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# MISCELLANEOUS BILLS

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

SECOND SESSION

ON

**H.R. 420**

TO AMEND TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, TO AUTHORIZE THE COMMISSIONING OF MALE PERSONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY, IN THE ARMY NURSE CORPS, THE ARMY MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS, THE REGULAR NAVY IN THE NURSE CORPS AND THE REGULAR AIR FORCE WITH A VIEW TO DESIGNATION AS AIR FORCE NURSES AND MEDICAL SPECIALISTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

**H.R. 11488**

TO AUTHORIZE THE GRADE OF BRIGADIER GENERAL IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OF THE REGULAR ARMY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

**H.R. 11979**

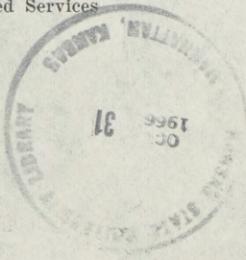
TO MAKE PERMANENT THE ACT OF MAY 22, 1965, AUTHORIZING THE PAYMENT OF SPECIAL ALLOWANCES TO DEPENDENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES TO OFFSET EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THEIR EVACUATION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

**H.R. 15005**

TO AMEND TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, TO REMOVE INEQUITIES IN THE ACTIVE DUTY PROMOTION OPPORTUNITIES OF CERTAIN OFFICERS

SEPTEMBER 8, 1966

Printed for the use of the Committee on Armed Services



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# MISCELLANEOUS BILLS

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1966

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

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:30 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building, Senator Richard B. Russell (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Russell, Stennis, Symington, Ervin, Inouye, Brewster, Byrd of Virginia, Saltonstall, Smith, Thurmond, and Miller.

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

## H.R. 15005

Chairman RUSSELL. The committee will come to order.

The first bill on the agenda today is H.R. 15005, a departmental proposal whose purpose is to revise the authorized strength for the field grades in the Air Force.

(H.R. 15005 above referred to follows:)

[H.R. 15005, 89th Cong., 2d sess.]

AN ACT To amend title 10, United States Code, to remove inequities in the active duty promotion opportunities of certain officers

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 8202 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by amending the columns headed "For colonels" and "For lieutenant colonels" of the table in subsection (a) to read as follows:*

"For colonels"	For lieutenant colonels
3,500	6,500
3,850	7,706
4,218	8,911
4,577	10,116
4,936	11,321
5,295	12,527
5,654	13,732
6,013	14,937
6,372	16,142
6,730	17,348
7,089	18,553
7,449	19,758
7,807	20,963
8,166	22,169"

SEC. 2. For a period of six years after the effective date of this Act, the authorized strengths prescribed by section 8202 of title 10, United States Code, may be exceeded (1) by 1,000 for the grade of lieutenant colonel; and (2) by the following numbers for the grade of major:

Fiscal years following enactment:	Number to exceed authorized strength
First .....	9,500
Second .....	7,917
Third .....	6,334
Fourth .....	4,751
Fifth .....	3,168
Sixth .....	1,585

Passed the House of Representatives June 28, 1966.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Chairman RUSSELL. The bill is in two parts. First, it would amend the permanent law by increasing the permanent numbers for the grades of lieutenant colonel and colonel to a sum equal to the present total now authorized under both the permanent and temporary authority, and would, in addition, provide a completely new permanent sliding scale for these grades based on different total strengths of the Air Force.

Second, the bill would authorize that for a 6-year period following enactment, the Air Force could exceed the new permanent authorization by 1,000 lieutenant colonels and by a varying number of majors, ranging from 9,500 the first year down to 1,585 in the sixth year. The additional lieutenant colonels and 1,500 of the major vacancies would be utilized for the purpose of unforeseen contingencies by the Air Force, with the remaining additional numbers to be used to provide for an earlier selection point to the grade of major.

Without some relief, the Air Force would revert on June 30, 1967, to the ceiling authorized under permanent law, with the result that there would be no future promotion program in the grades of major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel and, in addition, thousands of officers would have to be demoted in order to come within the permanent ceiling. All the members of the committee are familiar with the fact that we passed legislation from year to year to provide for the so-called hump in the commissioned personnel of the Air Force. This legislation has been brought in order to provide a reasonable promotion program for the Air Force.

We have with us this morning the Honorable Norman S. Paul, Under Secretary of the Air Force, and Gen. J. P. McConnell, Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

We will begin with Mr. Paul.

You may make such statement as you see fit, Mr. Paul.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. NORMAN S. PAUL, UNDER SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, in order to conserve the committee's time and inasmuch as much of my prepared statement has to do in large part with historical factors which are familiar to you and the other members of the committee, if it suits you, Mr. Chairman, I propose to insert my statement for the record and make a very brief statement, after which General McConnell will be able to go into details of the bill.

Is that acceptable, Mr. Chairman, that I submit my statement for the record?

Chairman RUSSELL. Yes, that will be agreeable. Your statement will be inserted in the record and you may proceed to make such additional comments as you choose.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Paul follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is my pleasure to appear before this Committee in support of H. R. 15005, which was submitted to this Congress by the Department of Defense on behalf of the Air Force and which has received approval of the House of Representatives.

The subject matter of this bill is equitable promotion opportunity for Air Force officers. The establishment of attractive careers for military career officers has

always been a matter of high priority in this Committee and your actions in behalf of the professional military career have resulted in many significant improvements. The consideration of this bill by this Committee in an extremely busy session is evidence of your continuing interest in this area.

The bill under consideration is designed to resolve, for the foreseeable future, the persistent and troublesome Air Force promotion problem which has been considered by this Committee five times during the last seven years. On each occasion, temporary legislation has been enacted until permanent legislation could be considered. During these years the so-called "Bolte" proposal was either in preparation or before the Congress. Because of its complexity and lack of support from various quarters, Department of Defense support was withdrawn from that proposal this year. As a result (and as promised by the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of Staff during last year's consideration of this problem), the Air Force has prepared a permanent proposal geared to Air Force grade requirements and career progression needs.

H.R. 15005 was prepared in conformance with three basic principles which have been consistently endorsed by this Committee. *First*, it would establish a basis for *long-range* officer career planning. *Second*, it would provide authority to permit the consideration of eligible officers for promotion to the grades of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel with a reasonable opportunity of selection upon completion of an appropriate number of years service. *Third*, it would establish a limitation on the number of officers serving on active duty in each affected grade related to actual job requirements. Permit me to describe briefly the importance of each of these principles.

There were no permanent statutory grade limitations controlling active duty promotions before enactment of the Officer Grade Limitation Act of 1954. Before 1954 each of the armed forces received officer grade limitations as deemed appropriate by Congress on a yearly basis. These limitations were contained in the annual Defense Appropriation Acts and were adjusted from year to year. As a result of these continual adjustments, it was necessary also to adjust personnel plans and programs. These adjustments naturally had an adverse impact on morale and prevented predictable officer career planning. As a result, the Armed Services Committees conducted lengthy hearings for the purpose of providing *permanent* statutory grade limitations which would provide a basis for long-range promotion planning. These hearings resulted in enactment of the Officer Grade Limitation Act of 1954. This Act contained permanent and separate field grade tables for each of the armed forces. The wisdom of Congress in taking this step is evidenced by the fact that, with the exception of the Air Force, each armed force has been able to implement long-range officer promotion plans based on the 1954 statutory limitations during the past 12 years. Neither the Department of the Army nor the Department of the Navy have found it necessary to propose amendments to the grade limitations contained in that Act. This has permitted each of the armed forces (except the Air Force) to provide its officers with stable and predictable career patterns.

In the case of the Air Force, the Act of 1954 accomplished its purpose until 1959, but by this time its limitations were inadequate for reasons which were unique to the Air Force. These reasons were connected with circumstances which existed at the time that the Air Force was created as a separate Department. At that time, the Air Force was composed for the most part of young, but experienced combat veterans of World War II. Most of these officers did not have the service and experience to support a normal grade distribution pattern. Because of this, the Congress, in 1954, enacted a grade table which was considerably more restrictive in the grades of lieutenant colonel and colonel than those which applied to the other armed forces. This grade distribution was reasonable in 1954 because of the relatively young officer force. By 1959, as the officer force matured, it became evident that the 1954 limitations were too restrictive. It had become impossible to provide normal career progression for officers who should have been promoted to the grade of major. As a result, temporary authority to exceed the 1954 limitations was requested—3,000 additional majors were granted. This authority expired in 1961. Almost concurrently, the Department of Defense initiated a comprehensive study to revise and make uniform officer career management policies among the armed forces. This study and the proposed legislation which resulted from it was pending during the period 1960-1965, and during this period successive grants of temporary authority were requested and enacted, to carry out Air Force career management plans.

These temporary authorities have permitted the Air Force to improve the careers of its officers, but they have not provided the basis for long-range plans, nor have they supported predictable career progression at desired service points with a reasonable percentage opportunity of promotion. As a result, the Air Force, alone among the armed forces, has carried out its officer career management program on a year-to-year basis.

The second principle which guided the preparation of this bill has also received the consistent support of this Committee and Congress since the end of World War II. This principle may be stated as follows: A career officer should be considered for advancement in grade after completion of the appropriate number of years of service with a reasonable opportunity of selection. Each Regular officer in the armed forces was guaranteed this right by provisions of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. And each of the armed forces (except the Air Force) has been authorized to extend this principle to all career officers (including Reserve officers serving on extended active duty). Because of the lower percentage of field grades authorized the Air Force in the Officer Grade Limitation Act, however, promotion consideration for the Air Force officer has occurred at later service points than is considered reasonable. This situation is particularly critical for promotion to the grade of major. The qualified Air Force officer is promoted no earlier, on the average, than this 12th year of service—his counterparts in the other armed forces are promoted three to four years earlier. This disparity will increase during the coming fiscal year, unless this bill or similar legislation is enacted.

The third principle which is embodied in this proposal relates to position requirements. The limitations contained in H.R. 15005 do not authorize a larger number of officers in any grade than is actually needed under present circumstances for mission accomplishment. The Air Force requires a higher percentage of officers to perform its mission than do other services because its aircrew members are predominantly officers. (For example, over 90% of the combat crew members deployed in the Viet Nam theater are officers). Nevertheless the percentage of field grade officers authorized in this proposal is in all cases less than our actual billet requirements. Thus, the proposal meets the test of sound management, both from the standpoint of Air Force needs and from the standpoint of satisfying reasonable officer career aspirations.

Now may I direct your attention to the ultimate objective of this proposal. You would surely agree that a strong Air Force requires the highest quality of leadership that our nation can provide. This leadership is vested in the Air Force officer. This officer engages the enemy in combat, he holds the key to efficient management, he is the custodian of unprecedented destructive firepower, and in the final analysis, must make on-the-spot decisions which vitally affect the national interest. Each year he must possess and demonstrate ever-increasing technical, scientific and management skills. These are responsibilities which should be discharged by the best young men which our national manpower pool can furnish.

It is clear, that in our affluent society, we cannot expect young men of this high calibre to choose a military profession unless that profession offers career opportunities which bear some relation to those offered in the competitive market place. At the very least, the Air Force officer's career must not rate second-class in comparison with those existing in the other armed forces. In short, the Air Force must be able to compete successfully for its most important resource—competent leadership.

Today's active duty officer must meet higher standards than ever before. He is a college graduate—baccalaureate or higher. He meets rigid physical standards—higher than those applying to most other professions. He competes for advancement in a most competitive environment—he is continually evaluated, and if found lacking, eliminated. He deserves an attractive, predictable career pattern. The security of this nation requires that such a career pattern be provided so that the necessary quality of leadership can be obtained and sustained.

I am satisfied that this bill, if enacted, will support sound, long-range officer career planning and permit the establishment of an attractive officer career pattern. In addition, it will provide enough management flexibility to accommodate officer personnel strength fluctuations and certain unprogrammed but probable contingencies. It has been carefully drafted to meet Air Force needs over the foreseeable future. Its enactment will eliminate a most persistent and troublesome management and morale problem. I am convinced that it contains the minimum authority necessary to achieve its goals. I, therefore, recommend your favorable consideration of this bill.

I have dealt with the broader issues and policy considerations involved in this legislation. General McConnell is prepared to describe in some detail the manner in which this authority would be implemented.

Mr. PAUL. Thank you, sir.

General McConnell and I are here in support of H.R. 15005, a bill which is designed to resolve for the foreseeable future the persistent and troublesome Air Force promotion problem which has been considered by this committee five times in the last 7 years.

Section 1 of the bill, as you pointed out, Mr. Chairman, will, in effect, make permanent the temporary authority granted by the Congress last year based on our current officer strength of slightly over 128,000, and would allow an additional 1,100 colonels and 5,500 lieutenant colonels. The temporary authority granted last year expired on June 30, 1966.

Section 2 of the bill, as again you pointed out, Mr. Chairman, will provide temporary authority for additional numbers of majors and lieutenant colonels. This temporary authority will permit us to adjust promotion service points for over 10,000 captains who have now had 10 to 13 years commissioned service, and thus provide these Air Force officers with a career pattern comparable to those in the other services. This temporary authority will also permit us to meet non-programed grade needs which may develop as a result of the uncertain international situation.

Enactment of this proposal will provide urgently needed grade management and grade distribution authority for efficient, long-range officer career planning in the Air Force, and General McConnell will testify more in detail on the specifics of H.R. 15005, and why we consider it legislation of the highest priority.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman RUSSELL. All right.

General McConnell, you may proceed.

#### **STATEMENT OF GEN. JOHN P. McCONNELL, CHIEF OF STAFF, U.S. AIR FORCE**

General McCONNELL. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, may I express my appreciation to each of you for taking the time in this extremely busy session to consider the most urgent Air Force officer personnel problem—officer career management. This problem has been described by each Chief of Staff in every year since 1960 as I describe it this morning—an extremely urgent problem which needs resolution by permanent legislation. I am mindful, too, of my commitment to this committee last year to prepare and forward a legislative proposal which would resolve this matter for the foreseeable future.

The bill which is under consideration will, if enacted, provide a satisfactory solution. Its urgency is apparent since Public Law 89-157 which was enacted last year has expired. Without new legislation during this session, Air Force mission capability—in the Vietnam contingency, for example, and during the foreseeable future—will be seriously impaired. Lack of legislation will have the following results:

(1) There will be no active duty (temporary) promotion program for officers to the grades of major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel during the coming fiscal year.

(2) Air Force commissioned officer strength in the grade of lieutenant colonel will be reduced by over 5,000 during fiscal year 1967.

(3) Air Force commissioned officer strength in the grade of colonel will be reduced by 1,000 during this same period.

(4) This reduction must be accomplished by either demotion or forced separation or by a combination.

(5) The unfavorable disparity in officer promotion opportunity which exists between the Air Force and the other Armed Forces will grow. (As you may know, I am sure you do, the Air Force promotes its officers from 2 to 4 years later than other Armed Forces in certain grades under current programs.)

(6) And, perhaps most important, the Air Force will be unable to plan or carry out any orderly, long-range officer career management program for so long as the present, permanent limitations remain unchanged.

The urgency of this program is increased by the circumstances in Vietnam. It is extremely difficult for me to explain to our able young captains who have proved beyond doubt their capability in a combat theater why they must wait up to 4 years later than their classmates in the Army and Navy for promotion to the grade of major. Your favorable consideration of this bill would provide a significant morale boost to these young officers. I know that they would interpret such action as a vote of confidence in their behalf.

The bill has two sections which are geared to two major objectives. Section 1 amends and updates the 1954 permanent grade limitation table so that reasonable, predictable career progression patterns may be provided for Air Force active duty officers through the foreseeable future. Its numbers are identical with the numbers which were approved by this committee in 1965 when these same numbers are related to a commissioned officer strength of 128,000.

The bill provides for increases and decreases in field grade strengths as end year commissioned officer strength increases or decreases. The basic principles controlling each of the field grade tables enacted in 1954 remain intact in this proposal. For instance, as commissioned officer strength increases, the proportion of colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors to the total number of officers decreases. In addition, the numerical limitations for each grade are indeed limitations; that is, they are numbers which may not be exceeded—not objectives to achieve in each and every year. These limitations are the minimum required to accommodate reasonable officer career planning during the foreseeable future.

Section 1, then, updates and revises the 1954 permanent limitations which became inadequate in 1959. One other objective must be accomplished. The Air Force officer has trailed his counterparts in the other Armed Forces in promotion opportunity ever since 1954. This has resulted from the inadequate numbers of field grade officers which have been authorized the Air Force. The most serious consequence of this prolonged grade shortage is observed in the promotion of captains to the grade of major. For example, we have over 12,000 captains with more than 10 years of active commissioned service who have not been considered for active duty promotion to the grade of

major in the primary zone of consideration. Their contemporaries in the other Armed Forces are normally considered in the ninth year of commissioned service. Since promotion is certainly an incentive for better performance, a method by which the officer realizes that he is doing his job and doing it well, his measure of success or failure, the method by which he attains more responsibility and more pay for that responsibility, it is essential that this disparity be reduced and eventually eliminated. Section 2 is designed to provide an eventual solution to this serious problem.

Section 2, then, contains 6-year term authority to exceed the permanent limitations by specific numbers in the grades of major and lieutenant colonel. The numbers relating to the grade of major are those which are necessary to accomplish an adjustment of the captain to major promotion point from the 13th to the 11th year of active commissioned service. If this proposal is enacted, those officers with over 10 years of service will be considered for promotion during this fiscal year. Those qualified will be promoted in monthly increments spaced over the next 12 months following the board selection. Losses over the next 6 years will exceed promotions and the Air Force will be able to operate under the permanent limitations after fiscal year 1972.

This section also includes temporary authority to exceed present limitations by 1,000 lieutenant colonels. This authority may be needed under any of the following contingencies:

(1) If officers are asked to stay on active duty past their normal separation or retirement dates to meet requirements created by Vietnam or similar contingencies, and we have already asked officers to do that.

(2) If Reserve officers or units are recalled.

(3) If the size of the commissioned officer force is reduced drastically within a short period.

Any one of these contingencies could create an additional requirement for grades which are not now needed to fulfill programed requirements.

Since becoming Chief of Staff, I have spent an inordinate amount of time in explaining and trying to resolve this perplexing and long-continuing officer promotion problem. I have tried to explain it to my people. I can assure you that a large part of this problem has been our inability to program over the long range. We must have legislation which supports programing over at least a 5-year period. If promotion is an incentive to better performance, and I'm absolutely certain that it is, the officer must be able to predict his career pattern with some certainty. If planning is conducive to efficient management, and I'm positive that it is, we must have legislation which supports our plans.

One other point. Compared to the obvious benefits which accrue to the Air Force and its officers, the cost of this bill is relatively small. The additional cost of this proposal during the coming fiscal year will be less than \$10 million.

Mr. Chairman, in the letter to the Speaker, the estimate was \$17,600,000 but that was made on the assumption that the bill would pass prior to July 1. So if it is passed now it will be only \$10 million for this coming fiscal year.

Chairman RUSSELL. What would it be for the coming fiscal year, the next succeeding fiscal year?

General McCONNELL. It should be \$17 million.

Chairman RUSSELL. That is what I thought.

General McCONNELL. Yes.

I believe that its beneficial effect, while not subject to precise measurement, will be worth many times that money.

To summarize, Mr. Chairman, enactment of this bill will eliminate a most troublesome problem. It provides the Air Force with the authority to make long overdue adjustments to the officer career pattern and supports long-range officer career planning. In my opinion, it will furnish the incentive, the predictability, and the flexibility needed to attract the quality of officers which is so vital to our continued strength. Most important, the authority contained in this bill would undoubtedly be translated into increased mission effectiveness. For these reasons, I earnestly request your favorable action on this bill. I will be glad to answer any questions which you may have.

Chairman RUSSELL. Of course, as you state, this has been a problem which has been with us for several years. I think we passed five or six different bills carrying this hump over from 1 year or 2 years, and now we propose to solve it in this legislation by making permanent all of the slots in the hump.

General McCONNELL. Yes, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. They will all be permanent slots in the commissioned personnel of the Air Force.

In addition to that, you request 1,000 extra lieutenant colonels and 1,500 majors for a 6-year period.

General McCONNELL. Yes, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. Are they for immediate promotion purposes? What do you propose to do? Are you going to promote—

General McCONNELL. Well, we will not promote those extra 1,000 or extra 1,500 unless one of the three contingencies which I mentioned occurs.

If the committee would like to put some restrictive language in there which would prohibit us from doing that without notifying the committee, it would be of no concern to me.

Chairman RUSSELL. I am concerned about that language because over a period of years I have observed that one branch of the service will come in and have a perfectly sound argument apparently for doing something, which is not absolutely essential, and they assume if we do it for them the others will be here; then, as a practical matter, the Army is increasing its personnel much more rapidly than the Air Force, and so is the Marine Corps, and I assume it would not be many weeks before they would be here with a similar proposition. Then it would be impossible for us to reject it when they already have a low percentage of officer personnel, lower than the Air Force does, and they do not have these extra positions.

General McCONNELL. Mr. Chairman, the Navy already has authority.

Chairman RUSSELL. Under permanent law don't you have a sliding scale in which your commissioned personnel go up as you—

General McCONNELL. Yes, sir. This law, if it is passed with a sliding scale would be satisfactory.

Chairman RUSSELL. Why would not that take care of the proposition if we gave you these officers in the hump?

General McCONNELL. It will take care of everything except in certain contingencies. One contingency I can mention only in closed session, Mr. Chairman, which will explain why I think it is necessary to have these additional 1,000 lieutenant colonels and 1,500 majors.

Now, the Navy already has similar authority. The Army does not have it. I do not know whether the Marines have it or not.

I also suggest, Mr. Chairman, if there is any question about it, that the committee put restrictive language in the bill which would prohibit us from using this without notification of the committee.

Chairman RUSSELL. I understand the Navy's extension of authority is somewhat different from this. It is just that they have authority to extend from time to time. They also have authority to extend the period of service of any man in the Navy.

General McCONNELL. That is right, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. And the Navy personnel whose time was extended were not very enthusiastic about that. It went along with this officer increase. Of course, I can realize the force of your argument as to the effect it has on morale and as to retaining experienced men.

The Air Force apparently requires 128,000 officers, with a total force of 883,000. The Army plans only 116,000, with a total force of 1,230,000, and the Navy has only 76,000 officers with a total force of 728,000 and the Marine Corps an officer force of only 22,000 with a total strength of 278,000.

Incidentally, under this bill, you would have more majors than there are total number of officers in the Marine Corps by 9,000; 9,000 more majors than officers all told in the Marine Corps.

It is necessary to provide some relief for the Air Force, and I want to get rid of this problem. We have been wrestling with it here and killing time with it practically every year since the end of hostilities in Korea. But I want to do it on a basis that is fair to the Air Force, and where the law will likewise be fair to the other branches of the services.

Mr. Secretary, have you absolutely abandoned the Bolte problem? You held that out and dangled that before the committee here for 6, 7 years as a solution. Now I understand you put that in the ashcan or in the trash heap. Did not it go through the computer properly or what happened to it?

Mr. PAUL. It has been put in the refrigerator, Mr. Chairman. I would not say the ashcan. It was admittedly—I had some responsibility for this in my previous position—it was a very comprehensive and very complicated bill. It would have required extremely lengthy explanation and hearings, and we had trouble either in getting it introduced or getting it considered, for very good reasons. It is now being restudied, Mr. Chairman, and I hope that in a succeeding Congress, not this one, a much more simplified bill will be sent up to cover some of those problems. This was one of the problems covered.

Chairman RUSSELL. There won't be any problem left for the Air Force if we pass this bill.

Mr. PAUL. This will solve our problem.

Chairman RUSSELL. I cannot conceive of any problem relating to commissioned personnel if we pass this bill.

Mr. PAUL. This would certainly solve our major problem, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman RUSSELL. Do you have anything that you are preparing to send up for the Army and Marine Corps along this line for those branches of service, increasing their commissioned personnel?

Mr. PAUL. I do not believe so, Mr. Chairman, no.

Chairman RUSSELL. You are leaving that to the existing law or the sliding scale provisions to increase the officers if the number of enlisted personnel increases.

Mr. PAUL. We were advised by the office of the Secretary of Defense that the other services' permanent legislation under the act of 1954 is adequate for their purposes as it is for ourselves except for the lieutenant colonels and the colonels.

Chairman RUSSELL. Well, that is a problem we have to meet at some time, and if it is discarded we might as well undertake to meet it in this bill, although I am not completely happy about this bill.

As I say, I realize some of the peculiar problems that the Air Force has, but the Army has problems, too, of a different nature, and the Navy has some that are directly related to the nature of the Air Force problem. Navy Air is a considerable portion of the officer personnel of the Navy at the present time. But we did not get anything done with the hump over the past several years. The Navy eliminated their hump. They had one somewhat larger than yours, but they managed to solve it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask this question of Mr. Paul first?

The Air Force has a greater proportion of officers to enlisted men than do the other services because of the work that the Air Force has to do in flying missions and so on; am I right on that?

General McCONNELL. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Could you give us the proportion or percentage of officers to enlisted men in the Air Force as compared with the Army and the Navy?

Mr. PAUL. Yes, sir.

General McCONNELL. Senator Saltonstall, 14.5 percent of the total strength of the Air Force are officers; 8.8 percent of the Army are officers; and 10.5 percent of the total strength of the Navy are officers.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I am surprised that the percentage in the Air Force is not greater than it is, but those are facts?

General McCONNELL. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Paul, we put a great deal of faith in the ultimate working out of the so-called Bolte plan. In other words, things were held up to get that report out. I am disappointed. I realize it is a complicated matter, but is that permanently withdrawn? Does that mean that the three services are going to come up with their own plans, and there is no overall situation any more?

Mr. PAUL. No, Senator. We have not submitted a proposal during this session of Congress because we had a lot of comments from committees of the Congress and their staffs to the effect that we were trying to do too much—that it was too complicated and massive a piece of legislation.

On the strength of that advice we have withdrawn our proposal and we are now restudying it in the hope that we will be in a position to submit to the next Congress a much more simplified bill which will

still cover the major points. Therefore, our submission this year, and I believe submissions by the other services as well, are related to only those most crucial problems which we have to solve.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, this bill which you submit is the minimum necessary for a long 5-year planning, it may be altered again for the overall services if they come up with an overall bill.

Mr. PAUL. We would not have to seek additional authorization for field grade officers next year or for the foreseeable future, Senator. This will permanently cure that problem, we hope.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And you say this takes 5 years' planning and that is the minimum really necessary to do a job?

Mr. PAUL. Yes, sir.

General McCONNELL. Over a 5-year period. Of course, you recognize, Senator Saltonstall, it will only be good for the first year unless you have permanent legislation.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Say that again, please.

General McCONNELL. I said a minimum of 5 years is required. But unless you have permanent legislation then at the end of the first year you only have 4 years left, and then the next one, 3 years left, and so forth.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, Mr. Paul says on page 6 of his testimony, that the limitations do not, in this bill, authorize a larger number of officers in any grade than actually needed under present circumstances for mission accomplishment. How do you figure that out? What is the basis of that statement? This would come down to what the chairman said.

Mr. PAUL. Actually, Senator Saltonstall, our approved requirements for officers, which are a very detailed list that is developed and received every year, are somewhat larger in each of the three grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major than we are asking authorization for.

For example, we have approved requirements for 6,418 colonels. This authorization would give us 6,326 under our current strength, and similarly in the case of lieutenant colonels and majors.

However, we feel that with proper management of the force, we would not want in any event to completely fill our approved requirements, because that would give us no flexibility in our assignments. So we feel it is good management to stay a little underneath our program requirements, and that is the authorization we seek under this bill.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, you believe this is under rather than over your needs?

Mr. PAUL. Yes, sir; I think we can establish that.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, on page 8, Mr. Paul, the last line of the page, you say, "I am convinced that it contains the minimum authority necessary to achieve its goals."

Do you mean by that just what you have said, that it is an under, rather than an overstatement?

Mr. PAUL. Yes, sir. I think what I was trying to say there is that we believe this is a conservative request. We do not mean it is inadequate in any sense, but we do believe it is conservative.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General McConnell, may I ask you just one question?

One page 5 of your statement you say, "This section includes temporary authority to exceed permanent limitation by 1,000 lieutenant colonels. This authority may be needed under any of the following contingencies," and then you state those contingencies.

You really mean by that, that we are at war in Vietnam, and there may be greater losses or increased activity or something of that character, and that this enlarged authority would give you the need to cover those requirements, if necessary; is that what you mean?

General McCONNELL. Yes, Senator. It takes care of two requirements, one being an enlarged requirement, in which instance, as we have already done, we have asked officers to stay on past the time when they would normally be separated from the service.

The other one is the possibility, and I say it is a possibility, of calling in selected Reserve officers or maybe selected Reserve units. The third one is, and in my opinion, the most likely except for the first one, which we have already done, is a reduction of a considerable number of officers in a short period of time. If a reduction occurs in a short period of time, you will then have to penalize majors and lieutenant colonels who are getting close to their retirement age, and you would throw them out a couple of years before they are eligible for retirement.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, it is an effort to eliminate a hump.

General McCONNELL. Yes, sir. It is an effort to eliminate a hump. It is an effort to take care of those three contingencies which I just enumerated.

Mr. PAUL. Senator, may I just add one thing there. I would like to emphasize that the great majority of the numbers we are asking for, for temporary authority for promotion to major, do not fall in this contingency category. For example, 8,000 of the 9,500 we ask for are needed not on the basis of contingencies but in order to permit us to promote captains who now have been in the service for 2, 3, or more years than their contemporaries in the other services. So the 8,000 figure is not in any sense, a contingency request.

Senator SALTONSTALL. On page 2 of the bill, I think the chairman brought this up, you state the number to exceed the authorized strength in 6 different years, and you gradually come down. Is that from 9,500 to 1,585, is that figured out with relation to the permanency of this bill, I mean by the creation of new officers and the promotions and so on, and that is why you need so many more in the first year and gradually you will come down?

Mr. PAUL. Yes, sir. If I could just explain that briefly, our main immediate problem is in the captain to major category. We are not seeking any change in the permanent authorization for numbers of majors from the bill of 1954. We believe that the permanent strength of majors is adequate.

However, due to the fact that we did not have Bolte legislation between 1962 and 1967, these captains have been piling up, and they have not had the major slots to go into. We believe we could cure this within a period of 5 to 6 years so that 6 years from now we will be able to comply with the present permanent ceiling on majors without any difficulty.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Well, fundamentally, Mr. Paul and General McConnell, we have got to pass a bill, otherwise you are out of luck

because you would go way, way down in numbers of officers, is that correct?

General McCONNELL. That is right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that the actual terminology of the bill and the numbers that we increase really, of course, are for the Congress to decide, but fundamentally if we are going to continue our efforts in Vietnam and around the world, we have got to pass a bill of some sort this year, is that right?

General McCONNELL. That is right, sir. And in all fairness to our people. Otherwise we will have to reduce a considerable number of officers.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And this bill, you believe, is the best bill that you can work out for permanent—well, for the permanency at the present time, subject, of course, to an overall bill that Mr. Paul mentioned which might come up in the future, is that correct?

Mr. McCONNELL. That is my opinion, sir.

Mr. PAUL. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, the Air Force could not go lower than this on any permanent bill, and it might go higher.

General McCONNELL. I do not anticipate that. If you have more officers, then this bill provides more grades. If you have less officers, this bill will reduce the number of authorized grades.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman RUSSELL. You mean if you had less officers it would take care of a sliding scale. I thought you wanted these additional 1,000 and 1,500 lieutenant colonels and majors to take care of any reduction. How is your sliding scale going to take care of—

General McCONNELL. I am talking now, Mr. Chairman, about a permanent officer setup.

Chairman RUSSELL. Who could do that? Nobody except Congress could permanently reduce your percentage of officers, and Congress is not about to do that. We have been giving you more than you called for. You have 1,100 colonels and 5,000 lieutenant colonels—5,300 lieutenant colonels—above the number you were authorized under existing law. That is what this bill is all about, to try to keep you from losing those officers.

General McCONNELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. Chairman, let me see if I can attempt to explain.

There are 1,500 of the 9,500 majors provided in section 2 of the bill, and 1,000 lieutenant colonels which we need on a temporary basis for the contingencies which I enumerated.

As I say, I think we should have those. The most likely contingency that we would be suddenly faced with is a reduction of a considerable number of officers in 1 year, in which instance we would have to reduce officers from colonels all the way down to second lieutenants.

Chairman RUSSELL. What conditions could arise that would cause a great reduction in the number of officers? It could only come about because you would lose a great number of personnel.

General McCONNELL. That is right. If the Vietnamese war is over right now I am sure we would lose officers and enlisted men, both.

Chairman RUSSELL. Of course you would. But would not the other two branches of the services be faced with the identical difficulty?

General McCONNELL. Perhaps.

Chairman RUSSELL. They have no additional 6,000 this gives you and the 1,500.

General McCONNELL. The 6,000, Mr. Chairman, are not related to the 1,500 at all.

Chairman RUSSELL. I understand that. I am well aware of that. I have been wrestling with this for a long time. Of course, it is a new gadget, 1,500. We have not had any of it before, but I am well aware of the problem of the hump.

General McCONNELL. Yes, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. It would cost you 1,100 colonels and about 5,300 lieutenant colonels, and then it would bring about a demotion or a loss of one grade of about 13,000 officers in addition to that.

General McCONNELL. Yes, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. Of course, we are not about to do that now, and we realize that under the conditions and circumstances that would be disastrous to our entire defense system. I have no doubt that this committee—although I have not talked to any member of it—will go ahead and will continue that, and probably put it on a permanent basis, but I do not understand your argument on the reduction, your needing this 1,500 for the reduction, because if the war ends, and they reduce your enlisted personnel, which is highly unlikely, the Army would be the branch of service which would lose in the number of enlisted personnel. You would not lose any more percentagewise of officers than any other branch of the service, would you?

General McCONNELL. No, sir; we would not.

Chairman RUSSELL. You would not lose as many if we passed this bill on a permanent basis, would you? You would be better equipped than the other two branches combined?

General McCONNELL. Well, I could not say that, sir. But it might be or it might not be. The reason and the only reason for this is that if you have a sudden influx of officers such as requiring officers to remain on active duty when they are supposed to be finished with their active duty, which we have already done, or in the event, which, in my opinion, is unlikely, that you should call up Reserve and the National Guard units or Reserve or National Guard officers as individuals. In the event that you had a sudden reduction, here is what would happen if you had a sudden reduction: You would reduce your officers in accordance with the percentages which are authorized by the Congress and which are in this bill. The colonels would be over 20 years of service, so then when you reduced the colonels, they would still be entitled to their retirement.

The lieutenant colonels would be mostly under 20 years of service, 18, 19 years of service, so you would reduce a number of lieutenant colonels in accordance with the required percentage who had put in 18 to 19 years of service and had only 1 year to go prior to being eligible for retirement at 20 years, so out they would go.

The majors would be 16, 17 years of service or a little below, so that they would be reduced percentagewise, and so you would throw those officers out who had only 3 or 4 years to go to be eligible for retirement benefits.

Now, the captains have only got about 10 years, so they can go on out, it does not hurt them as much. The lieutenants, of course, it does not hurt the young fellows. The only ones it hurts are the

lieutenant colonels and the majors, and that is the reason for this provision.

Chairman RUSSELL. Yes, but that is the reason this legislation has been passed from time to time for the last 6 years, to protect that very group, and we have not reduced them. We have taken care of them. We passed legislation to protect them. If we had not passed that legislation you would have had to have gotten rid of all those lieutenant colonels and colonels 10 or 12 years ago.

General McCONNELL. That is right, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. Or 15, perhaps.

General McCONNELL. That is right, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. But no such catastrophe as that is going to befall the Air Force. As a matter of fact, the Air Force is rather the pet of this committee. We have a number of Air Force adherents on this committee, and it would be rather difficult.

General McCONNELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman RUSSELL. Which makes it difficult to take care of the Army and Navy fairly.

General McCONNELL. Mr. Chairman, may I make a suggestion. If the chairman and the committee are concerned about these 1,500 surplus majors and 1,000 surplus lieutenant colonels that we have asked for, that you put proper language in the bill that this surplus cannot be used except with the permission of the committee, that would be very helpful to us.

Chairman RUSSELL. Well, I think we will put some language in the bill with respect to this. But I frankly—while I do not know particularly under existing conditions and with American men engaged in combat on the land and in the air and being killed at the present time, I want to give them everything they need—but I have not been able yet to completely realize why that provision is necessary. I do not say I won't give it to you.

General McCONNELL. I understand.

Chairman RUSSELL. But I do not see why it is exactly necessary.

You talk about the Reserves. You call up a unit of the Air Force Reserves, and you have a percentage of your officers increased by the number of, in relation to the number of, enlisted men that are called up and I see no necessity for it for that reason, but we will consider that when we come to mark up the bill. But, of course, concerning the various conditions that you outlined, that is the reason we had to pass legislation five or six different times—

General McCONNELL. Yes, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL (continuing). To avoid getting rid of it. We have taken good care of the Air Force officers, I think. I am not speaking of today, but I am talking about before any fighting was going on, we carried them over. Of course, we depend on them taking care of us, and they are doing the job, too.

General McCONNELL. Mr. Chairman, I know the committee has taken very good care of the Air Force officers, and I can speak for every one of them as Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and they are all certainly grateful to you.

Chairman RUSSELL. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS.

Senator STENNIS. I have no questions.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Symington.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. General, I was looking at your statement here. What is this about the Air Force promoting its officers from 2 to 4 years later than other Armed Forces in certain grades under current programs. What is that all about?

General McCONNELL. In the field grade—majors, lieutenant colonels, and colonels—and without this proposed permanent bill, our people would be promoted from 2 to 4 years later than they are either in the Navy or the Army.

Now, with the promotion bill that was passed last year, with the authorization for these additional grades, it was passed as a temporary nature last year, and which has been passed 5 out of the last 6 years or 5 out of the last 7 years, then we are able to come up to where in terms of years of service we are very nearly equal.

I could give you what it is between the Army and the Navy and the Air Force if this bill is passed into law. It would be to colonels, the promotion service point, as we call them, in the Army is 22 years. They do not require any legislation for that. That is already their promotion service point. The Navy is 21 years, the Air Force will be 22 years, which is equivalent to the Army but, of course, higher than the Navy.

Lieutenant colonel and commander, comparatively, in the Army, the promotion service point is 15 years, in the Navy it is 15 years, and with this proposed bill, if it is enacted into law, it will be 17 years for the Air Force.

Major to lieutenant commander, which are comparable, the Army is 9 years, the Navy is 9 years, and the Air Force will be 11 years.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right. I think I understand that. I wanted to make the record on it.

The next point I wanted to ask, you say:

It is extremely difficult for me to explain to our able young Captains who have proved beyond doubt their capability in a combat theater why they must wait up to four years later than their classmates in the Army and the Navy for promotion to the grade of Major.

That, in effect, you have answered in your previous statement, have you not?

General McCONNELL. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Now, Senator Saltonstall asked you about the number of officers vis-a-vis the number of officers in the other services. Do you have the figures of the number of officers in the Air Force as against the number of officers in the Naval and Marine Air?

General McCONNELL. I do not have them.

Senator SYMINGTON. Will you supply them for the record?

General McCONNELL. I would be glad to supply those percentages; yes, sir.

(The information requested follows:)

Number of active pilots in the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force:

Navy.....	15,900
Marine Corps.....	4,400
Air Force.....	38,500

Senator SYMINGTON. How many planes have you lost over North Vietnam, the Air Force?

General McCONNELL. This year we lost 364 as of yesterday morning. I do not know what it is this morning.

Senator SYMINGTON. That counts the Navy, too, does it not?

General McCONNELL. No, sir; that does not count the Navy.

Senator SYMINGTON. Just Air Force planes lost over—

General McCONNELL. I do not mean just this year. You can figure, Senator, at about one per day. I will furnish the figures for the record.

Senator SYMINGTON. Yes, if you will.

(The information requested follows:)

Information concerning the loss of Air Force aircraft over Vietnam is not releasable since it is classified information; however, the following Department of Defense total losses are releasable:

*DOD-wide aircraft losses, 1965*

North Vietnam.....	160
South Vietnam.....	80
Total.....	240

*DOD-wide aircraft losses, 1966 (as of August 1966)*

	Fixed wing	Helicopter
North Vietnam.....	353	3
South Vietnam.....	115	202
Total.....	468	205

Senator SYMINGTON. How many pilots have you lost in the Air Force?

General McCONNELL. I can give you that answer just generally.

Senator SYMINGTON. Generally is about 50 percent, is it not?

General McCONNELL. Well, we recovered one-third.

Senator SYMINGTON. That would be 66 percent.

General McCONNELL. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Will you supply that for the record?

General McCONNELL. Sixty-six percent, so it would be in the neighborhood of 140. I would like to reserve the right, if I may, Mr. Chairman, to furnish those figures.

Chairman RUSSELL. Yes, you may correct that for the record if you see fit.

(The information requested follows:)

Air Force pilots lost in connection with the conflict in Vietnam as of 3 September 1966:

Missing in action.....	203
Captured.....	28
Total.....	231

Chairman RUSSELL. Mr. Paul, can you get the comparable figures for the Naval Air and furnish them?

Mr. PAUL. Yes, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. The loss of planes.

(The information requested follows:)

Information concerning the loss of Air Force aircraft over Vietnam is not releasable since it is classified information; however, the following Department of Defense total losses are releasable:

*DOD-wide aircraft losses, 1965*

North Vietnam.....	160
South Vietnam.....	80
Total.....	240

*DOD-wide aircraft losses, 1966 (as of August 1966)*

	Fixed wing	Helicopter
North Vietnam.....	353	3
South Vietnam.....	115	202
Total.....	468	205

General McCONNELL. I think I have this now, if I can give it now. Chairman RUSSELL. Including Marine Air, of course.

General McCONNELL. I do not have the Marine figure.

Senator SYMINGTON. Supply that for the record. (See explanation on p. 17.)

What is the price of an F-104 airplane?

General McCONNELL. The actual cost is \$1,727,000.

Senator SYMINGTON. About \$1.8 million?

General McCONNELL. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. What do you figure the cost of an investment in a pilot is?

General McCONNELL. About a half million dollars.

Senator SYMINGTON. So if you lose a plane, aside from the tragic loss of life, you are losing about \$2,300,000; is that right?

General McCONNELL. Yes, sir; at least. If you lose an F-4 you are losing about \$3 million because you have two pilots.

Senator SYMINGTON. Two pilots.

General McCONNELL. Two pilots, making it \$3,500,000.

Senator SYMINGTON. In other words, by increasing the morale, if you could save the loss of six planes and pilots in an F-104 you would pay for this program; is that correct, roughly?

General McCONNELL. Pay for it this year.

Senator SYMINGTON. Per year?

General McCONNELL. Yes.

Senator SYMINGTON. I think that is pertinent. Let me ask you just one more question. As the chairman says, it is clear that something should be done about this, but aren't you asking for a little more than you really need in this bill, in your frank opinion?

General McCONNELL. What we actually require are the portions of the bill, section 1, which is permanent, section 2, which is temporary for a period of 5 years, and subtract from the provisions of the numbers of majors which would go down from—I have forgotten—subtract the total from each year, subtract 1,500 from the majors, delete the 1,000 for the colonels, and those are our actual requirements. The 1,500 additional majors over a period of 6 years, 1,000 colonels over the period of 6 years are for contingency purposes. The Navy already has a law which provides for contingencies. As I said, I think that we would have much more flexibility if we had those, and I suggest, if it is the pleasure of the committee, that it put restrictive language on that number of majors and lieutenant colonels so they would not be used except under certain contingencies.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, General.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Smith.

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

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Ervin.

Senator ERVIN. I inferred from certain transactions that you were now able to supply the figures of the loss of pilots and planes of the Air Force and the Navy. I do not know whether I inferred that correctly or not.

Mr. PAUL. Yes, sir; we will furnish it.

Senator ERVIN. Suppose you give them for the record.

General McCONNELL. Yes, sir.

Senator ERVIN. At this time.

General McCONNELL. I do not have them accurately enough.

Senator ERVIN. I drew the wrong inference. I have no questions.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Inouye.

Senator INOUE. No questions.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

General McCONNELL, you made the statement here on page 4, which impressed me very much, that you have over 12,000 captains with more than 10 years of active commissioned service who have not been considered for active duty promotion to the grade of major in the primary zone of consideration.

How long has that condition existed?

General McCONNELL. That condition has existed in varying degrees since 1959.

Senator THURMOND. And the only way to alleviate the situation would be to pass legislation along the line that you have presented here.

General McCONNELL. Yes, sir; both sections 1 and 2.

Senator THURMOND. That would seem possibly in itself to be a stumbling block to the promotion of morale, if a man serves more than 10 years active duty without being allowed to be promoted from captain to major.

General McCONNELL. It is pretty difficult for me to go out into the field and explain to a captain, shall we say, who graduated from the Military Academy and came into the Air Force, why he is still a captain and his roommate at the Military Academy and his contemporary at the Naval Academy are both one grade higher than he is anywhere from 2 to 3 years earlier. That is why we need section 2 of it so that in the 5 years we will catch up to where we will be about on the same—what we call promotion point—the same number of years active duty commissioned service approximately.

Senator THURMOND. I think such a situation as this in itself shows a need for action to be taken on this matter.

General McCONNELL. In my opinion, sir.

Senator THURMOND. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman RUSSELL. I might point out that exactly the reverse was true in World War II. Promotions were three times as fast in the Air Force, and he could not understand, the fellow in the mud getting killed, yet colonels 25 or 30 years of age in the Air Force. It is very hard for us to balance it.

General McCONNELL. Mr. Chairman, you know we started with 3,500 and we ended up with 350,000.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Byrd.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Miller.

Senator MILLER. Just one question. If you have answered this before, please do not bother to answer it again, but will this put the Air Force on a comparable basis with the other services?

General McCONNELL. Yes, at the end of 5 years it will put us on a comparable basis with the other services. That is the reason we need the temporary part of the legislation which is provided for in section 2, so that at the end of 5 years, by using this temporary legislation, we then will be on approximately an even keel with the other services.

Senator MILLER. Thank you, General.

No further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman RUSSELL. I do not want to labor the point, General, but, of course, one reason why the promotions are slow in captains is because you are so much over strength in colonels and lieutenant colonels over your authorized strength.

General McCONNELL. We are not over our authorized strength, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. I mean permanent authorized strength.

General McCONNELL. We are over our permanent authorized strength. But by virtue of the bill which was passed last year.

Chairman RUSSELL. I understand. And the year before that, and the year before that, and the year before that.

General McCONNELL. Yes, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. But you wound up with a much higher percentage of authorized strength than the other two services.

General McCONNELL. We have of our total strength, as I said, I believe I quoted the figures awhile ago, of our total strength, authorized strength, 14.5 percent are officers. The Army, I believe, was about 9 percent. However, the Air Force has had a much smaller percentage of colonels and lieutenant colonels authorized than the Army and Navy through the period 1954 to 1965.

Chairman RUSSELL. Well, we will have to pass this legislation in some form anyway.

General McCONNELL. Seven percent for the Army and Navy. But, may I make a statement, Mr. Chairman, in connection with that, and that is that 92 percent of the Air Force people in combat in South Vietnam are officers.

Chairman RUSSELL. I would have thought it would be almost 100 percent of those in actual combat.

General McCONNELL. Yes, sir. We have some airmen who, of course, are members of crews who are in combat; 92 percent in combat are officers.

Chairman RUSSELL. Any further questions of the general or Secretary Paul?

If not, we thank you both for your presence here.

General McCONNELL. Thank you very kindly, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PAUL. Thank you.

(Subsequently, in executive session, the committee voted to report H.R. 15005, with amendments, as covered by S. Rept. 1597.)

## H.R. 420

Chairman RUSSELL. The next bill is H.R. 420, which would authorize regular commissions for male nurses in the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.

(The bill, H.R. 420, above referred to, follows:)

[H. R. 420, 89th Cong., 2d sess.]

AN ACT To amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the commissioning of male persons in the Regular Army in the Army Nurse Corps, the Army Medical Specialist Corps, the Regular Navy in the Nurse Corps and the Regular Air Force with a view to designation as Air Force nurses and medical specialists, and for other purposes

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

- (1) Section 3069 is amended—
  - (A) by striking out the period at the end of the third sentence and the word "She" at the beginning of the fourth sentence and inserting ", and" in place thereof; and
  - (B) by striking out "her regular grade, she" in the fifth sentence and inserting the words "the regular grade held, the Chief" in place thereof.
- (2) Section 3070(b) is amended—
  - (A) by striking out the period at the end of the second sentence and the word "She" at the beginning of the third sentence and inserting ", and" in place thereof; and
  - (B) by striking out the words "her regular grade, she" in the fourth sentence and inserting the words "the regular grade held, the Chief" in place thereof.
- (3) Section 3070(c) is amended—
  - (A) by striking out the period at the end of the second sentence and the word "She" at the beginning of the third sentence and inserting ", and" in place thereof;
  - (B) by striking out the word "She" at the beginning of the fourth sentence and inserting the words "An assistant chief" in place thereof; and
  - (C) by amending the fifth sentence to read as follows: "Without vacating the regular grade held, each assistant chief is entitled to the temporary grade of a lieutenant colonel while so serving and ranks above all other lieutenant colonels in the section."
- (4) Section 3291 is amended—
  - (A) by striking out the word "women" wherever it appears in subsection (a) and inserting the word "persons" in place thereof;
  - (B) by striking out the word "woman" in subsection (b) and inserting the word "person" in place thereof; and
  - (C) by striking out the word "her" wherever it appears, and the words "that she", in subsection (c).
- (5) Section 3915(b) is amended to read as follows:
 

"(b) Unless retired or separated at an earlier date, each officer of the Army Nurse Corps and the Army Medical Specialist Corps whose regular grade is major shall be retired, except as provided by section 47a of title 5, on the thirtieth day after completion of 25 years of service computed under section 3927(a) of this title. However, if the officer's name is carried on a list of officers recommended for appointment to the regular grade of lieutenant colonel, the officer shall be retained on the active list while the name is so carried. In addition, if the authorized strength of the corps concerned in officers on the active list is not exceeded, the Secretary of the Army may retain the officer on the active list until completion of 28 years of service computed under section 3927(a) of this title, in which case the officer shall be retired, except as provided by section 47a of title 5, on the thirtieth day after completion of that service."
- (6) Section 5140(a) is amended—
  - (A) by striking out the word "she" in the third sentence and inserting the words "the Director" in place thereof;
  - (B) by striking out the word "Her" at the beginning of the fourth sentence and inserting the words "The Director's" in place thereof; and
  - (C) by striking out the word "her" near the end of the fourth sentence.

(7) Section 5580(a) is amended by striking out the word "female" at the beginning of the first sentence.

(8) Section 5580(b)(1) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) ensign, if the person has not reached the age of 27 on the date of nomination by the President and is not qualified for appointment as a lieutenant (junior grade) under clause (2); or"

(9) Section 5580(b)(2) is amended to read as follows: "(2) lieutenant (junior grade), if the person is qualified under regulations prescribed by the Secretary and has not reached the age of 30 on the date of nomination by the President."

(10) Section 5601 is repealed.

(11) Section 5773(c) is amended by striking out the word "her" in the first sentence and inserting the words "the person" in place thereof.

(12) Section 5776(d) is amended by striking out the word "she" and inserting the words "the person" in place thereof.

(13) Section 5782(d) is amended by striking out the word "her" and inserting the words "the person" in place thereof.

(14) Section 5899(e) is amended by striking out the word "she" and inserting the words "the person" in place thereof.

(15) Section 6324 is amended by striking out the word "her" wherever it appears and inserting the words "the person's" in place thereof.

(16) Section 6377(c) is amended by striking out the word "she" and inserting the words "the person" in place thereof.

(17) Section 6377(d) is amended by striking out the word "she" and inserting the words "the person" in place thereof.

(18) Section 6384(c)(3) is amended by striking out the word "her" and inserting the words "the person's" in place thereof.

(19) Section 6384(c)(4) is amended by striking out the word "her" and inserting the words "the person's" in place thereof.

(20) Section 6388(d)(1) is amended by striking out the word "her" and inserting the words "the person's" in place thereof.

(21) Section 6388(d)(2) is amended by striking out the word "her" and inserting the words "the person's" in place thereof.

(22) Section 6395(h)(3) is amended by striking out the word "her" and inserting the words "the person's" in lieu thereof.

(23) Section 6396(a) is amended by striking out the word "she" and inserting the words "the person" in place thereof.

(24) Section 6396(b) is amended by striking out the word "she" and inserting the words "the person" in place thereof.

(25) Section 6396(c)(1) is amended—

(a) by striking out the words "by her" near the beginning of the sentence; and

(b) by striking out the word "her" near the end of the sentence and inserting the words "the person's" in place thereof.

(26) Section 6396(c)(2) is amended—

(a) by striking out the words "she would be" near the beginning of the sentence; and

(b) by striking out the words "to him" near the middle of the sentence.

(27) Section 6397 (b) is amended by striking out the word "he" wherever it appears and inserting the words "the person" in place thereof.

(28) Section 8287 (b) is amended by striking out the word "her" wherever it appears and the words "that she".

(29) Section 8299(g) is amended by striking out the words "with which she is entitled to be credited" and inserting the word "creditable" in place thereof.

(30) Section 8888(2)(D) is amended to read as follows:

"(D) For an Air Force nurse or medical specialist, the period of service credited under the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, as amended, or credited under section 8287(b) of this title at the time of appointment, plus the years of active commissioned service in the Regular Air Force after appointment in the Regular Air Force."

(31) Section 8915 is amended—

(A) by amending the catchline to read as follows:

“§ 8915. Twenty-five years: female majors except those designated under section 8067 (a)-(d) or (g)-(i) of this title; male majors designated under section 8067 (e) or (f) of this title”;

(B) by inserting the words “and each male officer of the Air Force, designated under section 8067 (e) or (f) of this title, whose regular grade is major,” before the word “shall” in subsection (a); and

(C) by striking out the word “she” in subsections (a) and (b) and inserting the words “that officer” in place thereof.

(32) The analysis of chapter 867 is amended by striking out the following item:

“8915. Twenty-five years: female majors except those designated under section 8067 (a)-(d) or (g)-(i) of this title.”

and inserting the following item in place thereof:

“8915. Twenty-five years: female majors except those designated under section 8067 (a)-(d) or (g)-(i) of this title; male majors designated under section 8067 (e) or (f) of this title.”

(33) Section 8927(a)(4) is amended to read as follows:

“(4) For an Air Force nurse or medical specialist, the period of service credited under the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, as amended, or credited under section 8287(b) of this title at the time of appointment, plus the years of active commissioned service in the Regular Air Force after appointment in the Regular Air Force.”

SEC. 2. For two years following the effective date of this Act the Secretary of the Army may waive the provisions of section 3291(a), title 10, United States Code, which establish maximum ages for appointment in the Regular Army in the Army Nurse Corps or Army Medical Specialist Corps, with respect to male persons who are otherwise qualified for appointment.

Passed the House of Representatives August 15, 1966.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
*Clerk.*

#### STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. LEONARD D. HEATON, THE SURGEON GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

General HEATON. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the Department of the Army has been designated the representative of the Department of Defense for this legislation. I represent the Department of the Army for that purpose.

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

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to remove the restrictions in existing law on the appointment of males in the Regular Army in the Army Nurse Corps, the Regular Navy in the Navy Nurse Corps and the Army Medical Specialist Corps. Appointments in those corps are now limited to females. Current law does not constitute a bar to the appointment of males as nurses or medical specialists in the Regular Air Force. However, several sections of title 10 which pertain to the crediting of service, promotion, and retirement of Regular Air Force nurses and medical specialists contain the words “she” or “her” or other language which refers to female officers only. It is recommended, therefore, that these sections be amended to pertain equally to male or female nurses or medical specialists. This action is considered desirable in order to preclude the possibility of subsequent actions or decisions regarding the appointment of male nurses or medical specialists in the Regular Air Force which might necessitate a request for additional clarifying legislation.

Prior to the act of August 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 579), only females were eligible to become commissioned officers in the Army Nurse

Corps and Women's (now Army) Medical Specialist Corps. That act authorized male members to be appointed Reserve officers in these corps. There has been sufficient time since 1955 to evaluate the professional utilization and potential of these officers in the Army Medical Service, and to determine the types of assignments which they can best perform. This evaluation has demonstrated that the male nurse and medical specialists can be effectively utilized and that a requirement for males exists in both corps. In the Army Nurse Corps today, approximately one out of six nurse officers is a male.

The proposed amendments would provide for the commissioning of male persons in the Regular Army in the Army Nurse Corps and the Army Medical Specialist Corps, the Regular Navy in the Navy Nurse Corps and the Regular Air Force with a view to designation as Air Force nurses and medical specialists. He could be appointed as chief, Army Nurse Corps or chief, Navy Nurse Corps and, in the Army he could be appointed chief, Army Medical Specialist Corps; or as assistant chief, Army Medical Specialist Corps who are also chiefs of the three sections, that is, dietitian, physical therapist, and occupational therapist.

Gentlemen, the entire objective of the proposed legislation is to provide equal opportunity in the Army and Navy Nurse Corps and the Army Medical Specialists Corps for male members of these corps. It is expected that enactment of this bill will greatly enhance the attractiveness of the military as a career and will assist in the retention of critically needed specialists.

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

Chairman RUSSELL. I am sure that the laws that are amended would require the same training on the part of a male nurse that is now required of the females.

General HEATON. Yes, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. Any questions, Senator Smith?

Senator SMITH. No questions.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Stennis.

Senator STENNIS. I do not have any questions, except to say I support General Heaton in what he says about his needs. I know they have been carefully considered and firmly presented. I know something about what he has done in the Army Nurse Corps and the institute he has and I highly commend him. I support the bill.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Smith suggests this is equal rights in reverse. [Laughter.]

Any further questions of General Heaton?

If not, General, there is another bill in which you are interested.

Senator ERVIN. I would just say, Mr. Chairman, if I were in the service and I saw the prospect of going into the hospital, I would be opposed to this bill. [Laughter.]

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Brewster.

Senator BREWSTER. Mr. Chairman, let me pose one brief question. I remember the brilliant job that the Navy corpsman of a very modest rank did on the battlefield and hospital. Would anything in this measure do away with enlisted men doing work as a corpsman?

General HEATON. I would not think so, certainly not with the Army. But with the Navy corpsmen, they are very, very important.

Senator BREWSTER. Yes; that is the point I wanted to make.

Thank you, sir.

(Subsequently, in executive session, the committee voted to report H. R. 420, without amendment, as covered by S. Rept. 1596).

### H. R. 11488

Chairman RUSSELL. The next bill is H. R. 11488, which would authorize the grade of brigadier general in the Medical Service Corps of the Regular Army. The bill does not create an additional authorization for a general officer but requires that one of the existing general officer billets be given to an officer of the Medical Service Corps.

(The bill, H. R. 11488, above referred to, follows:)

[H. R. 11488, 89th Cong., 2d sess.]

AN ACT To authorize the grade of brigadier general in the Medical Service Corps of the Regular Army, and for other purposes

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

(1) By striking out section 3068 and inserting the following new section in place thereof:

**“§ 3068. Medical Service Corps: organization; Chief and assistant chiefs**

“There is a Medical Service Corps in the Army. The Medical Service Corps consists of—

“(1) the Chief of the Medical Service Corps, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Army from among the officers of the Medical Service Corps whose regular grade is above captain;

“(2) the assistant chiefs of the Medical Service Corps, who shall be designated by the Surgeon General from officers in that Corps and who shall be his consultants on activities relating to their sections;

“(3) commissioned officers of the Regular Army appointed therein;

“(4) other members of the Army assigned thereto by the Secretary of the Army; and

“(5) the following sections—

“(a) the Pharmacy, Supply, and Administration Section;

“(b) the Medical Allied Sciences Section;

“(c) the Sanitary Engineering Section;

“(d) the Optometry Section; and

“(e) other sections considered necessary by the Secretary of the Army.”

(2) Section 3210 is amended by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:

“(e) The authorized strength of the Medical Service Corps in general officers on the active list of the Regular Army is one commissioned officer in the regular grade of brigadier general.”

Passed the House of Representatives August 15, 1966.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Chairman RUSSELL. General Heaton, we would be very happy to hear from you on that bill.

**STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. LEONARD D. HEATON, THE SURGEON  
GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**

General HEATON. Yes, sir.

Under the current law, the grade of colonel is the highest regular grade in the Medical Service Corps of the Army. The purpose of the bill is to provide an authorized strength of one Brigadier General in the Medical Service Corps.

The Department of the Army on behalf of the Department of Defense does not object to authorizing the full spectrum of regular grades to the Medical Service Corps, if the determination as to filling any grade above the grade of colonel is contingent on a finding that the needs of the service require an officer in that grade. As a matter of policy, the Department recommends against proliferation of positions in which an incumbent by law must have a general officer grade. The addition of a single position to the list of fixed general officer requirements probably would not seriously limit the ability of the Secretary to respond to needs, but it would be difficult to draw a line of demarcation at which the process would stop since there would be an additional number of positions which might have equally persuasive justification. Future developments in the Department quite probably would generate more such positions thereby reducing the flexibility of the Secretary of the Army to respond to current needs. The relative priority in general officer requirements is subject to change, not necessarily in consonance with changes in authorized numbers.

No similar proposal has been included in any previous legislative program of the Department of Defense. Several similar bills have, however, been introduced in recent years by Members of Congress. These bills were opposed by the Department of the Army because they would have prescribed by statute a general officer grade for the Chief of the Medical Service Corps, or would have prescribed a specific number of general officers for the Medical Service Corps.

Enactment of the bill would have negligible effect on budgetary requirements, which could be absorbed within existing appropriations.

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

Chairman RUSSELL. Are there any questions of General Heaton?

Senator SYMINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to say aside from our respect for General Heaton, anybody who has two bills up with short statements as this, I am going to go for the bills. [Laughter.]

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Saltonstall, do you have any questions?

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, may I ask just one question?

Of course, Lieutenant General Heaton is the Surgeon General of the Army. Now, does this bill mean that you can have a brigadier general in the Medical Service Corps as opposed to the Surgeon General's Office?

I am just not quite clear on this. Why do you want a brigadier general in the Medical Services, what does that mean as opposed to the Surgeon General?

General HEATON. Well, the Army Medical Service embraces several, as you know, other team members, such as the Dental Corps, the

Medical Service, and Army Medical Service Corps which we are addressing ourselves to. The Army Medical Service Corps is composed of four elements. First is the pharmacy and the administration, and the second we have in that corps is the medical allied sciences, and then the optometrists, and then the sanitary engineers. They embrace a great number of, shall we say, auxiliary services to the bedside, and I think it is a very important thing to point out here to you gentlemen and lady, that one out of every four Ph. D.'s that the Army has is a member of the Army Medical Service Corps and over 960 of these gentlemen have degrees beyond the regular baccalaureate due to the demands of their specialties such as sanitary engineering and civil engineering and other specialties.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you are saying, then, is that you want, we will say, one general in the Army Medical Corps to be an administrative officer over these four divisions. Is that what it amounts to?

General HEATON. The chief of the corps, yes, sir; those four divisions.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. Any further questions?

General, we are very glad to have had you here, and we are very glad to see you.

General HEATON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman RUSSELL. There will be inserted in the record at this point a statement by Dr. Melvin B. Dunbar, president of the American Optometric Association.

**STATEMENT OF HON. MELVIN B. DUNBAR, O.D., PRESIDENT,  
AMERICAN OPTOMETRIC ASSOCIATION**

Mr. DUNBAR. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Melvin Dunbar. I am an optometrist practicing my profession in Lebanon, N.H. Last June at Boston, Mass., I was installed as president of the American Optometric Association. Prior thereto, I had served as secretary-treasurer, a member of the board of trustees, and on various committees. I am a past president of the New Hampshire State Optometric Association and of the New England Optometric Council. The American Optometric Association is a voluntary, nonprofit organization which represents approximately two-thirds of the 17,000 optometrists practicing in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The association has a special interest in the Medical Service Corps of the Army. The legislation which established that Corps in 1947 was the result of a commitment made by President Truman when he vetoed the Optometry Corps bill in the summer of 1945. At that time he stated the reason for his veto was that he believed the war was drawing to a close and that in the postwar period they planned to consolidate several existing corps rather than to establish new corps. He assured our representatives that, in the postwar reorganization, provision would be made for commissioning optometrists as such in the Army. The Medical Service Corps Act of 1947, which provided for an Optometry Section with a chief, was the direct result of this presidential assurance. Some of the units which were incorporated into the Medical Service Corps dated back to World War I, such as the Sanitary Corps. The Pharmacy Corps and the Medical Administrative Corps, which were also made part of the Medical

Service Corps, were organized during World War II. These are only a few of the organizations which were brought together pursuant to the act of 1947 and its implementation.

As far as the Optometry Section is concerned, it started with one commissioned officer and today the authorized strength of that section is 315. The corps itself has grown since 1947 until its officer strength now exceeds 5,000.

The original act provided that the officer grades would be second lieutenant through colonel. Today, there are 185 officers who carry the rank of colonel, which is the same as the chief of the corps. The Army Medical Service Corps, although larger in numbers than many other corps of the U.S. Army that have general officers, has by statute been limited to the top rank of colonel. Retention of senior officers in the Medical Service Corps is a problem since once they achieve the grade of colonel they have no further interest in remaining on active duty. This legislation would correct this discriminatory situation. The expense to the Government would be negligible and the benefits which would accrue would be substantial. In the military service, as you well know, rank carries weight. The chief of the Corps should be able to speak with the authority and prestige which goes with the rank of a brigadier general.

For these reasons our association strongly recommends the passage of this legislation. This opportunity to present our views in support of H.R. 11488 is greatly appreciated. If the members of the committee or its staff desire additional information from our association, we will be pleased to furnish it.

(Subsequently, in executive session, the committee voted to report H.R. 11488, without amendment, as covered by S. Rept. 1595.)

### H.R. 11979

Chairman RUSSELL. The next bill on the agenda is H.R. 11979: This proposes to make permanent the authority to pay special allowances to dependents of members of the uniformed services at the time of emergency evacuations.

(The bill, H.R. 11979, above referred to, follows:)

[H.R. 11979, 89th Cong., 2d sess.]

AN ACT To make permanent the Act of May 22, 1965, authorizing the payment of special allowances to dependents of members of the uniformed services to offset expenses incident to their evacuation, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Act of May 22, 1965, 79 Stat. 117, is amended by striking out “, and terminates on June 30, 1966”.*

SEC. 2. Section 405a(a) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking out “from places outside the United States to places inside the United States”.

Passed the House of Representatives August 1, 1966.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
Clerk.

Chairman RUSSELL. Over the last 4 years, the Armed Forces have had to evacuate from such places as Cuba, Haiti, the Panama Canal Zone, Cyprus, Vietnam, Santo Domingo, Pakistan, and Indonesia.

Legislation that was approved last year authorized the payment of special allowances at the time of evacuation. The Senate amended

last year's legislation to give it a termination date of July 30, 1966, and, hence, that authority has expired.

We have as a witness on this bill Capt. G. D. Williams who is from the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower.

I do not know if it is necessary to have a long statement, but if anyone has any questions he wants to ask Captain Williams about this bill, we can have your statement inserted in the record, Captain.

Does any member have any questions of Captain Williams?

I do note there is one difference here, that Hawaii is designated as outside the United States for the purposes of this bill.

Why is that necessary, Captain? That was not in the original bill. You are not abandoning Hawaii, are you? Has Senator Inouye left?

**STATEMENT OF CAPT. GLENDON D. WILLIAMS, OFFICE OF DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY)**

Captain WILLIAMS. The fact is that the Comptroller General, in an opinion during this last year, defined the United States as the 48 contiguous States when we had expected that it consisted of the 50 States.

As a result, the serviceman who might be evacuated from an overseas location whose home was in Hawaii could not receive the allowances because they were not choosing a location in the United States.

Chairman RUSSELL. Then it is designed to take care of personnel who were citizens of Hawaii—

Captain WILLIAMS. Yes, Sir.

Chairman RUSSELL (continuing). Or Alaska or Puerto Rico?

Captain WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I am looking at the words of the act, "from places outside of the United States to places inside the United States."

Does that mean, for instance, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska qualify under that to get—

Captain WILLIAMS. Yes, sir. In other words, the location under this definition would not have to be in the United States under any definition. As a matter of fact, we have authority to locate people in safe havens outside the United States anyway.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Very technically, and maybe it is unnecessary; wouldn't it be better if it read, "Within the continental limits of the United States," or something of that kind?

Captain WILLIAMS. No, sir. It is not necessary because this same act covers an individual who is in a temporary safe haven which may be even in a foreign country.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. Any further questions?

Your statement will be inserted in the record, Captain, and we thank you for being with us this morning.

(The statement of Captain Williams follows:)

## PREPARED STATEMENT OF CAPT. GLENDON D. WILLIAMS, OFFICE OF DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Captain Glendon D. Williams, Office of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Military Personnel Policy).

The bill under consideration today would make permanent Public Law 89-26, which the Congress enacted on May 22, 1965, but which was terminated on June 30, 1966. You may recall that this legislation authorized the payment of special allowances to dependents of members of the uniformed services to offset expenses incident to their ordered evacuation.

During the deliberations on P.L. 89-26, the Senate Armed Services Committee established a termination date of June 30, 1966. It was the view of the Committee that the bill provided the authority for the Department of Defense to meet the needs of the Vietnam situation and any other situation arising in the near future in connection with an emergency evacuation of the dependents of military personnel. The Committee was most liberal in its rationale, stating that the termination authority in no way penalizes the Department of Defense in meeting its immediate needs and that the Department would be free to request an extension of the authority if, under world conditions, it appears an extension is necessary.

A review of evacuations effected during the last three and one-half years conclusively points up the continuing need for this authority. In October 1962 and May 1963 dependents were evacuated from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and Haiti, West Indies, respectively. Evacuation of dependents from the Panama Canal Zone and the Island of Cyprus was ordered in February 1964. Further evacuations from Vietnam were effected in February 1965 and from the Dominican Republic in April. Subsequent to the enactment of P.L. 89-26, dependents were evacuated from Pakistan and Indonesia in September and October, respectively.

We are always hopeful that the international situation will become so stabilized that it will be unnecessary to evacuate dependents because of adverse political conditions. However, we must not lose sight of the fact that it may be necessary to move personnel due to a national disaster, an epidemic, or similar circumstances of comparable magnitude.

A problem encountered by the Military Departments in implementing P.L. 89-26 was the interpretation of the term "United States". The Comptroller General ruled in his decision of June 15, 1965, B-144893, that the term "United States", as used in the law, should be interpreted to mean only the forty-eight contiguous States and the District of Columbia. In accordance with this decision, dependents who designated locations in Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, or a territory or possession of the United States as their final destination were not entitled to the allowances as prescribed in P.L. 89-26. Conversely, a dependent who designated a location within any one of the forty-eight contiguous States or the District of Columbia is entitled to these allowances. This interpretation has created an inequity and has unfairly discriminated against United States citizens whose homes happen to be in one of the extra-Continental United States or a territory or possession of the United States. Therefore, the legislative proposal under consideration today would eliminate the phrase, "from places outside the United States to places inside the United States", in addition to making permanent the authority contained in P.L. 89-26.

If this legislation is enacted, it is contemplated that the implementing regulation would be world-wide in scope, covering not only the payment of special allowances to dependents evacuated directly to the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, Puerto Rico or the territories and possessions of the United States, but also to dependents evacuated to officially designated temporary safe haven locations overseas for further movement to the fifty States or territories or possessions, or, if the situation permits, return to the station from which evacuated.

This proposal retains all the provisions of P.L. 89-26, except as earlier noted. The current law (1) authorizes a travel per diem at the applicable rate for the area concerned while in transit and a special per diem allowance at the existing statutory rate upon arrival at the designated location of temporary residence; (2) permits a waiver of recovery of not more than one month's basic pay in all proper cases where the recover of the advances would be against equity and good conscience or against the public interest; (3) authorizes the payment of a dislocation allowance when dependents are ordered evacuated; and (4) permits the shipment of a privately-owned vehicle to a designated temporary residence for use of the dependents. Pursuant to this section, it is not intended that this latter per-

missive feature would be applicable to officially designated temporary safe haven locations overseas.

Circumstances have demonstrated a continuing need for this proposed legislation. The Department of Defense recommends enactment as permanent authority inasmuch as the legislation will only be used as an expedient in the event it may again be necessary to evacuate dependents from an area outside the United States due to unusual or emergency circumstances.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement. I will be happy to answer any questions the Committee members may have.

Chairman RUSSELL. The committee will now resolve itself into executive session.

(Whereupon, at 11:45 a.m., the committee recessed.)

(Subsequently, in executive session, the committee voted to report H.R. 11979, with amendment, as covered by S. Rept. 1594.)



The following is a list of the books in the collection of the Missouri State Library, which were purchased by the State in the year 1966. The books are listed in the order in which they were purchased, and are arranged in alphabetical order of the author's name. The books are listed in the order in which they were purchased, and are arranged in alphabetical order of the author's name.

