Colonel PEACOCK. Yes. In addition to Father Brennan, Col. Glen Millikan of the Roosevelt Military Academy in Aledo, Ill.; Col. John

C. Boggs, president of the Randolph-Macon Academy at Front Royal, Va.; Col. Joseph H. Cosby, president of the Hargrave Military Academy at Chatham, Va.; Col. William E. Barkman, who is the director of military training for all the Washington, D.C., high schools, and myself operating the Peacock Military Academy at San Antonio, Tex.

The National Association of NDCC schools representing more than 100 private and public schools maintaining units of the National Defense Cadet Corps, indorses H.R. 9124, with certain minor exceptions and recommendations, to wit:

(1) That the language of line 2 of page 4 of the bill be changed to state the condition to be "the institution provides a course of military instruction of at least 3 years' duration."

Comment: At the present time many junior ROTC and NDCC schools operate under a 4-year military program, and a literal interpretation of the present wording of the bill would prohibit these schools from continuing to offer 4 years of military training beginning with the ninth grade.

In a letter dated July 29, 1964 (exhibit A), Representative F. Edward Hébert states:

Unfortunately, the legislative history of H.R. 9124 does not clearly establish the desires of the Committee on Armed Services in respect to the 4-year military program conducted at private military schools. The language of the bill relating to the junior ROTC program provides for a course of 3 years' duration. This language was designed to establish the minimum number of years of military training required for a junior ROTC unit but was not intended to preclude the possibility that a 4-year program might be established—it was not our intention to preclude the continuation of a 4-year military program at private military schools.

I might add that there also several public schools who also offer 4-year programs who are interested in that.

(2) That the language of lines 11, 12, and 13 on page 8 of the bill be changed to reads as follows:

* * * and at any school essentially military that does not confer baccalaureate degrees, but does offer a junior college program or a 6-year military training program.

(This change is recommended if it is the intent of Congress that this provision of the bill apply only to such institutions, as indicated in Mr. Hébert's letter (exhibit A).)

(The letter referred to follows:)

EXHIBIT A

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C., July 29, 1964.

Col. DONALD W. PEACOCK,
*Association Liaison Officer,
Peacock Military Academy,
San Antonio, Tex.*

DEAR COLONEL PEACOCK: This in reference to your recent letter concerning the possible expansion of the military schools division of the ROTC program if and when H.R. 9124 is enacted into law.

Unfortunately, the legislative history of H.R. 9124 does not clearly establish the desires of the Committee on Armed Services in respect to the 4-year military program conducted at private military schools.

The language in the bill to which you have reference is solely concerned with the senior ROTC program and, therefore, would not apply to the problem

involving a military training program at a school which does not offer a junior college program or a 6-year military training program.

In other words, your question concerns the type of military training program that can be offered at institutions primarily of a high school level.

The language of the bill relating to the junior ROTC program provides for a course of 3 years' duration. This language was designed to establish the minimum number of years of military training required for a junior ROTC unit but was not intended to preclude the possibility that a 4-year program might be established.

Stated another way, when the Committee on Armed Services drafted the provisions of H.R. 9124 it was not our intention to preclude the continuation of a 4-year military program at private military schools.

I trust this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

(Signed) F. Edw. Hébert,
(Typed) F. EDWARD HÉBERT,
Member of Congress.

EXPLANATION

The above was received by me in answer to my letter saying "We have just learned that Department of the Army has no plans for expanding the MI division ROTC category (if H.R. 9124 becomes law) which for the past 25 years or more has been "frozen" at 31 "essentially (private) military schools" offering a 4-year program, with many advantages in prestige, personnel, and equipment not enjoyed in junior ROTC, although they are 4-year high schools with no junior college work offered. H.R. 9124 provides (p. 8, lines 11-13) for continuation of this MI division ROTC category, and we naturally assumed that if the bill becomes law this category would also be expanded to include some 15 private schools now participating in the NDCC program who are "essentially military."

"As the author of the bill we would greatly appreciate your opinion as to the intent of the proposed legislation as it pertains to the above problem. Naturally, we feel that the MI division should also be expanded to include other essentially military schools, or deactivated and absorbed in the junior ROTC program so that all schools, both public and private, in the secondary level, would be treated alike without favoritism to any one group."

COMMENT

Congressman Hébert's reply indicates (1) that it was not the intent of the House Armed Services Committee to continue the MI division ROTC in any school not offering a junior college program or a 6-year military training program; and (2) it was not their intention to preclude the continuation of a 4-year military program at private military schools or in any junior ROTC unit desiring same.

DONALD W. PEACOCK, *Liaison Officer.*

Colonel PEACOCK. If it is the desire of Congress to continue to include secondary level private military schools (4-year high schools offering no junior college courses) in this special category of the senior division ROTC as at present, then it is recommended that the language of lines 11-12-31 on page 8 be changed to read as follows:

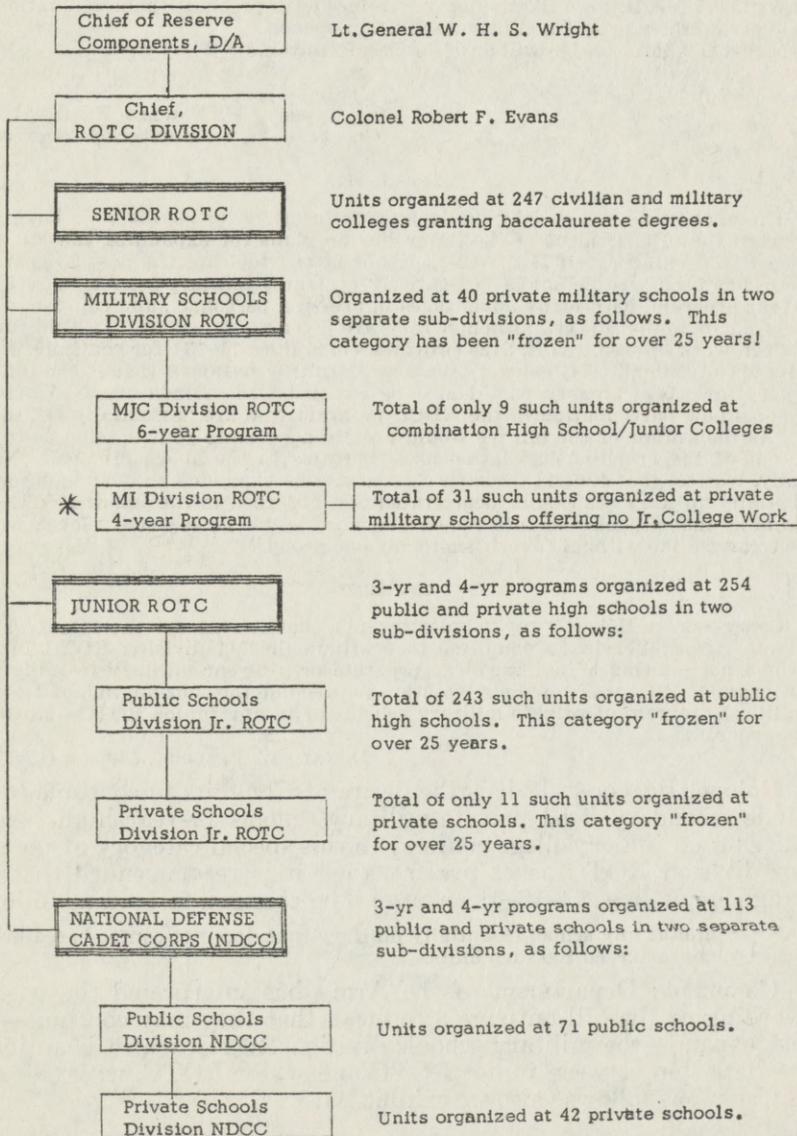
* * * and at any school essentially military that does not confer baccalureate degrees, not to exceed 100 such units.

Comment: Department of the Army has interpreted the present wording of the bill on page 8 to mean that they may continue—but not expand—the military schools division ROTC, which is an intermediate step between junior ROTC and senior ROTC, with two subdivisions, as follows (also see exhibit B).

(The document referred to follows:)

EXHIBIT B
ROTC - NDCC ORGANIZATION CHART.

As organized at the present time and as it will continue under provisions of HR 9124
 (Except for authorized expansion of the Jr. ROTC Program only)



*This MI division ROTC category enjoyed exclusively for over 25 years by 31 private military schools should either be expanded to include qualified NDCC private schools or eliminated and combined in the junior ROTC program. H.R. 9124 provides for continuation of this category but does not authorize its expansion; therefore D/A does not plan to "open" this category to NDCC schools and the long existing discrimination against NDCC schools will continue unless remedial action is taken by the Senate Armed Services Committee.

This exhibit B is an organization chart of the ROTC-NDCC organization at the present time as it would be continued substantially under the provisions of this bill.

Under this military school division they have two subdivisions. One is the MJC division, composed of nine military junior colleges offering a 6-year military program; that is, high school and junior college program combined. Then they have 31 MI division units organized at private military schools at the secondary level, 9th through 12th grade only. This category has been frozen for over 25 years, giving these schools a monopoly and resulting in discrimination against other private military schools identical in type and equally qualified for this rating.

Comment: In answer to our inquiry asking for his interpretation of this part of the bill Mr. Hébert replied in his letter of July 29 as follows (exhibit A):

The language in the bill to which you have reference is solely concerned with the senior ROTC program, and, therefore, would not apply to the problem involving a military training program at a school which does not offer a junior college or a 6-year training program.

Department of the Army's interpretation of this portion of the bill is contrary to that of Mr. Hébert as quoted above, as shown in exhibit C, a letter dated July 29, 1964, answering certain questions, including the following extracts:

Question: "If H.R. 9124 becomes law, will the MI division ROTC program be expanded to include NDCC essentially military schools that desire same?"

Answer: "No. The provisions of H.R. 9124 provide only for expansion of junior ROTC."

Question: "Is there a definite plan to continue to limit the MI division ROTC program to those so-called essentially military schools presently participating in same?"

Answer: "Yes. There is no provision to expand the military schools division in the ROTC legislation and Army regulations preclude any such expansion."

(The document referred to follows:)

EXHIBIT C
 HEADQUARTERS,
 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
 CHIEF, OFFICE OF RESERVE COMPONENTS,
 Washington, D.C., July 29, 1964.

Col. DONALD W. PEACOCK,
Peacock Military Academy,
San Antonio, Tex.

DEAR COLONEL PEACOCK: We appreciate your concern over the effect of a 3-year junior ROTC/NDCC curriculum and welcome your questions as a means of clarifying this matter.

Colonel Kaster briefed me on his telephone conversation with you and I am glad to have this opportunity to elaborate by responding to your specific questions.

1. Will the ninth grade cadets be permitted to wear the NDCC shoulder patch, etc.? Yes. There is no intention to change the current provision for an optional 4th year in the NDCC program which permits wearing of shoulder patch, etc.

2. Can we continue to qualify for military textbooks and rifles for our ninth grade cadets, 14 years of age and older? Yes. Implementation of the optional 4th year qualifies the institution for such equipment.

3. If H.R. 9124 becomes law, will the MI Division ROTC program be expanded to include NDCC essentially military schools that desire and qualify

for same? No. The provisions of H.R. 9124 provide only for the expansion of junior ROTC.

4. Will ninth grade cadets be official members of the NDCC unit, although not receiving toward the prescribed 3-year curriculum? Yes. These cadets are official members of the NDCC of an institution with an optional 4th year. Curriculum and credit for graduation pertaining to this 4th year will be the responsibility of the institution. As you know, change 1 to ATP 145-55 currently states that additional credit cannot be given for the 4th year.

5. Can we continue to include in our enrollment reports all cadets 14 years of age and older, regardless of whether they are in the ninth grade or above? Yes. There will be no change to the current reporting procedures.

6. How can we explain to our freshmen that they cannot participate in the MI-1 program officially when freshmen in MI Division ROTC schools can take 4 years of military training beginning with the ninth grade? As far as the ninth grade student is concerned he will be participating in 4 years of military training whether enrolled in an MI institute or an NDCC institute with an optional 4th year.

7. Is there a definite plan to continue to limit the MI Division ROTC program to those so-called essentially military schools presently participating in same? Yes. There is no provision to expand the Military Schools Division in the ROTC legislation and Army regulations preclude any such expansion.

I hope that this information will assist in clarifying the situation. If it does not accomplish this, we are available to meet with you or representatives of the NDCC Executive Committee for further discussions.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Robert F. Evans,
(Typed) ROBERT F. EVANS,
Colonel, GS, Chief, ROTC Division.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NDCC SCHOOLS

PRIVATE SCHOOLS DIVISION, AUGUST 1964

1. Albany Academy, Albany, N.Y.
2. Antilles Military Academy, Trujillo Alto, P.R.
3. Army and Navy Academy, Carlsbad, Calif.
4. Baylor School (The), Chattanooga, Tenn.
5. Benedictine High School, Richmond, Va.
6. Black-Foxe Military Institute, Los Angeles, Calif.
7. Camden Military Academy, Camden, S.C.
8. Cardinal Farley Military Academy, Rhinecliff-on-Hudson, N.Y.
9. Carlisle Military School, Bamberg, S.C.
10. Carolina Military Academy, Maxton, N.C.
11. Carson Long Institute, New Bloomfield, Pa.
12. Christian Brothers Academy, Albany, N.Y.
13. Concordia Lutheran High School, Fort Wayne, Ind.
14. Eastern Military Academy, Huntington, Long Island, N.Y.
15. Echo Hills School, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.
16. Edwards Military Institute, Salemburg, N.C.
17. Florida Military Academy, Plantation, Fla.
18. Florida Military School, DeLand, Fla.
19. Frederick Military Academy, Portsmouth, Va.
20. Glenwood School for Boys, Glenwood, Ill.
21. Hargrave Military Academy, Chatham, Va.
22. LaSalle Institute, Troy, N.Y.
23. Lyman Ward Military Academy, Camp Hill, Ala.
24. McCallie School (The), Chattanooga, Tenn.
25. Marist School (The), Atlanta, Ga.
26. Miami Military Academy, Miami, Fla.
27. Miller School of Albemarle, Miller School, Va.
28. Millersburg Military Institute, Millersburg, Ky.
29. Mooseheart High School, Mooseheart, Ill.
30. Onarga Military School, Onarga, Ill.
31. Peacock Military Academy, San Antonio, Tex.
32. Peekskill Military Academy, Peekskill, N.Y.
33. Randolph-Macon Academy, Front Royal, Va.

34. Roosevelt Military Academy, Aledo, Ill.	
35. St. Joseph's School for Boys, Staten Island, N.Y.	
36. St. Emma Military Academy, Powhatan, Va.	
37. St. John's College High School, Washington, D.C.	
38. St. John's Military School, Salina, Kans.	
39. San Marcos Baptist Academy, San Marcos, Tex.	
40. San Rafael Military Academy, San Rafael, Calif.	
41. Schreiner Institute, Kerrville, Tex.	
42. Smith Agricultural School, Northampton, Mass.	
Total, private schools division.....	42
Plus, public schools division (see separate list).....	71
Grand total membership, private and public school NDCC units.....	113

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- Col. W. C. Atkinson, Army and Navy Academy, Carlsbad, Calif.
- Col. William E. Barkman, Washington (D.C.) high schools, Washington, D.C.
- Col. Leslie C. Blankinship, Carolina Military Academy, Maxton, N.C.
- Col. John C. Boggs, Randolph-Macon Academy, Front Royal, Va.
- Very Rev. Vincent P. Brennan, The Marist School, Atlanta, Ga.
- Col. Joseph H. Cosby, Hargrave Military Academy, Chatham, Va.
- Col. Glen G. Millikan, Roosevelt Military Academy, Aledo, Ill.
- Col. Donald W. Peacock, Peacock Military Academy, San Antonio, Tex.
- Col. Matthew E. Torti, Eastern Military Academy, Huntington, N.Y.
- Col. F. R. Williams, Miami Military Academy, Miami, Fla.

Colonel PEACOCK. Summary: Unless remedial action is taken by this committee the 31 private military schools (without junior college programs) now classified as MI division ROTC will continue to enjoy their present monopoly and preferential treatment to the detriment of many other essentially military private schools in the NDCC category. The MI division category has been "frozen" for over 25 years, resulting in discrimination against other identical type schools who have suffered from the nonexpansion policy in both MI division ROTC and junior ROTC.

We therefore respectfully offer one of the following remedial actions:

- (a) Authorize expansion of the MI division ROTC category not to exceed 100 such units at private military schools; or
- (b) Eliminate the MI division ROTC category and absorb the 31 private military schools therein in the expanded junior ROTC program, so that all secondary schools offering 3-year or 4-year military programs be treated exactly alike, without favoritism to any one group, public or private.

Conclusion: The National Association of NDCC Schools, representing more than 100 schools with a total enrollment of approximately 26,000 cadets, deeply appreciates your courtesy and consideration in giving us this opportunity to present our views on this legislation. If it is enacted many of our schools will immediately apply for junior ROTC status. The essentially military private schools will be satisfied with junior ROTC status too, provided other identical type schools do not continue to enjoy their present monopoly in the MI division ROTC. All we ask is fair and equal treatment for all public and private schools in the secondary level.

I would also like to say, please, that in reference to Secretary Paul's statement that the National Defense Cadet Corps program is being conducted in 113 schools at a cost of about \$100,000 per year, all of these schools are represented in our association, and with an enroll-

ment of approximately 26,000 cadets, that is only costing the Government \$5 per year per boy.

Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Just what support does the National Defense Cadet Corps in every institution such as yours get, Colonel Peacock?

Colonel PEACOCK. Mr. Chairman, first, the only reason we are NDCC schools is because for 25 years they have not given us junior ROTC or MI division ROTC. We have had to take NDCC or nothing, and the only support we get, we get a rifle for each boy. We get ROTC textbooks for each boy. We get a military training program to go by, and that is the only support we get. Everything else we furnish ourselves. We furnish our own military instructors, our own uniforms, everything.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, some of these schools that you have listed here on the last page have been in existence for a long time.

Colonel PEACOCK. Yes, sir. Some of these are the best known private military schools in the United States. But because of this monopoly—

The CHAIRMAN. The Marist in my own State is an old school. Hargrave has been down here at Chatham, Va., I know for a long time, and they do not then enjoy the same status even as a junior ROTC high school.

Colonel PEACOCK. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In say a city school in Atlanta, or a county school in Fulton County, North Fulton that has an ROTC unit, they would enjoy benefits that your cadet schools would not receive.

Colonel PEACOCK. First of all, the students get free uniform allowance, but most important, the junior ROTC schools get free Regular Army instructors, personnel, paid by the Government at no expense to the school to conduct the program. And in the MI division category which is a special category that is kind of in between junior ROTC and senior ROTC, as we understand it, that is frozen in 31 private military schools and it is a closed corporation, and for 25 years our schools have been trying to get either junior ROTC or MI division ROTC, and we cannot get in, no expansion.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you define the difference between the so-called MI schools and junior ROTC?

Colonel PEACOCK. Mr. Chairman, it seems to be quite a mystery as to just what an MI division is, unless it is just a special category for the benefit of these 31 schools. Now, some people say it is part of the senior division program and some say it is part of the junior division.

Now, if it is part of the junior division ROTC, then I would say that the provisions of the bill for expansion would allow for expansion of the MI division for essentially military private schools, but the Department of the Army seems to interpret it that while it permits continuation of the MI division, it does not permit expansion or does not provide for expansion. So unless something is put in or—

The CHAIRMAN. You mean expansion as to the number of schools.

Colonel PEACOCK. In the MI division. Yes, sir. And it would still be frozen in 31 schools unless something here is done by this committee to make the intent that, to clarify whether it is part of the senior unit. If it is, it is to be restricted to junior colleges. If it is part of the junior unit, then it can be expanded along with the other junior units.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, are the National Defense Cadet Corps schools entitled to compete by the status of honor schools and get appointment to service academies?

Colonel PEACOCK. Not until this bill passed Congress just in the past 2 or 3 months. There was a bill that was enacted about 3 months ago which will increase the number of students at the service academies, and eventually will make a limited number of appointments available to our students, but I understand it will take perhaps several years for that to become effective.

Another thing that has hurt us is the MI division schools having a certain number of appointments and using their literature and advertising, "We can offer appointment to West Point," which by insinuation means that the rest of us cannot do it, which has been true.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, all of the MI schools do not have scholarships, do they? I thought there was just a certain category of them that had the scholarships.

Colonel PEACOCK. As I understand it, they have—is it 10 appointments, do you know? They have a certain number of—10 appointments to the service academies, for example, or a certain number of appointments which they—not for each school but for the total school and each school nominates a boy and then through competitive examination, 10 boys, for example, from the 31 schools get these appointments.

The CHAIRMAN. General Kenan, is that the way that works?

General KENAN. Mr. Chairman, I am just not able to say authoritatively. My understanding is that it varies year to year, depending on the number of spaces that are available at the Military Academy. I just cannot answer the question. I will be glad to provide it for the record.

The CHAIRMAN. We are all more familiar with our own bailiwick and I know down in my State we have the Riverside Military Academy and the Georgia Military Academy. I assume both of them are MI schools or one of them anyhow.

General KENAN. They are.

Colonel PEACOCK. They are both MI schools.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought they were and they advertise in the advertised matter that the honor graduates will receive appointment to the Academy. They don't say they compete with MI, military people, but that they will receive appointment to the Military Academy if they achieve certain levels and are selected.

General KENAN. Mr. Chairman, I am just not able to clarify this point.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would give us a statement for the record, a memorandum on it.

General KENAN. I certainly will.

(The following information was subsequently submitted:)

Under the provisions of Public Law 88-276 dated March 3, 1964, honor graduates of schools designated as honor schools by the military departments are annually offered the opportunity to compete for limited number of appointments to the U.S. Military Academy.

The procedure used by the Department of the Army is to offer by letter each year to each school designated by the departments the opportunity to nominate up to three honor students to compete for a limited number of appointments. Following the annual entrance examination all honor school nominees,

without regard to the school they represent, are ranked by the Academic Board, USMA, on all-round ability. Those whose records and performance offer the greatest likelihood of success are those selected. Presently the annual cadetship quota available to honor school graduates is fixed at 13 each year; for the class entering in 1969 the quota will be increased to 20 annually.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did you say it has been since any additions to the MI?

Colonel PEACOCK. I know my academy has been on the waiting list for not less than 25 years and I am sure that is the case. Earlier than 1937 I believe we have been on. I can recall we have been trying to get junior ROTC since about 1930-something. We have been told we were on the approved waiting list but due to budgetary limitations there would be no expansion permitted, and that is why we were so delighted when this bill came out and we endorsed it very strongly before the House. We are still in favor of it but we are greatly concerned that it does not clarify this expansion of the MI division.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the MI division a part of the junior ROTC?

Colonel PEACOCK. That is what we are trying to find out, Mr. Chairman. On the chart here it lists it as a part of the military training schools division.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this 31—is that included in this total of 254 that we have had or is it in addition to—

Colonel PEACOCK. No, sir. You see, the organization chart shows senior division schools. You will notice on exhibit B, we start at the top with the senior division and then they list the military schools division and under that they have 2 subdivisions, MJC division of 9 schools and MI division of 31 schools, and then they show junior ROTC which has 2 divisions, and then they show National Defense Cadet Corps which has 2 divisions, public and private. But it doesn't—it looks like the military schools division is part of the senior ROTC. Well, if it is, then these 4-year military schools don't belong in there. And if they are part of the junior ROTC, then they ought to be listed in that chart underneath junior ROTC.

The CHAIRMAN. How about that, General Kenan? Are these 31 schools included in your 254 that you gave us or in addition?

General KENAN. They are not, sir; 254 is junior ROTC.

The CHAIRMAN. What distinction do you make between the military institute and the junior ROTC?

General KENAN. The difference is in the extent of the support that is given to the institution and for its students. For the junior ROTC, as Colonel Peacock has said, we provide instructors, uniforms, equipment, and instructional material; in the military institutes we provide the same thing, but in the case of uniforms, there is a slightly increased allowance for uniforms for the military institute. To make that meaningful, in the junior ROTC the cost per student averages around \$83 per student per year. In the military institute the support is approximately \$138 per student per year.

The military schools division, as Colonel Peacock just said, includes 2 elements, military junior colleges, for a total of 9, and military institutes, for a total of 31. That is a total of 40 schools. Those are in addition to and separate and apart from the 254 junior ROTC's.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, let me get down to something I know something about. Gordon Military Junior College at Barnesville, Ga., would that be included in the nine schools?

General KENAN. Let me check, sir. I have the information here. I will look.

It is one of the nine, sir, and it is a military junior college.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it so happens that back in prehistoric times I attended that institute. We didn't get any allowance on our uniforms back in those days. The only thing that we had there that was military was one lieutenant in the U.S. Army, a thoroughly capable man and a very rigid disciplinarian, as I recall it, who was assigned there by the Army. Then we were given a rifle for use.

General KENAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So all of this has developed since that time.

General KENAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You now give them per capita allowance on their uniform because they don't use a uniform like the Regular Army uniform. They wear something like a West Point—

General KENAN. That is correct. We provide uniforms by two methods. One is by issuing in kind in which the actual uniform is provided to the school by the Department of the Army, and the other way is by what is called commutation of uniform allowance in which the school is given money with which it may offset the cost of the uniform to the school or to the student.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has it been since you admitted any MJC new applicants?

General KENAN. We haven't expanded the junior program, sir, since 1946 or 1947. The only thing that has expanded is the National Defense Cadet Corps and as Colonel Peacock has indicated, the Federal support of the National Defense Cadet Corps schools runs about \$4 to \$5 per student per year.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I suppose that the Department of the Army goes on the theory that the MI schools, I assume most of them are boarding schools?

General KENAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That they maintain a somewhat higher level of military training than the ordinary high school ROTC's.

General KENAN. We do, sir, and I might say, sir, that all of these schools to my knowledge conduct 4-year programs of instruction. As a result, when that student goes into a senior ROTC, we provide that he may be given credit for the first 2 years of the senior ROTC course. In the case of the junior ROTC, such as a normal high school in Atlanta, that is a 3-year program; he receives credit, or he may receive credit, when he goes to the senior ROTC of 1 year.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Colonel Peacock, I would assume that if this bill were passed, practically all of these cadet schools could apply for admission into either the MI or the junior ROTC, one of the two?

Colonel PEACOCK. Yes, sir. In our private schools division of 42 schools, those of us who are essentially military schools offering 4-year programs, we would want to go into the MI division. But those schools that are not essentially military, I would say like Marist School in Atlanta, Ga., they would want to go into the junior ROTC program and just continue with the 3-year program.

Now, I might give this, I think, comparison. My school, if I am forced to take junior ROTC, then I get one retired officer as my PMS

and I must pay him half of his—the difference between his retired pay. My competitor who is an MI division school, he gets two or three officers and three or four enlisted men, paid by the Government, and in addition he gets much more equipment than I get in the way of tenting, camping equipment, and so forth and yet I am offering a 4-year program and he is offering a 4-year program and it is the same identical type school, and I am 9th through 12th grade. That is the discrimination, the inequity that we would like to have corrected.

The CHAIRMAN. I didn't analyze this too carefully but I did read it through several weeks ago and I don't recall seeing anything in there that would have expanded the MI group or the MJC group.

Colonel PEACOCK. That is the point, Mr. Chairman, that the bill provides that they can be continued but it doesn't specify that they must be expanded, too. So therefore we are caught in a squeeze to where there is no provision.

Now, that is on page 8. It really comes under the heading of college ROTC.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, there is nothing to keep the Department from doing it.

Colonel PEACOCK. No, but they said that they are not going to do it unless the bill authorizes it.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, they already have the authority. They don't need it.

Colonel PEACOCK. Then I only have this statement here in which they say they have no plans to expand that MI Division which means we private schools are back where we started.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand, but just the authority wouldn't have the effect—it would take a directive of some kind.

Colonel PEACOCK. Well, I think if the committee were to include in their record that there is no reason for them not to expand so that they would feel they had the authority to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I frankly cannot see any objection to having some distinction in your junior ROTC units between the purely military institutions that have intensive military activities, drill every day and mount guard and things of that kind. I can't see any objection to having some distinction between them and the ordinary junior ROTC.

Colonel PEACOCK. We agree, sir. We think the MI Division is a fine thing, essentially military schools that offer 4-year programs. And we think it is a fine thing. We think it ought to be continued and we think it ought to be expanded so that those of use who are the same type schools can enjoy the prestige.

The CHAIRMAN. So you may enjoy the additional personnel and advantage—

Colonel PEACOCK. Yes; and we think if they are not going to expand it, then they should deactivate it and make it all junior ROTC so all of us are treated exactly alike.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Thurmond?

Senator THURMOND. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Inouye?

Senator INOUE. I have no questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator McIntyre?

Senator MCINTYRE. Mr. Chairman, I realize this is my first day on this committee and I shouldn't be asking too many questions, but I

am a graduate myself of the Manlius School in Manlius, N.Y., known as St. John's, and the questions Colonel Peacock is raising bring some thoughts to my mind that I would like to bring out if I could.

First of all, would it be possible, Mr. Chairman, to have a list of these MI schools, so-called? That is the military institutes, included as part of the record?

General KENAN. It will, sir.

(The information requested follows:)

MILITARY INSTITUTES

Consolidated report of enrollment, Army Reserve Officers Training Corps

<i>Name of school</i>	1ST U.S. ARMY	<i>ROTC enrollment total</i>
Bordentown Military Institute, Bordentown, N.J.-----		256
La Salle Military Academy, Oakdale, Long Island, N.Y.-----		309
Manlius School, The Manlius, N.Y.-----		303
New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y.-----		346
2D U.S. ARMY		
Augusta Military Academy, Fort Defiance, Va.-----		409
Fishburne Military School, Waynesboro, Va.-----		202
Fork Union Military Academy, Fork Union, Va.-----		488
Greenbrier Military School, Lewisburg, W. Va.-----		352
Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky.-----		307
Massanutten Military Academy, Woodstock, Va.-----		320
Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va.-----		588
3D U.S. ARMY		
Castle Heights Military Academy, Lebanon, Tenn.-----		443
Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn.-----		381
Georgia Military Academy, College Park, Ga.-----		602
Oak Ridge Military Institute, Oak Ridge, N.C.-----		135
Riverside Military Academy, Gainesville, Ga.-----		455
Sewanee Military Academy, Sewanee, Tenn.-----		260
Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tenn.-----		230
4TH U.S. ARMY		
Texas Military Institute, San Antonio, Tex.-----		200
5TH U.S. ARMY		
Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.-----		744
Howe Military School, Howe, Ind.-----		298
Marmion Military Academy, Aurora, Ill.-----		868
Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo.-----		186
Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, Walworth, Wis.-----		135
St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.-----		386
St. Joseph's Military Academy, Hays, Kans.-----		430
St. Thomas Military Academy, St. Paul, Minn.-----		537
Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.-----		255
Western Military Academy, Alton, Ill.-----		253
6TH U.S. ARMY (1)		
Brown Military Academy, Glendora, Calif.-----		183
OVERSEAS (1)		
Kamehameha School for Boys, Honolulu, Hawaii.-----		634

Senator McINTYRE. May I ask if the advantage that the MI school has over—let's see now. You are one of the 31.

Colonel PEACOCK. No. We would like to be but—

The CHAIRMAN. That is the whole point of his comment, that he is not among the 31.

Senator McINTYRE. Mr. Chairman, the distinctions are a little difficult to—

Colonel PEACOCK. We are in the NDCC bracket.

Senator McINTYRE. All right. I just want to find out what the advantages of this frozen group that you referred to are over your type of institution. You say that they are furnished a P.M.S. & T., assistant P.M.S. & T.

Colonel PEACOCK. Two or three officers and three or four enlisted men, depending on the size of their unit.

Senator McINTYRE. Depending on the size of the school.

Colonel PEACOCK. Yes. Then they get a certain number of appointments to the service academies each year.

Senator McINTYRE. Your school is not allowed to compete with these, your top type of graduate is not allowed to compete for these appointments to West Point, Annapolis, and—

Colonel PEACOCK. Not at the present time.

Senator McINTYRE. And they receive additional equipment, as you said, tenting and—

Colonel PEACOCK. And vehicles. They can take their boys out on overnight bivouacs and many things we can't do unless we get out and scrounge our own equipment, which we have been doing.

Senator McINTYRE. So they have been in sort of a sacrosanct group for 25 years.

Colonel PEACOCK. A select group, yes.

Senator McINTYRE. And the school you are talking about, the type of school, Peacock Military School, and I know something about these schools you list here—the Black Fox Military School—the cadets are in uniform, they get up to reveille and go through all the procedures and Saturday mornings are devoted to inspection. What they used to call extended order or something in those days.

Colonel PEACOCK. Just like the MI schools. Peekskill Military Academy, one of our schools, is the oldest preparatory military school in the United States. It is their 132d year.

Senator McINTYRE. Do you happen to know historically why this distinction occurred?

Colonel PEACOCK. Yes. For example, I think when they just got up to that many, they ran out of funds and they didn't have—it was the budgetary limitation.

Senator McINTYRE. Do you have what is known as the honor school rating?

Colonel PEACOCK. Yes.

Senator McINTYRE. Are you allowed to compete?

Colonel PEACOCK. Yes, but they have their honor school division and we have always. We are designated as an "NDCC honor school." We have to meet the same standards in order to meet the designation as junior ROTC. The comparison of the two types of schools—you see very little difference between us.

Senator McINTYRE. Is the Augusta Military Academy located in Georgia?

Colonel PEACOCK. In Virginia; it is MI division.

Senator MCINTYRE. Have you told this committee all of the advantages that the MI school has? Do we have essentially the advantages, the right to compete for the academies, the personnel furnished by the services at Government expense? Is that essentially it?

Colonel PEACOCK. You see, in their advertising—they are advertising, for example, to our great disadvantage—they are saying:

The only military school that has Army officers furnished by the Government and the only school that can offer appointments to West Point, Annapolis.

Senator MCINTYRE. Well, as the chairman has indicated, that would be fallacious, wouldn't it? These MI schools don't—all they offer is an opportunity to compete.

Colonel PEACOCK. Opportunity to compete, but we can't even do that.

Senator MCINTYRE. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman, very much.

Colonel PEACOCK. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Colonel Peacock.

Father Brennan, do you have any observations to add to what Colonel Peacock has said?

Father BRENNAN. No, sir. I think Colonel Peacock has covered the matter adequately in the name of all of us.

The CHAIRMAN. Any of you other gentlemen who wish to file any statements may do so.

Colonel COSBY. I am Colonel Cosby of the Hargrave Military Academy in Chatham, Va.

The thing that concerns us is the fact that inequity, and we compete with these schools athletically and academically, and we can outshoot them because we have the crack rifle team in the United States this year, and we can measure up with them in drill, and yet they have this advantage over us that they should not have.

That is the thing that bothers us.

Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Colonel.

Colonel Peacock made that pretty clear, that that was the source of the complaint.

Thank you.

The next witness is Mr. Granville S. Ridley, longtime chairman of the National Security Council, American Legion, at the present time residing over the National Security Council of the American Legion.

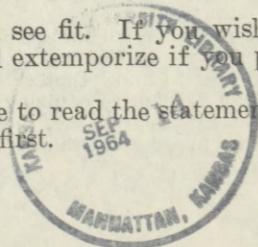
Come around, Mr. Ridley, and have a seat. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF GRANVILLE S. RIDLEY, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. RIDLEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to extemporize for just a moment either before or after reading this statement. Shall I do it before, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. You may do it as you see fit. If you wish, you can file your statement for the record and extemporize if you prefer to do that.

Mr. RIDLEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to read the statement, but I believe I will extemporize just a moment, first.



It is in behalf of the junior program. The high schools prefer the ROTC to the NDCC, quite apparently. In Atlanta, Ga., there are 13 ROTC programs in the high schools. There is not a single NDCC program.

This information comes to me from the superintendent of the city schools in Atlanta. If this bill H.R. 9124 passes, they wish 10 additional ROTC programs but no NDCC programs.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, there is an NDCC program in Atlanta, at Marist College, I believe we call it now.

Mr. RIDLEY. That is a private institution, is it not?

The CHAIRMAN. That is true; yes, it is.

Mr. RIDLEY. I was speaking for the public institutions.

The CHAIRMAN. I see.

Mr. RIDLEY. In Memphis the public institutions—there are 7 ROTC programs, 7 NDCC programs, and if this bill passes, the Memphis superintendent of education informs me they wish to convert the 7 NDCC programs into junior ROTC programs, and in addition ask for 5 more ROTC programs, making a total of 19 in the Memphis city schools.

In Chattanooga there are 3 ROTC programs in the public schools. There are no NDCC, but there are two NDCC in private schools, and one is in Macauley and in one in Baylor.

I am simply stating that to show you the importance the public school administrators attach to the junior ROTC program.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I view the legislation now under consideration by your committee to be of the utmost importance to the future of this Nation. Machines are no better than the men who direct and employ them in the Nation's defense.

H.R. 9124 has the full support of the American Legion for it does, in our considered opinion, provide needed improvements in this program which is, and will continue to be, the principal source of junior officers for the armed services and their Reserve components. I welcome this opportunity to present the views of the American Legion on this important bill.

On Tuesday of this week, our national commander, Daniel F. Foley, in a letter to the chairman of this committee, Senator Russell, imparted his own strong feelings for the legislation presently under consideration. With your permission, I should like to read this letter for the record:

Since it is very inception, the American Legion has vigorously supported the Reserve Officers Training Corps program. We are concerned with the future of H.R. 9124 which is presently before the Senate Armed Services Committee for consideration. Representatives of the American Legion have already requested and been assured they may testify when your committee opens hearings on this important legislation. Previously, Mr. Granville S. Ridley, chairman of our National Security Council and civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army for Tennessee, has appeared before a Defense Department ad hoc committee and before Representative Hébert's Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives.

Your record in support of an adequate system of national security in the past gives me cause to feel optimistic for the speedy enactment of H.R. 9124 into law. I want you to know that this legislation has the wholehearted support of the American Legion, recognizing that it is indispensable to our overall manpower procurement program. I, therefore, sincerely hope every effort will be made to speed the progress of this legislation so it may become law during this session of Congress.

Since its very earliest days, the American Legion has understood the importance of the Reserve officers training programs in high schools, colleges, and universities, and given its all-out support to their continuation and expansion. With few exceptions, succeeding national conventions of our organization have unanimously approved mandates on this subject by the delegates representing the 2¾ million members of the American Legion.

On May 20, 1963, I was privileged to appear before a Department of Defense ad hoc committee under the chairmanship of Gen. George T. Duncan to present the Legion's views that the high school ROTC program, rather than to be discontinued, as earlier recommended by Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower) the Honorable Norman S. Paul, should be greatly expanded as recommended by Representative Hébert, in H.R. 4444.

On October 7, 1963, I was privileged to present the American Legion's views on H.R. 8130. I again stated our strong backing for the sound recommendations developed by Subcommittee No. 3 of the House Armed Services Committee to improve the Reserve officers training programs. Our official position in support of the ROTC program and H.R. 9124 is contained in Resolution 80 which was unanimously adopted by the National Convention of the American Legion meeting at Miami Beach, Fla., September 10-12, 1963, and is attached hereto.

(The document referred to follows:)

THE 1963 NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION HELD IN MIAMI BEACH,
FLA., SEPTEMBER 10-12, 1963

RESOLUTION NO. 80

Committee: Military affairs.

Subject: Urge Congress to enact legislation to vitalize the ROTC program.

Whereas the ROTC programs are a principal and indispensable source of commissioned officers for the Armed Forces in both peace and war and provided a broad base of commissioned officers during times of national emergency; and

Whereas the training conducted in ROTC programs is essential to national security and contributes to the fundamental development of leadership, citizenship, and patriotism in our young men; and

Whereas various programs to increase incentives, improve the quality and number of graduates and make the programs of the three services more compatible are needed, including junior ROTC programs in high schools, a 2- and 4-year senior division, including 2-year and 4-year senior courses; and

Whereas the requirements of the various high schools, colleges, and universities with respect to ROTC programs vary widely; and

Whereas it is becoming increasingly difficult for the high schools, colleges, and universities to provide adequate and suitable facilities for ROTC instruction: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the American Legion in national convention assembled in Miami Beach, Fla., September 10-12, 1963, That the Congress enact legislation providing revised programs in high schools, colleges, and universities permitting the colleges and universities to select either a 2- or 4-year ROTC program as best meets the requirements of the specific institution, and expanding the number of permitted programs in high schools; and be it further

Resolved, That adequate Federal assistance be provided high schools, colleges, and universities which support the ROTC program and suitable incentive payments be made to participants in the senior ROTC programs in return for their agreeing to accept commissions and to serve for a suitable length of time.

Mr. RIDLEY. I am firmly in agreement with the recommendations contained in H.R. 9124 for improving the attractiveness of the ROTC programs. It is evident by the failure of the senior division to pro-

vide the number of junior commissioned officer graduates needed by the services, that the program does need to be made more attractive. The report on H.R. 9124 shows that although the Army alone will require in excess of 14,000 ROTC graduates in 1964, fewer than 12,000 may become available. The same applies to the Department of the Air Force with a requirement for 4,000 officers may fall 700 short of this goal.

Admittedly, a portion of this shortage arises from the changeover at some of our colleges and universities from a required to a voluntary ROTC program. If the trend toward the volunteer senior program continues, then an even more attractive program and a "better selling job" must be undertaken among freshmen entering our institutions of higher learning. In view of these shortcomings, reforms in the way of an increase in the retention pay from \$27 to \$50; the establishment of scholarships; updating of curriculums and other needed reforms are most certainly in order.

In a future emergency no one can say how many junior officers will be needed from civilian life, but everyone knows that we will need as many as we can get, need them immediately and as well trained as possible. Even if the graduates of the junior ROTC programs provided in this bill do not go into one of the senior programs and thus become commissioned and serve, they will provide a reservoir of manpower with highly valuable military training instantly available.

The mandatory or elective features of any ROTC program have always been a field of controversy. The American Legion has always felt, and I personally feel, that requiring some service of every able-bodied American youth in return for the privilege which he enjoys as an American citizen is not asking too much.

Because of this, I support the mandatory feature of H.R. 9124 believing that it would be well also for it to be mandatory in the first 2 years in those universities or colleges electing a 4-year program. I wish to emphasize the American Legion's feeling that those colleges and universities desiring to retain a 4-year program should be permitted to do so under the provisions of this bill. Of course, the senior 2-year program is both elective and selective.

In 1961-62 at the University of California, 4,695 cadets were enrolled while the system was compulsory, but under the elective program in the school year 1962-63 cadet enrollment dropped to 889, or to less than 19 percent of the previous year.

The experience of the University of Oregon, Oregon State, and other schools which have adopted elective programs indicates that drastic declines in the enrollment do occur when the compulsory program is abolished.

This naturally is not the only cause of decline in the numbers of officers commissioned from ROTC. For example, the President's order deferring married men undoubtedly was a deciding factor causing potential ROTC cadets to bypass the program.

Polls of the past 3 years indicate that approximately 60 percent of those in the senior ROTC would not have registered for ROTC had the program been elective at the time of their initial registration as freshmen. In addition to its military value, ROTC training is of inestimable value in teaching leadership, confidence, citizenship, and patriotism. This instruction is simply not available in any other academic department.

We support H.R. 9124 on the grounds that it provides added realistic incentives in the senior division of the college ROTC program to induce the best qualified students to pursue their military training to a commission in the Reserves.

Although we support continuation of the 4-year program, we recognize the need for a 2-year program with scholarships, provided the student takes the 6 to 8 weeks summer training before entering his junior year. Certainly the 2-year program will provide a new, vital source of manpower for the senior ROTC's from junior colleges, who heretofore were denied this chance.

The increase in travel allowance and summer drill pay should materially brighten the future prospects for the commissioning of junior officers.

Turning to the high school ROTC, I firmly believe that every high school desiring to provide this sound military training should be permitted to do so. The House committee report shows that in a 10-year period more than 500 high schools applied and were turned down. Furthermore, only a fraction of these would settle for the National Defense Cadet Corps. Junior ROTC has proven its value as a sound means of introducing young Americans to military training.

I have covered the next paragraph, Mr. Chairman, about the schools in Memphis, so I will skip it with your permission.

While we approve of the increase in high school ROTC units from the present 254 to 2,000, it would appear from the number of applications made over the past 10 years that it will be some time before the maximum figure could be reached. However, it is possible that many more than the 500 high schools would have applied for ROTC units had they not been faced with almost certain disapproval of their applications.

This needed increase in the number of high schools conducting military training for young men, will in time of national emergency, swell the ranks of noncommissioned officers. Many of the high school ROTC students will, of course, go on to perfect their military skills and knowledge in college ROTC or in the service academies.

The enactment of H.R. 9124 takes on added significance when we consider that our present defense policy must have a military establishment responsive to any type of challenge, whether it be an all-out nuclear attack or guerrilla operations in farflung corners of the world. Such a policy, I believe, creates a greater need than ever before for trained manpower, especially to meet the officer requirements of the U.S. Army, to whom a major share of the conventional warfare responsibility has been assigned.

I certainly appreciate this opportunity to appear before your committee to state the views of the American Legion. I thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. We are glad to have you with us, Mr. Ridley.

What is the position of the American Legion with respect to senior ROTC's? Would you favor an expansion of that program?

Mr. RIDLEY. Mr. Chairman, that definitely—the legion is heartily in favor of H.R. 9124. We would be very happy to accept it just as it is written. In fact, Mr. Chairman, a great many of the suggestions contained in H.R. 9124 were advocated by the legion before General Duncan's ad hoc committee and in the hearings before the Hébert committee.

The CHAIRMAN. General, the number of senior units that you have is dependent on the appropriations. There is no limit at the present time.

General KENAN. There is not.

The CHAIRMAN. How long since you have installed a new senior unit?

General KENAN. Approximately 1953.

The CHAIRMAN. 1953. I know I tried for several years to get a senior ROTC unit at Atlanta University, which is a very large institution in Atlanta, and I have been told that they weren't allowing any new ones now.

How many applications have you had over that period that you have not been able to approve?

General KENAN. Just about 100.

The CHAIRMAN. For senior units?

General KENAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the minimum of the number of cadets that you are required to have before you entertain a unit?

General KENAN. Continuation of a unit of 100 cadets.

The CHAIRMAN. That was the rule for the junior ROTC units, I know, for a long time. Does that apply to senior?

General KENAN. We require 100 freshmen enrollment to be able to produce 25 commissioned officers each year.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a requirement of the seniors.

General KENAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your minimum enrollment in junior ROTC at the present time?

General KENAN. This is a flat 100 for the unit.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what it was several years ago.

Mr. RIDLEY. Mr. Chairman, may I make just one more observation?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. RIDLEY. In regard to the compensation that the senior ROTC units get, the \$50 a month, it seems to me, the raise to \$50 a month, is long overdue. Now, in regard to the payment that goes directly or indirectly to the institution for the tuition, books, and so forth, it seems to me that these private institutions that have very high tuition fees, if there is a limit, say, of \$800 on the amount that could be contributed toward that in addition to the \$50 a month which is a retainer, it seems to me that these institutions could, due to some patriotic motive, accept the limit of \$800 in return for the fact that these students who participate in the ROTC are offering a service for a definite length of time by accepting a commission in the service of their country.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, of course, the students of many of those institutions, a large portion of them, have resources of their own. Some of them could supplement the \$800 if you fixed it at \$800.

Mr. RIDLEY. Definitely.

The CHAIRMAN. But you get into all kinds of difficulties in book-keeping and things of that kind.

Senator Thurmond?

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman, I just want to commend the American Legion for their stand on this important matter. The

American Legion throughout the years has stood for what is best for this country, and I am pleased they have taken a very positive firm stand on the ROTC question.

I attended Clemson College, now Clemson University, and I had ROTC 4 years, and in my opinion it is a very valuable phase of education. It is not only important from an educational standpoint but it is important from the standpoint of discipline, from the standpoint of developing good health habits. I think it is important from the standpoint of developing leadership. And I think it is important from the standpoint of installing patriotism, the love of country, in young men, and I don't know of anything we can do for this country today that would help more than if we had universal military training. If we can't have that, then I think the next best thing to do would be to encourage many senior and junior ROTC units in the schools and colleges of this Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. May I say here that Mr. Ridley is an old fighter for the cause of universal military training. I first became acquainted with him when we had this issue up in the Senate. After weeks we finally passed a bill in the Senate on two occasions but that is as far as it ever got. And the trend since then has been away not only from universal military training but from required military training of any kind anywhere. And with the exception of the draft, and we are talking about abolishing that, I am going to be interested to see how they fill the ranks, too, when they get it abolished, what kind of Military Establishment we will have. But that is what they are proposing now.

Mr. RIDLEY. Mr. Chairman, along the line that Senator Thurmond was expressing his thoughts with regard to the benefits of citizenship, in the junior program, Senator Thurmond, these boys who are in the ROTC are at the formative period in their lives. They get a discipline in ROTC in those institutions that I am sorry to say they don't seem to get otherwise in the schools or in the homes either, and they get a—I had the president of one of these institutions tell me, "I can look out"—where it was optional—"I can look out at the campus and I can tell from looking at the boys that walk across that campus which ones are in the ROTC and which ones are not." Of course, I couldn't do that but he said he could.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Ridley.

Mr. RIDLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The next witness is Rear Adm. Alexander Jackson, Jr., assistant executive director, Reserve Officers Association.

Come around, Admiral. Have a seat.

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. ALEXANDER JACKSON, JR., ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION; ACCOMPANIED BY COL. A. A. BRACKETT, DIRECTOR OF AIR FORCE AFFAIRS; AND MAJ. GEN. GEORGE O. N. LODOEN, DIRECTOR OF ARMY AFFAIRS

Admiral JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, Colonel Carson is out of town and I am substituting for him, and this is Colonel Brackett, our director of Air Force affairs of the association.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, sir.

Admiral JACKSON. We appreciate this opportunity to appear before you in connection with H.R. 9124, an act to provide for the establishment of a junior and senior Reserve officers training program.

This association, since its inception in 1921, has maintained a deep and abiding interest in our Nation's ROTC programs. Through the years, and particularly in these disturbing years of the cold war, every assembly we hold brings from all areas of our Nation strong statements of faith in the ROTC, and expressed determination to retain and to strengthen it.

We take this attitude not only because we are convinced the ROTC is basic to our congressional charter "to support a military policy for the United States that will provide adequate national security," but also because the reports which come to us from throughout the national community—from our 55 departments and 1,000 chapters—indicate that the great majority of the citizenry of this Nation view with genuine alarm any effort which might result in weakening or curtailing this superb American institution.

This bill will maintain and expand the junior ROTC high schools of this country and will provide much needed modernization of the college ROTC programs of the Army and Air Force.

It will allow all of the services to have two basic programs—a scholarship program for the training of cadets and midshipmen leading to commissions as officers primarily in the Regular forces, and a Reserve program with increased incentive leading to commission in the Reserve forces.

We fully support the legislation and urge the committee to approve its enactment into law.

We are aware of the efforts of the Defense Department to change the legislation so that the program can be reduced from 4 to 2 years and on this point we urge the committee to retain the 4-year course for the scholarship program. As the committee members know, the service academies do not have the capacity to meet the initial Regular officers requirements for the respective services and the purpose of the scholarship program is to supplement the academies in producing sufficient numbers of qualified junior officers for the Regular services. The technical military requirements in education and training for junior officers has increased, not decreased, in recent years. Four years devoted to the acquirement of these qualifications are barely adequate. To reduce them to 2 years would only dilute the capabilities of these officers.

Another important feature is the nature and purpose of the scholarship program. The scholarship program is designed to supplement the academies and should produce an officer with qualifications closely paralleling the academy product. This not only means a 4-year course but also means three summer periods of active duty training. To start these young men out on their careers with less, would not only be considered by them as discriminatory but would start them off with such a disparity in qualifications as to seriously injure them in the competition for promotion with their contemporaries.

We are also aware of the reluctance of the Defense Department to increase the retainer pay of the nonscholarship member to \$50 per month, and of their recommendation to make the pay increase permissive rather than mandatory. We are convinced that if the pay is

made permissive it will remain at \$27 per month. We would not recommend increases in pay for these young men unless we felt it essential to gain proper participation in the advanced course.

Participation in this segment of the course is vital if the program is going to produce Reserve officers in sufficient numbers to justify the maintenance of the necessary active duty staffs in the colleges and the universities. The statistics that have been presented to us relating to all of the institutions are sufficient to indicate that this increase is needed now. As a matter of fact the ratio of advanced student numbers versus the basic student numbers at some of our institutions is shockingly poor. The ROTC is the major source of Reserve officers and as you know, the requirement for Reserve officers is not being met under the present system.

We urge you to continue the nonscholarship program as a 4-year course, also. It is essential that Reserve officers also be given the best in military education and training. We recognize the desirability of participation in the advanced course by junior college graduates who enter institutions that conduct the advanced program and concur that after a suitable preparatory period of active duty training they should be permitted to participate, but we ask the Congress to insist that both programs remain primarily 4-year programs.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we again thank you for the opportunity to appear before you. We hope that you approve H.R. 9124 as it is written. We believe that our association represents the largest group of ROTC graduates in the Nation. They have given their unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement to this bill.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Admiral, I am not exactly clear here. You urge the retention of the 4-year training which this bill would modify and change, but in the event that is not done, you endorse the bill, either with or without the 4-year required training?

Admiral JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, we urge the—we agree that in the case of junior colleges it could be reduced to 2 years with the active-duty-for-training feature in it. But we feel that primarily the institution should remain a 4-year program.

The exception should be in junior colleges, students that enter the—

The CHAIRMAN. You realize that there is an increasing trend toward community colleges and junior colleges as our population increases and as the college population increases. You do not feel it would be rather discriminatory against a young man to go to a college and be compelled to take 4 years and half of them who wind up in that graduating class would only have to take 2 years.

Admiral JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, our concern is—and this is the concern the membership has expressed—2 years simply isn't enough and it should be limited to exceptional cases such as the junior colleges which we believe was the purpose of this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir. But in a few years that is going to be the rule rather than the exception. You don't think that 8 weeks' intensive training as required of them would tend to compensate for the lack of 2 years' primary training?

Admiral JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, certainly it would not for the scholarship program.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, no, indeed. Of course, that is 4 years. Where you are paying them that much you have a right to expect to get 4 years of intensive training out of them.

I am referring now to the regular ROTC.

Admiral JACKSON. What we are trying to say is that the scholarship program should be strictly a 4-year program. The other program should be a combination between a 4-year program and the 2-year program with extended active duty training.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, that is fine. We don't think there is too much difference in our views.

Thank you very much, Admiral.

There will be inserted in the record at this point the following statements received by the committee with reference to H.R. 9124:

Congressman F. Edward Hébert, of Louisiana.

Congressman Robert W. Kastenmeier, of Wisconsin.

Air Force Association.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The Military Order of the World Wars.

Dr. Lyman S. Rowell, acting president of University of Vermont, addressed to Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

(The statements are as follows:)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C., August 13, 1964.

HON. RICHARD B. RUSSELL
*Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: During hearings conducted by your committee in connection with H.R. 9124, a recommendation had been made which proposed a change in the method of payment for scholarship assistance authorized under the bill.

I am hopeful that your committee will endorse the method of payment as provided in H.R. 9124, and I therefore have submitted herewith a brief statement outlining the rationale which prompted the House Committee on Armed Services to endorse this method of payment.

It would be appreciated if this statement could be inserted in the appropriate place in the record.

I wish to thank you once again for your very kind and generous cooperation on both this legislation and every other legislative matter in which I have been privileged to confer with you.

Sincerely yours,

F. EDWARD HÉBERT, *Member of Congress.*

THE ROTC SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM AUTHORIZED UNDER H.R. 9124

THE PROBLEM

Shall fees for tuition and books under the ROTC scholarship program be paid by the military departments directly to the participating schools or shall they be paid to the individual students who in turn would pay their own tuition and fees?

BACKGROUND

H.R. 9124 provides that these scholarship payments for tuition and books (amounting to an estimated average of \$800 per year per student) will be made directly to the school.

This procedure has always been observed by the Navy in the conduct of the Holloway NROTC program which was originally authorized by the Congress in 1946.

The basis for the contracted prices is the published tuition and fees for civilian students as they appear in the official catalog of each participating school. In State universities where the charges are different for State residents and non-State resident students, the Navy pays only the applicable rate as determined by the State of legal residence of the entering student.

The Land Grant College Association, and certain other individuals, have urged a change in this procedure in H.R. 9124 and recommend a flat payment for this purpose to be made directly to the participating student.

Among the various reasons advanced for this change of procedure is the contention that it will result in savings to the Federal Government since it will eliminate possible frills and additive costs that might otherwise be cranked into the program by participating schools.

It is also contended that the experience of the Veterans' Administration in conducting its GI education program bears out this assertion and resulted in a change in the GI education program after the Korean conflict which resulted in these payments being made directly to the participating student as opposed to the previous method followed after World War II which provided Federal payments to the school.

SOLUTION

The House Committee on Armed Services considered this alternative method of payment but rejected it for the following reasons:

1. The scholarship program under H.R. 9124 is not at all analogous to the GI education program operated by the Veterans' Administration. Under this legislation, the maximum number of scholarship students would be 24,000, whereas millions of students were involved in the GI education program.

2. The VA educational program did not have Federal representation at each participating school, whereas under the military program the professor of military or naval science would be the Federal Government's representative in each of the participating schools.

3. The students under the GI program were mature veterans, whereas the students in the ROTC program are essentially young men just out of high school and, therefore, not nearly as mature and capable of handling their own financial affairs as the Korean veteran.

4. The establishment of a flat and uniform rate of payment to participating students would, if the payment were sufficiently high to cover high-cost schools, result in unnecessary expenditures by the Federal Government, and in the event this payment were reduced it would automatically exclude from the program private, high-tuition schools now participating in the Navy program and also schools which presently have Army and Air Force senior ROTC programs.

5. If a uniform payment was made directly to students it would inevitably result in a desire by these participating students to enroll at low-cost tuition schools so as to enable them to pocket the difference between the scholarship payment and tuition fees. This would again preclude representative participation in the program by many private schools which have traditionally maintained ROTC programs.

6. Administrative costs of conducting a program involving the issuance of these checks to individual students would be greatly increased over the existing Navy procedure.

7. Personnel and disciplinary problems would be generated by payments to individual students since it is inevitable that many of these young men would for one reason or another not pay their tuition fees or purchase necessary books.

8. Payments to individual students would possibly invite special charges by individual schools against these so-called Government students that would not otherwise be charged to other students. This possibility is minimized by direct contractual negotiation between the military department and the school concerned under the system.

9. A uniform payment to individual students would also provoke tax consequences. Presently, scholarships under the NROTC plan are not taxable; whereas a monetary payment to an individual student would in all probability be taxable income.

10. The present system permits the Navy, and would similarly permit the Army and the Air Force, to train its future career officers at both high and lower cost tuition schools and, therefore, provides the services with representation from all types of educational institutions, both private and public. Under the uniform tuition proposal this would not be possible.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER, OF WISCONSIN

I am grateful to the committee for this opportunity to submit a brief statement on H.R. 9214. I have requested it because the bill passed the House under conditions which left our record of debate on it deficient in several important respects.

At the risk of touching on ground which may have already been covered in this committee's hearings, I would like to state my reasons for believing that the expanded junior ROTC program envisaged by this bill would constitute an unwise and unnecessary commitment for the Federal Government to make.

Although it is described as an extension of an existing program, the junior ROTC provisions of this bill are in fact a radical departure from our present policy of focusing on ROTC programs at the college level. The proposed program would enlarge the existing one by something like eight times. The present base of 254 participating schools and 60,000 students would be expanded to a maximum of 2,000 schools and an estimated 250,000 to 400,000 students. Direct costs of the program would increase from \$5 million to somewhere between \$25 and \$40 million annually.

There is substantial opposition to such a shift in policy. The Defense Department does not favor it because the program would serve no direct military requirements which cannot be met by other means, and would actually reduce combat effectiveness of the Armed Forces by draining manpower away from more essential functions. The Bureau of the Budget is known to hold even stronger views. No report was requested of the Bureau although there was fully 6 months in which it could have been solicited. But, as the 1964 budget recommended total abolition of the junior ROTC program, we can only infer that the Bureau's report would have been adverse.

I do not offer the judgments of these two departments as conclusive on the question of whether or not a Junior ROTC program should be continued or expanded. But I do think that they should be given more weight than they have been. And I would also note that the Defense Department has indicated its willingness to take on a pilot study in which Reserve and retired personnel would be brought in as instructors in the existing program. The purpose of this study would be to see if one objection to an expanded program—the drain of the military manpower pool—might be eliminated.

This, it seems to me, is a good offer made in good faith, and I would hope that both the House and Senate committees might consider it. Although the House report indicated that the committee is disposed to see such a study made, this is undone by the bill's requirement that the new program be implemented by January 1, 1966. Whether it was intended to do so, this limitation virtually rejects the Department's proposal. Were this bill to pass today, there would be little chance of making the necessary change in personnel arrangements for the fall term, and of course, even less chance of gaining meaningful experience after June 1965 when schools recess for the summer.

These objections to the proposed program all appear at some point in the House record. There are other, and in my judgment just as important, reasons which were not considered in the House. One of these is the high cost this program would exact in terms of its burden on secondary education in this country, and its very dubious contribution to the development of our youth.

Secondary education in America is being conducted under increasing pressures on available time and space. Knowledge and the need for it are growing faster than our schools and teaching staffs. The Office of Education estimates that 161,000 secondary school students are being deprived of full educational opportunities because teacher and classroom shortages have forced their schools to adopt curtailed schedules. Fully 783,000 secondary school pupils are ranked by the Department as "pupils in excess of normal capacity," that is, attending school in overcrowded classrooms.

Under circumstances such as these, any new Federal program which would further burden school facilities, without fully compensating for the space and time consumed, ought to be adopted only for the best of reasons. I do not believe that the philosophy underlying this proposed eightfold expansion of the junior ROTC program meets such a test. The principal sponsor of this legislation in the House indicated on the floor that the expanded junior ROTC program was conceived as a way to achieve in America what Hitler and Castro have achieved in the mass molding of German and Cuban youths. He stated that he would like to see our young men taken in their formative years and introduced

into a system of military discipline to insure that they would remain strong in the face of whatever adversity a changing world might bring them.

If I understand this prescription correctly, it means that the lesson to learn from Hitler and Castro is that they are more to be emulated than despised. This I think is a faulty reading of our own history. We have been admirably described as the only great nation which has waged war without worshipping it, and we are today the strongest military power in the world. We are not a nation which loves discipline for its own sake, and yet we excel in many if not most of life's disciplines. These are the attributes of a free, strong, and growing society. They are derived from a system of education which exposes young people in their formative years to a variety of disciplines in learning, in athletics, and in other nonacademic activities. Out of it has come a tradition of self-discipline which is recognized and respected all over the world as the most distinguishing American character trait. To burden our already strained educational system with premature exposure to military discipline for its own sake would, I am convinced, add far less to that tradition than it would detract.

I personally feel that this is a deficiency of the junior ROTC program even when it is presented as an elective course. It is particularly true where participation is made compulsory for all male students, as it is in fully one-third of the schools now under the program. If this ratio were to continue under the expanded program, some 130,000 students could be required to take ROTC. As long as the draft is in effect, it is fair to say that for many of these compulsory ROTC represents the first of two occasions on which the State or Federal Government will make a substantial claim on their time and their lives. The legitimate need for either of these claims is, in my estimation, doubtful, or at least waning.

My final objection to the proposed program is that it seems destined to put the U.S. Government in the position of underwriting efforts to resist the full significance of school desegregation. Although absence of a provision barring program funds for segregated schools temporarily obstructed House action on the bill, passage of the Civil Rights Act, and particularly title VI, did nothing to dampen enthusiasm for an expanded program. Indeed it should not have, for it is clear that much of the interest in this program comes from those areas where a federally financed ROTC program could well serve to restore, under the guise of military discipline, many attributes of a racial caste system which Federal laws and the Constitution prohibit. I do not expect all members of this committee to share my view on this, but I believe this outcome is both likely and tragic. I do not think the program is worth the risk.

I hope the committee will see fit to delete the junior ROTC provisions of this bill. They are largely irrelevant to the real problems of American education, and in many ways incompatible with the goals of a growing and open society.

AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., August 13, 1964.

Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Air Force Association would like to go on record in favor of H.R. 9124, as passed by the House of Representatives.

We believe each section of the bill fills a specific need for some element of the armed services and the many individual young men concerned. In particular, we urge favorable action on those sections which (a) establish a 4-year scholarship program for all services, (b) increase the retainer on subsistence pay from \$27 to \$50 per month, (c) allow utilization of retirees as instructors, and (d) permit the expansion of the junior ROTC program. (AFA convention resolution attached.)

We respectfully request that this letter and the attached resolution be made a part of the record of your hearings on H.R. 9124.

Sincerely,

W. R. LOVELACE II, M.D., *President.*

AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION 1963 NATIONAL CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTION NO. 10—AIR FORCE JUNIOR ROTC PROGRAM

Whereas the program of junior ROTC at the high school level provides a good career basis for the young man who intends to make a lifework of some branch of the Armed Forces; and

Whereas it is an excellent preparation for whatever period of military service most of the country's young men elect; and

Whereas such training helps to provide a sound citizenship background and teaches self discipline; and

Whereas the junior ROTC program does not make a high school a military school, but does provide vocational and avocational opportunities for interested students; and

Whereas reorganization of the program to utilize technician Reserve instructors, rather than active-duty military instructors, may be more economical; and

Whereas each of us knows we have an obligation to our Nation, just as we have ties to our families: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Air Force Association recommend to the Secretary of Defense and Congress the establishment of an Air Force junior ROTC program; and be it further

Resolved, That additional funds and manpower be provided the Air Force to operate the program.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, D.C., August 14, 1964.

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

DEAR SENATOR RUSSELL: The Chamber of Commerce of the United States supports the general objectives of H.R. 9124, except as herein noted, to bring about needed improvements in the senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program to assure a steady flow of qualified officers into the military services.

The provisions of H.R. 9124 constitute an important step toward overcoming the present basic defect in the senior ROTC program—its inability to produce its anticipated share of the officer candidate material to meet the Active and Reserve needs of the Armed Forces. The national chamber has long advocated a complete overhaul of the ROTC program so it can continue to serve as the principal source of needed Reserve and Regular junior officers. H.R. 9124 helps meet that objective by providing authority for all the military services to conduct ROTC programs on a uniform basis—both the standard 4-year program, as well as the new optional 2-year precommission program—with provision for certain scholarships and other benefits.

The new 2-year program is of particular importance because it will provide an opportunity for students transferring from junior colleges to enroll in advanced ROTC and qualify for military commissions, provided they meet the prescribed summer training requirements. Heretofore, junior college students have not had the opportunity to participate in the ROTC program, and thus the armed services have been unable to draw upon this important potential source of qualified officer-trainee personnel.

The provision under section 2112 of the bill, which authorizes the use of qualified members of Reserve components and retired military personnel as ROTC program instructors and administrators, merits special emphasis. In the interest of economy, we urge the fullest possible use of available Reserve and retired personnel for ROTC training duties, to the extent compatible with the maintenance of high-quality training.

Although the national chamber supports the general objectives of H.R. 9124, we have reservations on three of its provisions, as outlined below. In addition, we do not take a position at this time on the proposal to increase the retainer pay from \$27 to \$50 per month.

Section 2102(c) provides that entrance of students into the basic college-level ROTC program shall be elective or compulsory as provided by State law or by the authorities of the institution concerned. We note that the naval ROTC program has been totally voluntary, and that H.R. 9124 now provides a uniform program for all the services similar to the current Navy program. In view of the scholarships and related inducements provided in H.R. 9124, we recommend that entrance of students into the basic college-level programs be on a voluntary basis.

The national chamber also recommends that the opportunity to participate in the scholarship program be offered to specially selected transfer students from junior colleges who qualify for entrance in the 2-year advanced senior ROTC program, rather than limit the scholarships to selected enrollees in the 4-year

program as now provided under section 2108 of the bill. This would provide an incentive for more of the better students transferring from junior colleges to seek participation in the advanced training program.

The national chamber has serious reservations regarding the proposed expansion of the junior ROTC program at this time, as provided under chapter 102. We appreciate the benefits attributed to the junior ROTC program—the development of leadership, discipline, and patriotism in our young people at the high school level. Important as these benefits are, the Department of Defense has stated that there is no direct military requirement that can be established for the junior ROTC program.

It is noted that the estimated cost of the newly expanded junior ROTC program, when fully implemented as proposed in H.R. 9124, would be about \$25 million per year, as compared to about \$5 million for the present program.

The Defense Department has recommended that a complete evaluation be made of the junior ROTC program and of the National Defense Cadet Corps, through pilot programs and studies, to determine the role and function of each of these two high school level programs.

The national chamber recommends, therefore, that legislative action on the proposed expansion of the junior ROTC program be deferred at this time.

We reiterate our support of the objectives of H.R. 9124, with the exceptions noted above, relating to the strengthening of the senior ROTC program, so it can fulfill its mission as a principal source of qualified Reserve and Regular junior officers needed to meet armed services requirements.

It would be appreciated if this letter would be made a part of the record of the Senate Armed Services Committee hearings.

Sincerely yours,

THERON J. RICE.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WARS,
Washington, D.C., August 14, 1964.

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

DEAR SENATOR RUSSELL: In line with your suggestion of yesterday, I am submitting the following comments to be considered in connection with the opposition of the Department of Defense to certain aspects of H.R. 9124.

The entire membership of the Military Order of the World Wars is strongly in favor of the expansion of the junior ROTC program and would like to see H.R. 9124 acted upon favorably by the Senate without any modification or amendment.

We believe that there can be no better investment in the youth of our country than that of military training at the impressionistic high school age. When one considers the current cost to the United States of rehabilitating the many delinquents, the fact that for \$83 per student per year, a youngster can be taught a little discipline and some respect for authority should be a powerful argument in favor of the junior ROTC program as contained in H.R. 9124.

It was argued yesterday by Assistant Secretary of Defense Norman S. Paul that: "It does not produce officers" and that "there is no direct military requirement for this type of program." It was amply proven in World War I, II, and Korea, that those Americans who had had any type of military training were a valuable asset to the Military Establishment. Particularly, in these days of ultrarapid mobilization, even a youngster with only Boy Scout experience is an asset. Furthermore, it is neither expected nor desired that every youngster who enters ROTC training shall become a commissioned officer. We can, and do, use noncommissioned officers and technicians also in the Military Establishment. Where else can you give this basic training at \$83 per year?

In an endeavor to substantiate his argument, Mr. Paul sets forth an estimate that 3,300 active-duty military personnel would be needed to implement the expanded junior ROTC program. H.R. 9124, as passed by the House of Representatives, provides the potential instructors through the utilization of retired personnel, who are now competing in the curtailed labor market.

When I entered the Regular Army, I did so with the assurance of permanent service until age 64. Today, life expectancy has been increased, but the rules have been changed and a large portion of the service personnel is retiring with pay while still in their early forties. Many of these men would gladly volunteer

for service with ROTC units. There is nothing "new" about recalling service personnel to active duty. What would be "new" would be their recall without any opportunity to increase either their grade or length of service while on this ROTC assignment. It is difficult to understand how many departments of our Government can fail to see the financial gain that will accrue to the U.S. Treasury by accepting the provisions of H.R. 9124 pertaining to the use of retired personnel in ROTC programs.

Finally, utilizing the Defense Department's own cost estimate of \$21 million for the implementation of the junior ROTC program proposed by H.R. 9124, how can anyone oppose a proposal that would train militarily and make better citizens of between 250,000 and 300,000 young Americans at a cost of four one-hundredths of 1 percent of our annual military budget.

I trust that your committee will approve unanimously H.R. 9124, as is.

Sincerely,

LOUIS J. FORTIER,
Brigadier General, U.S. Army (Retired),
Chairman, Legislative Committee.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT,
Burlington, Vt., August 14, 1964.

HON. GEORGE D. AIKEN,
U.S. Senator,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR AIKEN: Thank you very much for your kindness and courtesy in meeting with me yesterday during a very busy day. The newspaper accounts indicate that your plans on the reapportionment issue are going to move ahead for a real expression of opinion.

I thought it might be helpful to you if I outlined briefly the salient features of the ROTC legislation which we spoke of and in which the university is very interested.

1. It permits the institution to adopt either a 4-year program or a 2-year program.
2. The 2-year program would be identical with the junior and senior years of the 4-year program.
3. Those taking the 2-year program would have summer camp during the summer prior to the junior year and between the junior and senior years. The total camp experience would be not in excess of 12 weeks.
4. The allotment for the student taking the advanced course would be raised from \$27 a month to \$50 a month.
5. Those taking the 4-year program would be eligible for scholarships up to \$800 per year for 2 years.
6. There would be increase in the summer camp pay from \$78 per month to \$111.15 per month in line with that received by a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy.

As I mentioned, the university is interested in this program since we anticipate changing from compulsory to voluntary military science in 1965. We have hesitated to do this in the past, since every institution except one has reported a fall-off in the number taking advanced military for commissioning. On the other hand, we believe that this selection is a better one because of those taking advanced military under the voluntary program are more apt to be good students and those genuinely interested in the military as a career.

We believe that with the selection of the 2-year program the man then may have the first 2 years of his college course in which to make up his mind, and more will finally take advanced ROTC than would be the case under the compulsory arrangement and the 4-year program whereby it would be necessary for the freshmen to make his choice at the beginning of his college course.

I know that there has been some objection to the additional expense involved in this program because of the scholarship feature and of the increased monthly stipend. However, this is the first major change in the ROTC setup in the past 40 years, and I believe that the lessened cost of instruction due to the dropping of the first 2 years where large numbers of freshmen and sophomores have to be serviced would more than offset the increase in cost of the last 2 years.

Our typical experience is that from an entering class of about 550, we are commissioning about 70 at the end of the senior year.

Thank you for anything that you may be able to do for us in this connection.

Sincerely yours,

LYMAN S. ROWELL, *Acting President.*

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS,
OF THE UNITED STATES,
Kansas City, Mo., August 7, 1964.

HON. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
*U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR RUSSELL: The purpose of this letter is to inform you as to the deep interest of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States in H.R. 9124 (ROTC), now pending before you committee, and to respectfully request your assistance in the passage of this much needed legislation.

By way of explanation, I would like to point out that the Veterans of Foreign Wars interest in, and support of, H.R. 9124 stems from our firm conviction that expansion of the high school ROTC system, and strengthening of the college level ROTC, are necessary from the standpoint of citizenship-responsibility, and vital to our national security.

It should be emphasized that the basic Veterans of Foreign Wars position in support of H.R. 9124 is based upon a specific ROTC resolution unanimously adopted by the thousands of delegates to our 1963 convention in Seattle, Wash., at which convention it was our privilege to be honored by your attendance and participation.

In conclusion, I would like to point out additionally that the Veterans of Foreign Wars vigorously opposed Pentagon plans about a year ago to eliminate the high school ROTC system. We are convinced that our Nation cannot afford, in the interest of our national security, the risk of having the high school ROTC system placed in jeopardy again in the future. For this, and other reasons, we believe to be compelling, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, comprising 1,300,000 oversea combat veterans, sincerely hopes that you will support H.R. 9124, thus assuring its passage and enactment into law.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH J. LOMBARDO,
Commander in Chief.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further witnesses, we will recess the hearing at this point.

(Whereupon, at 1 p.m., the committee was adjourned, to reconvene subject to call of the Chair.)

(The committee subsequently met in executive session on August 20, and voted to report H.R. 9124, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, as covered by S. Rept. 1514.)

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