

HEARINGS BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SEVENTY-
SEVENTH CONGRESS SECOND SESSION
ON THE
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION
BILL FOR 1943.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1943

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SEVENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON THE

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1943

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



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MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1943

HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE, MESSRS. J. BUELL SNYDER (CHAIRMAN), DAVID TERRY, JOE STARNES, ROSS A. COLLINS, JOHN H. KERR, GEORGE H. MAHON, D. LANE POWERS, ALBERT J. ENGEL, AND FRANCIS CASE, OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CHARGE OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL FOR THE YEAR 1943, ON THE DAYS FOLLOWING, NAMELY:

THURSDAY, June 11, 1942.

Mr. SNYDER. The committee has met this morning to consider the revised Budget estimates for the War Department for the fiscal year 1943. We have been delayed in making provision for 1943 requirements because the estimates contained in the regular Budget, determined upon prior to our entry into the war, turned out to be wholly inadequate and unsuited to an actual state of war.

The original Budget estimates, contained in the Budget for 1943, aggregated \$6,388,091,747. The revised estimates, contained in House Document No. 769, aggregate \$39,417,827,337. The revised estimates were received by the House on Monday of this week. Obviously, therefore, all of us have had to do much hustling to be in readiness to begin hearings 3 days later.

General McNarney, the Deputy Chief of Staff, whom you all know, is here this morning, representing General Marshall, to make the Army's opening presentation.

OFFICERS AND MEN RECEIVING SPECIAL RECOGNITION FOR SIGNAL AND VALOROUS CONDUCT

Before you begin, General, permit me to express the pride each of us has in our Army and in the magnificent showing it has made thus far. It seems to me it would be most fitting and appropriate to preface our hearings with a list of the names of those officers and men who, thus far, have received special recognition, by decoration or otherwise, for their signal and valorous conduct. Will you please have inserted at this point the names, residences, service connection, and ranks of such officers and men, the special recognition they have been accorded, and the citation in each case?

General McNARNEY. Yes, sir.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Anderson, William T. (6347615), corporal, Nineteenth Transport Squadron, Air Corps, United States Army.

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Kimmey, Doyle (6265447), staff sergeant, Nineteenth Transport Squadron, Air Corps, United States Army.
Taylor, Kenneth M., second lieutenant, Forty-fifth Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group, Air Corps.
Welch, George S., second lieutenant, Forty-seventh Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group, Air Corps.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

Lockard, Joseph L. (12002681), staff sergeant, Signal Aircraft Warning Regiment, United States Army.

SILVER STAR

Bishop, Samuel W. (396359), first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group, Air Corps, United States Army.
Christiansen, Hans C. (0406482), second lieutenant, Forty-fourth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor) Air Corps.
Fay, Charles A. (6148050), staff sergeant, Seventy-second Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group, Air Corps.
Klatt, Lowell V. (32064192), staff sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, First Battalion, Ninety-eighth Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft), United States Army.
Moore, Malcolm A. (0883731), first lieutenant, Forty-sixth Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group, Air Corps.
Rasmussen, Philip M. (0411732), second lieutenant, Forty-sixth Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group, Air Corps, United States Army.
Rogers, Robert J. (0396499), first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group, Air Corps.
Saltzman, Stephen G. (0398236), second lieutenant, Ninety-eighth Coast Artillery, Antiaircraft, United States Army.
Thacker, John M. (0399588), second lieutenant, Forty-sixth Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group.
Webster, John J. (0396499), first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group, Air Corps.

PURPLE HEART

Ashker, Samuel E. (6976841) private, (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
Aubrey, Herbert (6951838), private, Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
Baker, Fred F. (6914477), private (first class), Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
Baker, George H. (0265525), first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps.
Baker, Leonard C. (6558082), staff sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
Baldwin, Robert H. (6913117), staff sergeant, Forty-fifth Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
Basa, Frank R. (7023005), corporal, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
Beatty, Howard J. (6980240), private, Detachment Quartermaster Corps.
Bellue, Thomas E. (7000795), private (first class), Seventy-second Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
Bennett, Howard A. (6979441), sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
Blair, Robert E. (014962), major, Quartermaster Corps.
Bloxham, Robert W. (19010611), private, Nineteenth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
Bois, Jack L. (16012899), private, Eighteenth Air Base Squadron.
Bonaventura, Joseph A. (15019524), corporal, Battery A, Fifty-fifth Coast Artillery.
Boyer, Paul R. (7022177), private, Battery D, Sixteenth Coast Artillery.
Brooks, Charles S., Jr. (6993821), private (first class), Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
Brown, Robert L. (6983675), private, Eighteenth Air Base Squadron.
Bunn, Raymond A. (16010118), private (first class) Thirty-ninth Quartermaster Company.

Busbey, George O. (16012754), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Seventeenth Air Base Group R.
 Byrd, Louis (6915390), private, Detachment Quartermaster Corps.
 Cameron, Charles B. (6904645), staff sergeant, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
 Campbell, Edward J. (12006221), private, Battery C, Forty-first Coast Artillery.
 Carey, Lawrence D. (11027098), private, Eighteenth Air Base Squadron.
 Carr, James W. (6381552), first sergeant, Seventy-second Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group, Air Corps.
 Cawley, Dennis (6955831), private (first class), Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
 Chaplick, Frank G. (6148215), corporal, Eighteenth Air Base Command.
 Collins, Raymond J. (6980929), corporal, Headquarters Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group, Air Corps.
 Collins, Walter L. (6397839), private, Sixth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
 Cooper, Howard F. (O353462), first lieutenant, Air Corps.
 Corter, James P. (12028663), private, Battery A, Fifty-second Field Artillery Battalion.
 Cratch, Philip A. (34115866), private, Company O, Thirty-fourth Engineers.
 Cremer, Eilert H. (6908654), staff sergeant, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
 Crocker, Erwin E. (6143857), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Seventeenth Air Base Group R.
 Crouse, Robert G. (6844093), sergeant, Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
 Crum, Lincoln M. (6919774), private, Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
 Currence, Clarence F., Jr. (667759), corporal, Nineteenth Transport Squadron.
 Dabney, Fred A., Jr. (6994288), sergeant, Seventy-second Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
 Dagon, Charles R. (11015145), private, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
 Davenport, James M. (6292373), sergeant, Seventy-second Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
 Davis, Sydney A. (16007702), private, Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
 Deraney, George (6148095), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
 Dieterick, Robert P. (13004007), private, Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
 Dodd, Harry O. (16002286), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
 Dorondo, John F. (6949822), technical sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Seventh Interceptor Command, Air Corps, United States Army.
 Drechsler, Carl (6934744), private (first class), Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
 Dryman, William C. (7001999), private (first class), Second Provisional Truck Company.
 Du Bois, Ivan C. (O227384), major, Infantry Reserve.
 Durbin, Noel E. (16017279), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
 Duvall, William T. (6952778), private, Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
 English, James T. (16040972), corporal, Seventy-second Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
 Ewers, James F. (16049040), corporal, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
 Exum, Grady E. (6921577), private (first class), Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
 Falkenburg, Irvin A. (6719395), staff sergeant, Sixth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group.
 Fisher, James W. (14019870), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Eleventh Field Artillery.
 Fitzsimons, Robert G. (16003456), private, Seventy-second Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
 Fleming, Robert E. (16003290), private, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
 Frazier, Edwin (6871586), private (first class), Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
 Gabik, George J. (16007549), private (first class), Nineteenth Transport Squadron.
 Gangursky, Richard I. (6913536), staff sergeant, Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
 Garrety, Richard S. (6940928), private, Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
 Gautier, Bill P. (7023896), private, Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.

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Gese, Walter J. (6587391), private, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
Godley, Sidney (14012588), private, Detachment Quartermaster Corps.
Graf, Harold F. (6954302), corporal, Seventh Air Corps Squadron, Weather Regiment C.
Gremore, Kenneth W. (16021375), private (first class), Forty-fifth Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
Gudinas, Edward J. (664374), sergeant, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
Gummelt, Edward L. (6296871), corporal, Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
Gurkin, Archie R. (7005835), private, First Provisional Truck Company.
Hall, John B., Jr. (13034728), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron.
Hall, Rogers W. (14004268), private (first class), Nineteenth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
Hand, Guy H. (13005832), private, Seven Hundred and Forty-first Ordnance Company (Air Base).
Harden, Wayne L. R. (19030016), private, Truck Company, Eleventh Quartermaster Battalion.
Hamm, Cleason S. (6880866), private, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
Harrell, Turner G. (7023675), private, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
Harrison, John L., Jr. (19052509), private, Fifth Chemical Company Service (aviation).
Heffelfinger, Gerald R. (6890694), staff sergeant, Detachment Quartermaster Corps.
Hill, Charles W., Jr. (11027412), private, Eighteenth Air Base Command.
Hodder, Charles W. (6900833), staff sergeant, Eighteenth Air Base Squadron.
Holley, Lester W. (6954251), private (first class), Forty-seventh Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
Hooper, Melvin F. (6142712), technical sergeant, Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
Hughes, Earl F. (6291170), private, Twenty-fourth Matériel Squadron, Eighteenth Air Base Group R.
Humphries, Farris M. (6839291), private, Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
Hunter, Duncan (6979365), sergeant, Nineteenth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
Howell, Albert E. (6923875), corporal, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
Infantolino, Alfred A. (6145811), staff sergeant, Nineteenth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
Isaac, Chesley A. (16017282), private, Eighteenth Air Base Squadron.
Jenkins, George O. (6668596), private (first class), Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
Johnson, Clyde D. (6988789), private, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
Johnson, Thomas R. (6379091), private, Eighteenth Air Base Squadron.
Jorda, Louis, Jr. (34004214), private, Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
Joyce, Don R. (17010329), private, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
Kaminski, Walter L. (13004062), private, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
Kaufman, Vern V. (19006091), private, Seven Hundred and Forty-first Ordnance Company.
Kawa, Russell J. (6145929), private (first class), Seventy-second Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
Kellar, William L. (13002048), private, Service Battery, Fifty-second Field Artillery Battalion.
Kelly, Henry T. (7020458), corporal, Seventy-second Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
Kelly, Ralph (6843632), staff sergeant, Eighteenth Air Base Squadron.
Kempen, Wallace A. (16007866), private, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
Kimble, Thomas P. (14028203), private, Seventy-second Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
King, Phelps W. (16012767), private, Eighteenth Air Base Squadron.
Kissel, George (6979839), sergeant, Sixth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
Klahn, Lester W. (16008112), corporal, Seventy-second Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
Kobylinski, Pierre A. (7013627), private, Seventeenth Air Base Squadron.
Kuropatwa, Charles C. (6946502), private (first class), Eighteenth Air Base Squadron.
LaBlanc, John D. (6919769), private (first class), Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.

- Libby, Keith E. (11013386), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
- Liddick, Walter (6445538), sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
- Loss, John P. (6983708), corporal, Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
- Lott, Lewis J. (6288417), Battery G., Ninety-seventh Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft).
- Lovelace, William D. (14037516), private, Detachment Quartermaster Corps.
- Lundgren, William F. (6916553), private, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
- Lyon, Warren (5679593), private, Eighteenth Air Base Squadron.
- McAdams, James W. (6251313), technical sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
- McClellan, Robert W. (2043822), private, Eighteenth Air Base Squadron.
- McClung, Richard G. (10012892), private, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
- McDonnell, Herbert F. (34076710), private, Headquarters Battery, Fifteenth Coast Artillery.
- McGuire, Jack P. (14047242), private (first class), Detachment Quartermaster Corps.
- McInnis, William G. (16012734), private (first class), Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
- Mann, Pell R. (6971931), sergeant, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
- Marchesi, Angelo F. (11024791), private, Headquarters, Fifty-second Field Artillery Battalion.
- Matrin, Robert H. (6949387), sergeant, Seventh Company, Air Corps (Weather).
- Maser, Karl O. (11015139), private, (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
- Matouka, Michael (13027089), private (first class, Detachment Quartermaster Corps.
- Mayer, Robert H. (13027730), private (first class), Seventh Air Corps Squadron, Weather Reg. C.
- Minnich, James S. (6893377), sergeant, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
- Mitchell, Paul (6252148), private, Eighteenth Air Base Squadron.
- Montgomery, Frederick D. (702627), private (first class), Sixth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
- Mougin, Kenneth L. (11008152), private, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
- Moyer, James I. (7025139), corporal, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
- Niedzwiecki, Robert R. (16012747), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
- Northam, Floyd A. (18041885), private, Eighteenth Air Base Squadron.
- Nourot, Carl J., Jr. (6067127), sergeant, Twenty-fifth Matériel Squadron, Eighteenth Air Base Group B.
- Nuttall, Roland L. (6559065), staff sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
- O'Brien, Michael L. (12018370), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
- O'Brien, William H., Jr. (11007591), corporal, Nineteenth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
- O'Donovan, James E. (12011872), private (first class), Seven Hundred and Forty-first Ordnance Company.
- Osborne, William A. (19053031), private, Nineteenth Transport Squadron.
- Ovecka, Edward M. (6946508), private, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
- Peterson, Donald H. (19044364), private, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
- Peterson, William H. (10025629), private, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
- Pickersl, Robert L. (6291444), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Seventeenth Air Base Group B.
- Plaster, Gilbert A. (6855823), private, Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
- Pope, Roy T. (6176316), corporal, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
- Franiewicz, Michael M. (6848014), private (first class), Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
- Price, Robert F. (37047354), private, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
- Price, Walter J., Jr. (6854205), sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
- Pryor, James W. (6913031), corporal, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
- Raines, Raymond (687897), private, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
- Rainey, Harry C. (6949496), private (first class), Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.

- Ramm, Richard K. (6150132), sergeant, Headquarters Hawaii Air Force, Air Corps.
- Reber, Paul D. (6946984), sergeant, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
- Redburn, Ralph A. (258373), captain, Infantry Reserve.
- Reiter, Matthew P. (18018159), private, Battery C, Forty-first Coast Artillery.
- Restivo, Anthony B. (6889085), staff sergeant, Sixth Pursuit Squadron Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
- Reynolds, Burkett A. (6991434), private (first class), Eighteenth Air Base Squadron.
- Richard, John N. (6999151), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
- Richardson, Milroy L. (17001408), private, Sixth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
- Robertson, Paul D. (14037062), private, Detachment Quartermaster Corps.
- Rodriguez, Earl B. (11008147), private (first class), Sixth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
- Ryan, Thomas W. (11007940), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
- Sallick, George (6851526), staff sergeant, Nineteenth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
- Salloum, Naif J. (16012822), private (first class), Seventy-second Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
- Sampson, Roger F. (11007674), corporal, Sixth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
- Samuelych, Alphonse J. (6148928), private (first class), Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
- Sbraccia, Bernard D. (11020149), private, Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
- Scalzo, Louis J. (11010866), private, Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
- Scharosch, Peter F. (6583795), private, Truck Company, Eleventh Quartermaster Battalion.
- Scheidt, Paul J. (6668704), staff sergeant, Sixth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
- Schwartzkopf, Victor O. (6826441), staff sergeant, Eighteenth Air Base Squadron.
- Seals, Joseph P. (565457), staff sergeant, Eighteenth Air Base Squadron.
- Sesody, Anthony L. (6913920), private (first class), Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
- Shoff, Raymond C., Jr. (7021031), private (first class), Ninth Signal Service Company.
- Sidoti, Vincent P. (6978060), corporal, Battery C, Sixty-third Field Artillery Battalion.
- Silverwatch, Walter (6147909), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
- Sloboda, John (6977547), sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
- Smith, Edwin G. (6998665), first sergeant, Forty-fifth Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group.
- Spickler, Howard M. (17003472), private, Twenty-fourth Matériel Squadron, Eighteenth Air Base, Group R.
- Stanley, Joe B. (6634439), sergeant, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
- Stanley, Richard C. (6987675), sergeant, Sixth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).
- Stanley, Robert W. (6971992), private (first class), Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
- Stanley, William A. (6975259), private (first class), Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
- Steff, Jonah A. (12008466), corporal, Seventy-second Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
- Strong, Kenneth E. (16021420), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
- Strunk, Leslie G., Jr. (13004060), private, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.
- Suffern, Richard H. (12006334), private, Forty-fifth Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.
- Tholke, Henry E. (6948604), private (first class), Twenty-third Matériel Squadron.
- Thon, Hans S. (16021398), private, Nineteenth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).

Tiffany, Horace J. (16003540), private, Sixth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).

Tillett, George (7021673), private, Seventy-second Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.

Tischbirck, Edwin A. (18000639), private (first class), Company C, Eight Hundred and Fourth Engineer Battalion, Aviation (Separate).

Tobias, Donald E. (13002000), private, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.

Tolen, James M. (6604950), staff sergeant, detachment Quartermaster Corps.

Travis, Robert (6979013), private, detachment Quartermaster Corps.

Trik, Carl H., captain, Corps of Engineers.

Turnbull, Robert L. (13000092), private, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.

Tussio, Domenico A. (6148540), private (first class), Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.

Tyson, Woodrow (6554600), corporal, Battery C, Eleventh Field Artillery Battalion.

Uhlenburg, Charles L. (6949004), private (first class), Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.

Ullrich, Ralph T. (6771514), master sergeant, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.

Ventress, Clifford C. (16040007), corporal, Sixth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).

Waite, Charles E., Jr. (6986825), sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Seventh Interceptor Command.

Wallace, Frank L. (6845163), private, Fifth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).

Ward, Howard C. (6936137), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Seventeenth Air Base Group R.

Waugh, Richard K. (12008663), sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Air Corps.

Wenzel, Theodore A. (11030694), private, Four Hundred and Seventh Signal Company, Aviation.

Westhaver, John M. (6161632), sergeant, Forty-sixth Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F, Air Corps.

White, Edward M. (16012623), private, Seventy-third Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).

White, Lewis B. (6974778), private, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.

Wiedling, Louis J. (19058880), private, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.

Wiener, Hugo I. (6983904), private, Seven Hundred and Forty-first Ordnance Company.

Wilson, Lowell R. (6933928), corporal, Nineteenth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).

Wolfe, Vaughn (6851532), private, Eighteenth Air Base Command.

Wright, Joe O. (6252926), staff sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Seventeenth Air Base Group R.

Xerri, Benjamin J. (6975721), private (first class), Nineteenth Transport Squadron.

Young, Ralph W., Jr. (6161797), private, Eighteenth Air Base Squadron.

Zangari, Anthony A. (69-6967), private, Forty-fifth Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.

Zeiss, Charles L. (6384022), staff sergeant, Sixth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group (Interceptor).

Zeock, Andrew N., Jr. (6948809), private (first class), Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.

Zuercher, Charles P. (16017205), corporal, Forty-fifth Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group F.

PURPLE HEART ADDITIONAL

Rose, Elmer P. (017044), lieutenant colonel (then major), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Seventh Bomber Command.

Dudley, George G. (6296835), staff sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Seventh Bomber Command.

Blackmon, Leonard (6289781), sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Seventh Bomber Command.

Bryant, William M. (7002366), sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Seventh Bomber Command.

Lukosus, Felix J. (6917061), sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Seventh Bomber Command.

Hill, Harry O. (6946509), corporal, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Seventh Bomber Command.

Martin, Furman C., Jr. (6970418), Corporal, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Seventh Bomber Command.

Roseberry, Glen R. (6987821), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Seventh Bomber Command.

Dallas, Frank R. (19020842), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Seventh Bomber Command.

Jordan, Bert J. (16017391), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Seventh Bomber Command.

Smith, Walter H. (7002560), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Seventh Bomber Command.

Wells, Charles W. (6153100), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Seventh Bomber Command.

Moore, Joseph T. (0428407), second lieutenant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Fifth Bombardment Group (H).

Reilly, James H. (0432311), second lieutenant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Fifth Bombardment Group (H).

Gwynne, Harold H. (6748545), technical sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Fifth Bombardment Group (H).

Coale, Leo R. (69346632), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Fifth Bombardment Group (H).

Hammond, Walter A. (6986727), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Fifth Bombardment Group (H).

Adams, Kenneth E. (17009623), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Fifth Bombardment Group (H).

Allshouse, Blake C. (13003334), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Fifth Bombardment Group (H).

Boersema, Joel J. (6913093), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Fifth Bombardment Group (H).

Byrd, Robert T. (14046406), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Fifth Bombardment Group (H).

Ross, Newba. (14039386), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Fifth Bombardment Group (H).

Weber, Allan J. (6915455), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Fifth Bombardment Group (H).

McKray, Russell O. (0293518), first lieutenant, Twenty-third Bombardment Squadron (H).

Helms, Frank B. (6653968), first sergeant, Twenty-third Bombardment Squadron, (H).

Barnes, Leonard M., Jr. (6950778), private, Twenty-third Bombardment Squadron (H).

Broughton, Alfred W. (16003053), private, Twenty-third Bombardment Squadron, (H).

Bush, Francis R. (15019135), private, Twenty-third Bombardment Squadron (H).

Glendenning, Charles P. (16021440), Twenty-third Bombardment Squadron (H).

Lantis, Melvin J. (16012725), Twenty-third Bombardment Squadron (H).

Rader, James A. (6981885), Twenty-third Bombardment Squadron (H).

Roy, Leo A. (11011304), Twenty-third Bombardment Squadron (H).

Workman, William G. (0289290), captain, Thirty-first Bombardment Squadron (H).

Hopkins, Jack P. (0417839), second lieutenant, Thirty-first Bombardment Squadron (H).

Smith, Walter S. III (0398524), second lieutenant, Thirty-first Bombardment Squadron (H).

Hobbie, Theodore V. (6573738), staff sergeant, Thirty-first Bombardment Squadron (H).

Gradle, Kenneth A. (6912391), corporal, Thirty-first Bombardment Squadron (H).

Koch, Ewald A. (6669097), private (first class), Thirty-first Bombardment Squadron (H).

Green, Virgil A. (16007810), private, Thirty-first Bombardment Squadron (H).

Olette, Ben (6560560), private, Thirty-first Bombardment Squadron (H).

Penven, Louis (6978557), private, Thirty-first Bombardment Squadron (H).

Sackett, Malcolm D. (6977798), private, Thirty-first Bombardment Squadron (H).

Snyder, George S. (7020830), private, Thirty-first Bombardment Squadron (H).
Reed, Marston C. (number unknown), second lieutenant, Seventy-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
Bauer, John F. (6078351), technical sergeant, Seventy-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
Sanders, Henry C. (6718423), first sergeant, Seventy-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
Neal, William W. (R1536577), staff sergeant, Seventy-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
Mayo, Raymond (62666644), corporal, Seventy-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
David, Arthur E. (6132614), private (first class), Seventy-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
Staufield, James C. (7006540), private (first class), Seventy-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
Travaline, Anthony T. (7021419), private (first class), Seventy-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
Tyleshevski, John (7022222), private (first class), Seventy-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
Hamrick, Robert D. (16017439), private, Seventy-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
Luckey, Leonard G. (10012742), private, Seventy-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
Pickard, Wallace F. (O428377), second lieutenant, Fourth Reconnaissance Squadron (H).
Meehan, John J. (6049374), staff sergeant, Fourth Reconnaissance Squadron (H).
Pirga, Michael J. (6008440), staff sergeant, Fourth Reconnaissance Squadron (H).
Wilson, Joe F. (6295303), sergeant, Fourth Reconnaissance Squadron (H).
Morrison, Clarence C. (7025453), private (first class), Fourth Reconnaissance Squadron (H).
Newman, Harry (6905738), private (first class), Fourth Reconnaissance Squadron (H).
Kern, Donald A. (6991939), private (first class), Fifty-eighth Bombardment Squadron (L).
Barasha, Walter A. (13007256), private, Fifty-eighth Bombardment Squadron (L).
Stinson, Clarence E. (6799585), technical sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Van Wirt, Clarence A. (6708739), first sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Heinhorst, Charles R. (6833726), staff sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Mintz, Darrell W. (6819562), staff sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Oltman, Forest A. (6651029), staff sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Randall, Hermon T. (6924702), staff sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Baldwin, Howard (6977427), sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Cox, Eugene C. (6928554), sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Hagan, Clark D. (6890769), sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Larson, Richard A. (6913677), sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Narramore, Roth J. (6896360), sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Roberts, Thomas E. (6590141), sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Swinney, Harold E. (6288657), sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Viebeck, Charles F. (6875133), sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).

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Adams, Donald D. (6974408), corporal, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Bloom, Robert E. (7022832), corporal, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Mosall, George W. (6977320), corporal, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Reddick, Robert G. (6255721), corporal, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Wilson, Sam H. (6582879), corporal, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Wimbiscus, Donald E. (6976628), corporal, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Andersen, Loid W. (6934142), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Brown, Douglas L. (6953897), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Byrd, Bert E. Jr. (6667932), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Calderon, Carmel R. (6955786), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Calemine, Carlo A. (6998722), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Damsky, Robert P. (11020220), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Jones, Frederick R. (6394924), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
King, Cecil E. (6936624), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Menge, Louis W. (656955), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Nolan, Robert F. (6936156), private (first class, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Olsen, Marvin (6291167), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Panek, Joseph J. (6148686), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Ray, Eugene R. (6953584), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Rockman, Walter H. (6939634), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Rodriguez, Ruperto B. (6296828), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Thornhill, William R. (7002255), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Tomkins, Paul N. (6949535), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Tyra, Garrett C. (6296347), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Altamare, James S. (13009102), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Baer, Clinton D. (6154518), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Baird, Robert E. (16017253), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Blutt, Seymour (12018122), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Boutin, Norman M. (6154201), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Byers, Roy W. (6998810), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Clague, Charles S. (16017422), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Davis, Allen D. (16003027), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
Davis, Spencer L. (6967237), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).

- Drisner, Joseph R. (15059549), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
 Hawkins, Harold H. (14037911), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
 Krison, John N. (16007631), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
 Lapie, Walter (16002988), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
 Mason, Merion L. (13000505), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
 McLeod, Bernice P. (7005848), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H).
 Edmundson, James V. (022573), first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Daly, Thomas L. (6687866), master sergeant, Twenty-sixth Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Sparks, George B. (R331766), master sergeant, Twenty-six Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Bowen, Frank W. (6657666), staff sergeant, Twenty-sixth Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Yarbrough, Thomas A. (6970441), sergeant, Twenty-sixth Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Fuller, Carl W. (6925285), corporal, Twenty-sixth Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Irons, William E. (6830499), corporal, Twenty-sixth Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Brissenden, Harry S. (6799708), private (first class), Twenty-sixth Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Henley, Harold L. (7003700), private (first class), Twenty-sixth Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Conner, Fred R. (16017249), private, Twenty-sixth Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Craig, Charles W. (16017241), private, Twenty-sixth Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Even, Jerome A. (16003121), private, Twenty-sixth Bombardment Squadron (H).
 King, Sherwood D. (11015067), private, Twenty-sixth Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Barker, Bruce B. S. (0428793), second lieutenant, Forty-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Anderson, Elmer (6241317), technical sergeant, Forty-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Ray, Robert W. (6544986), technical sergeant, Forty-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Donart, Mathias E. (6568848), sergeant, Forty-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Luczyk, Theodore C. (6948081), corporal, Forty-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Morgan, Leith C. (6999212), corporal, Forty-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Bartlett, Charles W. (6934647), private (first class), Forty-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Evan, Vernon W. (7002345), private (first class), Forty-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Lewis, Ivan C. (7021090), private (first class), Forty-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
 McCall, Albert G., Jr. (7020297), private (first class), Forty-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Narehood, Charles E. (7021105), private (first class), Forty-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Porterfield, Charles P. (6936174), private (first class), Forty-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Williams, Jack A. (6934696), private (first class), Forty-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Bowsher, Paul T., Jr. (6901972), private, Forty-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Fuller, Kenneth A. (16017234), private, Forty-second Bombardment Squadron (H).
 Holloway, John P. (16007867), private, Forty-second Bombardment Squadron (H).

Hudson, William H. (6887491), private, Forty-second Bombardment Squadron (H).

Jones, James F. (14039397), private, Forty-second Bombardment Squadron (H).

Phillips, Edgar L. (6980163), private, Forty-second Bombardment Squadron (H).

Stephanik, Walter E. (13011049), private, Forty-second Bombardment Squadron (H).

Beale, G. C. (0432327), second lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Reconnaissance Squadron (H) AFCC.

Taylor, Homer R. (0409908), second lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Reconnaissance Squadron (H), AFCC.

Pouncey, LeRoy B. (R-792748), master sergeant, Thirty-eighth Reconnaissance Squadron (H), AFCC.

Casebolt, Erwin B. (6761339), staff sergeant, Thirty-eighth Reconnaissance Squadron (H), AFCC.

Velarde, Lawrence B. (6553988), staff sergeant, Thirty-eighth Reconnaissance Squadron (H), AFCC.

Lee, Bert, Jr. (19051489), private, Thirty-eighth Reconnaissance Squadron (H), AFCC.

Tomlinson, Vernon D. (19030242), private, Thirty-eighth Reconnaissance Squadron (H), AFCC.

Hall, Melvin L. (6458333), master sergeant, Fiftieth Reconnaissance Squadron (H).

Longest, Owen E. (6298925), sergeant, Fiftieth Reconnaissance Squadron (H).

Sidak, Julius B. (6565769), sergeant, Fiftieth Reconnaissance Squadron (H).

Bradshaw, Thomas E. (6580885), corporal, Fiftieth Reconnaissance Squadron (H).

Smith, Norman A. (6148224), corporal, Fiftieth Reconnaissance Squadron (H).

Viers, Joseph L. (R-1440483), corporal, Fiftieth Reconnaissance Squadron (H).

Enchelmeyer, Stanton H. (6152290), private (first class), Fiftieth Reconnaissance Squadron (H).

Howland, Lawrence B. (6980306), private (first class), Fiftieth Reconnaissance Squadron (H).

Pulley, Isaac H., Jr. (7020156), private (first class), Fiftieth Reconnaissance Squadron (H).

Dinagen, James E. (11011326), private, Fiftieth Reconnaissance Squadron (H).

Lenburg, Harold (16003268), private, Fiftieth Reconnaissance Squadron (H).

McRoberts, James H. (16017310), private, Fiftieth Reconnaissance Squadron (H).

Roberts, Edwin (7006560), private, Fiftieth Reconnaissance Squadron (H).

West, Kenneth H. (16007613), private, Fiftieth Reconnaissance Squadron (H).

Paschall, Ralph G. (13027979), private, Twenty-third Bombardment Squadron (H).

Lott, Lewis J. (6289417), corporal, Battery G, Ninety-seventh Coast Artillery (AA).

SILVER STAR

Albino, Anthony A. (W2101163), warrant officer, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron.

Avery, Robert L. (6934109), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (II), United States Army.

Blake, Gordon A. (O18389), lieutenant colonel, Air Corps.

Brown, Robert S. (11020247), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H), United States Army.

Carr, Reuben A. (7002327), sergeant, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.

Chapman, Donald V. (6914156), corporal, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H), Air Corps, United States Army.

Dreier, Elmer L. (6446012), master sergeant, Twenty-third Bombardment Squadron, Fifth Bombardment Group (H), Air Corps, United States Army.

Ehrke, Jack O. (6284308), sergeant, Nineteenth Transport Squadron.

Fox, Jack W. (6570562), corporal, Thirty-first Bombardment Squadron (H), United States Army.

Haessly, Robert J. (6828095), sergeant, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.

Haller, Frederick C. (O246937), captain, Air Corps.

Howe, Sidney C. (R-153039), staff sergeant, Nineteenth Transport Squadron.

Hunt, Wilbur K. (6658047), first sergeant, Twenty-second Matériel Squadron.

Jesek, Raymond F. (6863261), staff sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Seventh Bomber Command, Air Corps, United States Army.

Meagher, Donald C. (6587289), corporal, Fourth Reconnaissance Squadron, (H), United States Army.

Merithew, William W. (6977647), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H), United States Army.

Middaugh, Charles R. (6498986), staff sergeant, Eighteenth Air Base Squadron.

Miszczuk, Joseph P. (13006181), private (first class), Twelfth Signal Platoon (AB).

Mucha, Paul (12011321), private (first class), Twelfth Signal Platoon (AB).

Nabors, Bonnie V. (6265698), technical sergeant, Nineteenth Transport Squadron.

Schleifer, Louis (6981087), private (first class), Fourth Reconnaissance Squadron (H), United States Army.

Sheffield, William K. (R586148), master sergeant, Twenty-third Bombardment Squadron, Fifth Bombardment Group (H), Air Corps, United States Army.

Smith, Harry E. (16003275), private, Headquarters and headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H), United States Army.

Stoddard, Loren A. (O428873), second lieutenant, Nineteenth Transport Squadron, Air Corps.

Tortora, Bernardino O. (6877722), technical sergeant, Twenty-third Bombardment Squadron (H), Fifth Bombardment Group (H), Air Corps, United States Army.

Vernick, Edward F. (6578335), private (first class), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eleventh Bombardment Group (H), United States Army.

Whiteman, George A. (O399683), second lieutenant, Forty-fourth Pursuit Squadron, Eighteenth Pursuit Group, Air Corps, United States Army.

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS

Sterling, Gordon H. (O411852), second lieutenant, Forty-sixth Pursuit Squadron, Fifteenth Pursuit Group (F), Air Corps.

Caputo, Joseph A. (6150095), private (first class), Thirty-first Bombardment Squadron, Fifth Bombardment Group, Air Corps, United States Army.

Clifton, Benjamin (6250950), sergeant, Thirty-first Bombardment Squadron, Fifth Bombardment Group, Air Corps, United States Army.

Compton, William B. (O424916), second lieutenant, Thirty-first Bombardment Squadron, Fifth Bombardment Group, Air Corps, United States Army.

Faulkner, Cecil L. (O-373894), first lieutenant, Twenty-first Bombardment Squadron, Fifth Bombardment Group, Air Corps, United States Army.

Heitzman, Walter K. (O430075), second lieutenant, Thirty-first Bombardment Squadron, Fifth Bombardment Group, Air Corps, United States Army.

Jennings, Simpson L. (6314597), master sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Eighteenth Air Base Group, Air Corps, United States Army.

Mustain, Thomas C. (O426863), second lieutenant, Thirty-first Bombardment Squadron, Fifth Bombardment Group, Air Corps, United States Army.

Parsons, Jerome G. (6949546), corporal, Thirty-first Bombardment Squadron, Fifth Bombardment Group, Air Corps, United States Army.

CARIBBEAN DEFENSE COMMAND

SOLDIER'S MEDAL

Biluski John (35105343), private, One hundred and eighth Observation Squadron.

Bredencamp, Dean W. (36030720), private, One hundred and eighth Observation Squadron.

Keen, Lenzy L. (6274747), corporal, Battery U, Seventy-third Coast Artillery (AA) (deceased).

Lipscomb, Andy A. (O21333), captain, Company E, Fifth Infantry, United States Army.

Patton, Estill (6991913), private, Battery B, Second Field Artillery Battalion, United States Army.

Zams, Joseph J. (13428888), private, Headquarters and Headquarters Company Department, Training Center, Post of Corozal, United States Army.

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN THE FAR EAST

(Java) (India) (Iceland) (Japan)

MEDAL OF HONOR

Bianchi, Willibald C., first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, Philippine Scouts, United States Army.
Calugas, Jose (6738278), sergeant, Battery B, Eighty-eighth Field Artillery, Philippine Scouts, United States Army.
Doolittle, James H., brigadier general, United States Army, then lieutenant colonel.
MacArthur, Douglas, general, United States Army.
Nininger, Alexander J., second lieutenant, Fifty-seventh Infantry, Philippine Scouts, United States Army.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Adona, Baltazar, third lieutenant, Philippine Army (posthumous).
Adronzo, Candido (6612097), sergeant, prep sail (posthumous).
Agra, Alfredo (6866411), private (first class), prep sail (posthumous).
Akin, Spencer B. (02916), brigadier general, United States Army.
Alexander, Irvin, lieutenant colonel, United States Army.
Amoyo, Jose, captain, Army Transport Service.
Anderson, Leroy C., sergeant, United States Army.
Anderson, Marshall J., first lieutenant, United States Army (posthumous).
Augur, Robert F., first lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps.
Baldimas, Anyres, corporal, Philippine Army (posthumous).
Baldonado, Valentin, private, Philippine Scouts.
Ball, Charles (19019171), private, United States Army.
Banares, Lino (6611714), sergeant, Philippine Scouts.
Bartolo, Federico S. (10301456), private (first class), prep sail.
Bayangos, Pablo (6610821), corporal, Philippine Scouts (posthumous).
Besson, Robert, captain, United States Army.
Borbon, Jose (1030024), private, prep sail (posthumous).
Braga, George F. (6576092), staff sergeant, United States Army.
Brennan, John J., first lieutenant, United States Army.
Bronberger, Charles S., first lieutenant.
Brown, Ralph W. D., chaplain, United States Army.
Brown, Robert J., private (first class), United States Marines (posthumous).
Buehrig, Elmer P. (17007442), private, United States Army (posthumous).
Bulkeley, John D., lieutenant, United States Navy.
Burbank, Jesse C. (R858022), sergeant, United States Army (posthumous).
Capili, Auero, third lieutenant, Philippine Army.
Casey, Hugh J., colonel, United States Army.
Cheaney, Ira B., first lieutenant, United States Army.
Chua, Julian Q., third lieutenant, Philippine Army.
Church, Russell M., first lieutenant, Seventeenth Pursuit Squadron, Air Corps, United States Army.
Collado, Escolastico, sergeant, Philippine Scouts.
Conejero, Lino T., captain, Army Transport Service.
Crimmins, Fred T., captain, Air Corps.
Curran, John L. (0361219), chaplain, United States Army.
Dale, Jack D. (0401140), second lieutenant, Seventeenth Pursuit Squadron, Air Corps, United States Army.
Dapulang, Bibiano (6610624), private (first class), Philippine Scouts.
De Gracia, Gregoria, third lieutenant, Philippine Army (posthumous).
Donaldson, Trose Emmett, lieutenant (junior grade), United States Navy (posthumous).
Donovan, William N. (021042), captain, United States Army.
Dyess, William E. (0002526), captain, United States Army.
Economopolos, Peter (11023645), private, United States Army.
Endres, Robert J. (19056675), private, Nineteenth Bombardment Group (H), Air Corps, United States Army.
Euperio, Pedro, private (first class), Philippine Scouts.
Exonlan, Pedro (6737867), corporal, prep sail (posthumous).
Fitch, Alva R. (018113), major.
Fuller, Bert C., chief radioman.

Ganahl, Joseph (016854), colonel.
 Garcia, Cecilio A., no rank given, Philippine Army.
 Gibbs, David R., major, Air Corps, deceased.
 Gomes, Richard F. (6576621), private (first class), United States Army (posthumous).
 Goodall, H. W., lieutenant commander, United States Navy.
 Goukas, Edward J. (36036838), private (first class) (posthumous).
 Gozar, Jose P., third lieutenant, Air Corps, Philippine Army.
 Gies, Carl P. (0407082), second lieutenant, Twentieth Pursuit Squadron, Air Corps, United States Army.
 Haas, Charles W., captain, United States Army.
 Habal, Dulcesimo (68661 Lio 3), sergeant, Philippine Scouts.
 Ha I, Jack W., second lieutenant, United States Army.
 Hall, Lawrence C. (19043539), private (first class).
 Hamby, William C., private, United States Army.
 Heidger, Luther C., major, Medical Corps.
 Hollingsworth, Charles H. (18 29100), sergeant, United States Army.
 Holub, Anthony (6541498), technical sergeant, Nineteenth Bombardment Group (H), Air Corps, United States Army.
 Hopple, John O. (2000408), sergeant, United States Army.
 Hughes, Lloyd A., private, United States Army.
 Infiel, Dalmacio (310765), sergeant, Philippine Scouts, RD EH (posthumous).
 Ivey, Richard G. (021116), captain, United States Army.
 Jones, Albert N., brigadier general, United States Army.
 Jones, Raymond U., private (first class), United States Army.
 Keator, Randall D. (0412276), second lieutenant, Twentieth Pursuit Squadron, Air Corps, United States Army.
 Ke'ly, Collin P., Jr. (020811), captain, Fourteenth Bombardment Squadron, Air Corps, United States Army.
 King, Olin G. (0320879), first lieutenant, United States Army (posthumous).
 Kinyon, James B. (19016632), private, United States Army.
 Klesew, Clayton O., first lieutenant.
 Kramb, C. H., gunner's mate, third class, United States Navy.
 Kysor, Benjamin B., captain, United States Army (posthumous).
 La Fleur, Joseph F., first lieutenant, Chaplain Corps.
 Lappay, Ambrocio, sergeant, Philippine Army.
 Latham, Calvin E., corporal, United States Army.
 McElroy, Joseph G. (6886141), private (first class), Nineteenth Bombardment Group (H), Air Corps, United States Army.
 Maglaya, Jesus, first lieutenant, prep afirm.
 Magpantay, Joaquin, sergeant, Philippine Army.
 Mahoney, Grant M. (0388626), first lieutenant, Third Pursuit Squadron, Air Corps, United States Army.
 Mallette, James I. (6858939), sergeant, United States Army.
 Marana, Andronico, sergeant, PS 673 choeven 518.
 Marett, Samuel H. (0222854), first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Pursuit Squadron, Air Corps, United States Army.
 Mark, Henry D., first lieutenant, United States Army.
 Maynard, David W., first lieutenant, United States Army (posthumous).
 Moeller, Chris D., captain, United States Army.
 Molina, Pedro Q., captain, Philippine Army.
 Mollasgo, Arturo (16300814), private, prep sail (posthumous).
 Monroe, Stanley R. (6558596), private, United States Army.
 Moore, Joseph H. (022527), first lieutenant, Twentieth Pursuit Squadron, Air Corps, United States Army.
 Mueller, Alvin J., captain.
 O'Donovan, James J., major, United States Army.
 Ortilano, Narcisco (0611329), private (first class), Philippine Scouts.
 Peterson, Chester R., sergeant, United States Army.
 Petree, Weeden A., Jr., second lieutenant, United States Army.
 Rinen, Apolonio R., private (first class), Philippine Scouts.
 Robinson, Stanley K., major, Air Corps, deceased.
 Sapiandante, Pablo T., first lieutenant, Philippine Army (posthumous).
 Satterlee, William G. (6553817), corporal, United States Army.
 Saroie, Carl J., first lieutenant, United States Army.

Scholes, Robert D., major, United States Army.
 Sentor, James E., first lieutenant.
 Sherman, Avon D., private (first class), United States Army.
 Silva, Louis T., master sergeant, Air Corps.
 Skerry, Harry A., colonel, United States Army.
 Slagle, Harry J. (6923543), private (first class), United States Army.
 Smith, Charles E., chief electrician's mate, United States Navy (posthumous).
 Smith, Ross B., lieutenant colonel, United States Army.
 Soria, Juan L., private, Philippine Scouts.
 Stewart, William H. (6255706), staff sergeant, United States Army.
 Stillman, Gerald C., second lieutenant.
 Strickler, Dudley G., major, United States Army.
 Sudario, Tranquillino, corporal, Philippine Scouts.
 Tan, Fernando, private, Philippine Scouts (posthumous).
 Taqdo, Jose (O-M 1145), captain, Philippine Army.
 Trapnell, Thomas J. H., major, United States Army.
 Villamor, Jesus A. (O-1568), captain, Air Corps, Philippine Army.
 Wagner, Boyd D., first lieutenant, Seventeenth Pursuit Squadron, Air Corps, United States Army.
 Wainwright, Jonathan M., major general, United States Army.
 Wangberg, Ronald T. (6860889), private (first class), United States Army (posthumous).
 Weaver, James R. N., brigadier general.
 Wermuth, Arthur W., first lieutenant, United States Army.
 Wheeler, John Z., captain, United States Army.
 Wheelless, Hewett T., captain.
 Williams, George L., first lieutenant, United States Army (posthumous).
 Williams, Greely B. (17003441), private (first class), Nineteenth Bombardment Group (H) Air Corps, United States Army.
 Yochu, Elmert (37006693), private (first class) (posthumous).
 Young, Adlai C., colonel, United States Army.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

Brett, George H., lieutenant general, United States Army.
 Curtis, Henry Osborne, major general, United States Army.
 George, Harold H., brigadier general, United States Army.

SILVER STAR

Abellana, Celso, Army Transport Service.
 Alfonso, Tarciano, Army Transport Service.
 Anderson, Clyde W., staff sergeant.
 Antecamara, Nicanor, Army Transport Service.
 Baca, Max C., Jr., staff sergeant.
 Balbirona, Ciriaco, Army Transport Service.
 Barasona, Cerilo, Army Transport Service.
 Balbirona, Juan, Army Transport Service.
 Barasona, Deoscoro, Army Transport Service.
 Betiariente, Agaton, Army Transport Service.
 Brandes, George W., technical sergeant.
 Brereton, Lewis H., major general, United States Army, command pilot.
 Burke, Glover J., private (first class).
 Caluya, Juanite, Army Transport Service.
 Caven, Guillermo, Army Transport Service.
 Cappelletti, Francis R., second lieutenant, Air Corps.
 Combs, Cecil E., major, Air Corps, pilot.
 Davis, Nelson F., second lieutenant, Air Corps, command pilot.
 Delmissier, Bruno C., second lieutenant, Air Corps, bombardier.
 de Vera, Lorenzo, Army Transport Service.
 Echevarria, Juan, Army Transport Service.
 Fernandez, Diego, Army Transport Service.
 Fernandez, Sabino, Army Transport Service.
 Flores, Pelagio, Army Transport Service.
 Fornis, Pedro, Army Transport Service.
 Freidman, Morris N., second lieutenant.
 Geckler, John M., technical sergeant.

George, Harold H., brigadier general, United States Army.
 Giannini, Raymond W., second lieutenant, Air Corps, navigator.
 Greene, Theodore S., second lieutenant.
 Gregg, Cecil R., second lieutenant.
 Hargrove, Edward L., sergeant.
 Hartzell, James H., sergeant.
 Harvey, Frank A., corporal.
 Hayman, Eddie W., second lieutenant.
 Hoffman, Arthur E., second lieutenant.
 Huffman, Russell I., sergeant.
 Ito, Charles R. Shell, technical sergeant.
 Jones, Clevis O., sergeant.
 Karlinger, Arthur Api, sergeant (deceased).
 Kellar, Douglas H., second lieutenant.
 Kramer, Lester, sergeant.
 Labores, Antonio, Army Transport Service.
 Larber, Victor J., sergeant.
 Lindley, E., staff sergeant, Air Corps, bombardier.
 Libre, Ricardo, Army Transport Service.
 Long, Paul J., first lieutenant, Air Corps, command pilot.
 McAllister, Francis K., second lieutenant (deceased).
 McClellan, Wilbur A., staff sergeant.
 Macalindol, Quintin, Army Transport Service.
 Malait, Ponciano, Army Transport Service.
 Marciano, Emilia, Army Transport Service.
 Matranas, Sigundo, Army Transport Service.
 Matson, Rex E., staff sergeant.
 Miller, Donald C., second lieutenant.
 Moreno, Fernando, Army Transport Service.
 Norgaard, Arthur E., sergeant.
 Norvell, John W., first lieutenant.
 Olsen, Edward R., private (first class).
 Parks, Kenneth B., private (first class).
 Payne, Conrad R., sergeant.
 Penny Johns, sergeant (deceased).
 Provost, Roland F., technical sergeant.
 Quisay, Agripino, Army Transport Service.
 Randall, Howard J., sergeant.
 Rogers, Delmar J., first lieutenant, Air Corps, pilot.
 Romero, Felix, Army Transport Service.
 Rosalijos, Cerilo, Army Transport Service.
 Rosal, Donato, Army Transport Service.
 Roselijos, Julian, Army Transport Service.
 Schaffner, Edwin S. Jr., private, (first class), Air Corps.
 Smith, Weldon H., first lieutenant.
 Solis, Sol Vil, Army Transport Service.
 Solon, Benito, Army Transport Service.
 Sowa, John U., staff sergeant (deceased).
 Stitt, Austin W., Jr., second lieutenant.
 Strokecker, Bernard F., sergeant.
 Suarez, Flaviano S., Army Transport Service.
 Svododa, Milton J., second lieutenant, Air Corps, navigator.
 Tancinco, Jose, Army Transport Service.
 Tirol, Fabian, Army Transport Service.
 Ursal, Leoncio, Army Transport Service.
 Ursal, Torino, Army Transport Service.
 Van De Vanter, Elliot, first lieutenant.
 Work, Byron R., second lieutenant.
 Young, Maxime, Army Transport Service.

PURPLE HEART

Bibin, Mike, staff sergeant, Air Corps.
 Brown, R. D., staff sergeant, Air Corps.
 Chopping, S. R. D., private (first class), Air Corps.
 Conner, S. E., corporal, Air Corps.
 Crumford, W. L., sergeant, Air Corps.

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Gortee, John, staff sergeant, Air Corps.
Gregor, Raymond (AS6905123), sergeant (deceased).
Harkness, George C. (AS889578), second lieutenant (deceased).
Harvey, Frank A., corporal, Air Corps.
Heard, George A., technical sergeant, Air Corps.
Hegdahl, Sarvid B., private, Air Corps.
Jumia, H. E., private (first class), Air Corps.
Knox, Owen B. (AS7027669), private (first class) (deceased).
Kolbus, Walter B., staff sergeant, Air Corps.
Lewellyn, Norman J. (AS0302445), major (deceased).
Manners, W. E., staff sergeant, Air Corps.
Matson, Rex E., sergeant, Air Corps.
McGivern, Francis, second lieutenant, Air Corps.
Olsen, Edward R., private (first class), Air Corps.
Prounoff, James C. (AS6148891), private (first class) (deceased).
Parsel, Elmer L. (AS0301750), captain (deceased).
Paul, Duke M. (AS0412163), second lieutenant (deceased).
Provost, Roland F., technical sergeant, Air Corps.
Secrest, Fred D., technical sergeant, Air Corps.
Shipley, Edward M., private, Air Corps.
Shrieber, Harry J., second lieutenant, Air Corps.
Sowa, John U., staff sergeant, Air Corps.
Spreng, Raymond B. (AS0119018), second lieutenant (deceased).
Stokes, Willie T. (AS6230876), private (first class) (deceased).
Williams, W. W., corporal, Air Corps.
Wilson, James (AS0257340), major (deceased).

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS

Bradford, William R. (AS0224127), captain, Air Corps.
Comb, Cecil E., major, Air Corps.
Connally, James J., captain.
Ford, Walter R., captain, Air Corps.
Keiser, Donald M., captain.
McIntyre, P. W., captain.
Parsel, Elmer L., captain.
Robinson, Stanley K., major, Air Corps (deceased).
Schtzel, George E., captain.
Tash, Earl R., first lieutenant, Air Corps.
Teat, Edward C., captain.
Whitfield, Harvy H. (AS022405), captain, Medical Corps.

Mr. SNYDER. We are confident that the list will increase many-fold. I think it is only fair to say that it will exclude many brave chaps whose deeds it has not been possible to distinguish because of numbers of participants and battle conditions. Likewise, it will exclude many brave chaps who, by reason of assignment, in the control of others, drive home their blows in a less spectacular way but, at the same time, in a most effective way. They are all potential heroes and, from the standpoint of the individual, it is unfortunate that many of them must be assigned to jobs essential to making it possible for those at the front to carry on.

As a concluding remark, I wish to say that we were exceptionally proud this week when we learned that at least a major part of the telling blows in the battle around Midway were struck by Army bombers.

General, we should be very glad to have you proceed now. We shall not interrupt, in order that the record may contain a connected statement.

STATEMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. J. T. McNARNEY, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF; AND LT. GEN. B. B. SOMERVELL, COMMANDING GENERAL, SERVICES OF SUPPLY; ACCOMPANIED BY BRIG. GEN. W. D. STYER, BRIG. GEN. A. H. CARTER, BRIG. GEN. J. H. HILLDRING, BRIG. GEN. C. G. HELMICK, COL. G. J. RICHARDS, COL. R. S. MOORE, AND LT. COL. J. J. DUBBELDE, JR.

GENERAL STATEMENT

General McNARNEY. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee on the War Department appropriations, first, I would like to express the appreciation of General Marshall and the War Department for your expression of your continued confidence in the War Department and the officers of the Army, and also for your statement relative to the valorous deeds which have already been given recognition, and to assure you that the Army as a whole will continue in the course which it has set for itself.

It is a pleasure to come before you to present the broader aspects of the War Department estimates for the fiscal year 1943.

CONDITIONS WHEN BUDGET WAS PRESENTED A YEAR AGO

Conditions were very different when the Chief of Staff, General Marshall, appeared before you a year ago, in April 1941, to request funds for the fiscal year 1942. It is interesting to recall that at that time we had an army of about 1,000,000 men. At that time (April 1941) the War Department proposed to increase the Army to about 1,850,000, by June 30, 1942.

The Army which we planned in April 1941 was to be a training Army. The National Guard was called to active service for 1 year's training. An increasingly large number of Reserve officers were to be ordered to active duty for 1 year, with the privilege of extension to 2 years for most of those who wished it. The selective service law had envisioned the training of a great citizen army; and the War Department requested funds to begin the training of some 790,000 during the fiscal year 1942.

To house this Army, use was made, insofar as possible, of existing facilities. These being inadequate, however, a cantonment construction program was undertaken, including provision for recreational facilities, and wholesome entertainment.

CHANGES DURING THE PAST YEAR

I need not recall the critical events which have occurred in the past year except to indicate their effect on our military program.

It became apparent quite early that the cause of the United Nations against the Axis Powers was our own. Congress passed laws and appropriated funds to assist the democracies. These funds were largely for the purchase in the United States of supplies and implements of war and for the erection, both here and abroad, of facilities needed to assemble, store, and distribute them. Because the United States was then nominally at peace, lend-lease funds were separate and distinct from War Department funds, and lend-lease activities

were largely under the control of the beneficiary countries. The United States, of course, exercised some control over priorities and assisted in a minor way in some of these activities.

As world conditions grew more critical, it became necessary to step up both our tempo of preparedness and the aid given the anti-Axis Powers. Financially, this amounted, during the fiscal year 1942, to appropriations totaling \$56,000,000,000 for the War Department and \$18,000,000 in addition for lend-lease.

OUR WAR ARMY

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and our own subsequent involvement with all of the Axis Powers, converted, overnight, our training Army into a fighting Army. At that time we realized the importance of organizing ourselves for an all-out effort. It likewise became apparent that on our shoulders rested the burden of supplying all of the United Nations with a goodly portion of the implements of war.

At the outbreak of the war, the enemy's most effective weapons against us were the airplane and the submarine. Considerable attention has been paid to the development of an antiaircraft warning service and to the equipping of our antisubmarine weapons with the best-known facilities for the detection of submarines. Important industrial areas are being given additional protection, camouflage is being liberally utilized, and smoke screens are being provided. Needless to say, aviation is being given first priority in our development of offensive and defensive weapons.

At the outbreak of the war it was realized that our forces would have to be prepared to fight in practically every portion of the world. Our initial effort, therefore, was devoted to establishing and securing lines of communication. Moreover, aviation routes had to be assured.

The changes in troop basis have reflected world events. This immediate program, as you all will realize, is a project of considerable magnitude. Additional housing and training areas must be secured in the United States. Facilities must be provided for those of our troops who are sent abroad. Shipping must be furnished both for transporting our troops overseas and for the large bulk of supplies and munitions necessary to enable them to do the job after they arrive.

ESTIMATES FOR THE FUTURE

It is extremely difficult to plan with precision. Events will no doubt alter our plans in the future, just as they have in the past. There is, however, one error which we must avoid at all costs, and this is the error of underestimating the task ahead of us.

Early in 1941, the War Department undertook a study lasting 6 months, to determine the effort which this country could sustain. All phases of the problem were carefully analyzed; other agencies of the Government were consulted; coordination with shipping, manpower, and resources was established; and the War Department's program was placed on a firm basis. Since the completion of the original study, conversations and coordination with all affected agencies have been continued. The objectives set up for the calendar year

1943 are based upon that program and you thus see that the program covered by these estimates has been given very careful attention.

The War Department regards our present situation as the most critical which this country has ever encountered. It is on this basis that we come before you, asking for an appropriation of \$39,000,000,000 for the fiscal year 1943.

In this \$39,000,000,000 we have included some \$12,700,000,000 which we estimate will be spent for lend-lease activities for our Allies. It has been necessary to include this sum in our estimates, due to the fact that the destination of the weapons which we manufacture cannot readily be determined until they are ready for distribution.

Let me assure you that the Army is being raised and trained in the most expeditious and efficient manner. Likewise, the Army is bending every effort to coordinate its expansion with our production and shipping programs. General Somervell is here to go over the larger features of the supply portions of the estimates with you.

In conclusion, let me emphasize that the Army's every effort is being directed to making our power felt by offensive action in consonance with the accepted basic strategy of the United Nations.

If there are any questions concerning the general aspects of the War Department's estimates for 1943, I shall be very glad to try to answer them.

AMOUNT OF ESTIMATE SUBMITTED TO BUDGET BUREAU

The CHAIRMAN. What was the amount you submitted to the Budget Bureau, which formed the basis for the revised estimates now before us?

General McNARNEY. That amount was \$41,300,000,000.

LEND-LEASE PROGRAM

Mr. SNYDER. You mentioned the fact that of your 1942 appropriations, \$18,000,000,000 was intended for lend-lease. The fact is, in view of developments, you do not know what lend-lease will be, do you?

General McNARNEY. No; we cannot make a definite estimate. It depends entirely on the strategical situation.

Mr. COLLINS. General, in the President's statement to Congress, I think of March 11, 1942, it was said that only about \$1,100,000,000 worth of lend-lease material had been shipped abroad, and of that, according to my understanding, only about \$300,000,000 represented military items.

Could you give us a statement of the situation as of this date?

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. COLLINS. Are you encouraged with the deliveries you are making to our Allies?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir; in certain directions.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SNYDER. The lend-lease arrangement has resolved itself more or less into a case of all for one and one for all, now, has it not?

General McNARNEY. That is certainly true.

PROCEDURE FOR ALLOCATION OF MATERIALS

Mr. SNYDER. General, there is a phase of our war effort that is disturbing to all of us, I am sure, and that is whether or not our whole program is properly synchronized, and whether or not we are not going ahead too fast in one direction, necessitating a slowing down in another or other directions, and thereby preventing a balanced, well-rounded effort. I should like to pursue that line a bit.

With whom, other than the President, is final responsibility lodged in the apportionment of critical materials for producing Army equipment, naval vessels, and cargo vessels? I have in mind steel, particularly.

General McNARNEY. Actually, of course, the final decision is always with the President. In case any of the large procurement agencies feel that the program is unbalanced they always have the right to appeal to the President. I believe, however, that it has seldom been necessary to exercise this right.

If you would like to have an explanation of the methods by which allocations are actually made I think General Somervell is more familiar with that than anyone else.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the *modus operandi*? You need steel for tanks and guns and armored cars, and for various types of missiles, and so forth; the Navy needs steel for ships, particularly of convoy types so far as the Army is concerned, and the Maritime Commission needs steel for building cargo vesesls for transporting defense articles. How are these needs appraised, coordinated, and given material allocations? What is the procedure?

General SOMERVELL. They are first coordinated by a directive issued by the President himself for fixed priorities between these various major activities.

Then we have an organization known as the Army and Navy Munitions Board, which settles questions of priority as between the Army and the Navy, and, to a large extent, the Maritime Commission, which has voluntarily come under the jurisdiction of the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

Take steel plate, for example, where the requirements may be divided roughly between the needs of the Army for tanks, the Maritime Commission for cargo ships, and tankers, the Navy for warships, and the civilian population.

We are pretty well set as to what we need between the military services. We fix that proportion in conformity with what the President has outlined, and then we put the matter up to the W. P. B., and in the W. P. B., under Mr. Batt, it goes to the Requirements Committee which actually fixes the allocation of so much steel plate to the Navy, so much to the Maritime Commission, so much to the Army, and so much for essential civilian needs.

That, in a nutshell, is the procedure.

Mr. SNYDER. What I am interested in knowing is how General Marshall and Admiral King, or their personally chosen deputies, control these matters, or whether their views or their opinions or decisions or recommendations are subject to veto, reversal, or modification by any other individual or agency other than the President?

General SOMERVELL. As a matter of fact, this directive that the President wrote was written on the recommendation of General Marshall.

Mr. SNYDER. It was written, you say, on the recommendation of General Marshall, or was it written by him?

General SOMERVELL. It was written by the President. What happened was that the Army and Navy Munitions Board requested from the joint chiefs of staff a directive which would give a strategic base for their work, and that was referred to the President, who took action on it when he wrote the directive to Mr. Nelson.

Mr. SNYDER. You do not subscribe to the idea that production schedules must be maintained and finished goods permitted to pile up at plants or between plants and the seaboard and, at the seaboard, while the output of cargo vessels and convoy vessels adequate to their water transport must lag because of the demands for steel to maintain the production schedules of defense articles?

General McNARNEY. Of course, everything should be synchronized, and wherever it is humanly possible, they are synchronized. There may be a lag in some particular direction, which is unavoidable in any program of the size of this. Every effort will be made to insure proper coordination.

Mr. SNYDER. We are encouraged by that statement, because this committee has a big responsibility in this matter. We do not wish to be put in the position of providing funds for projects which are wholly out of step. There is no reason why we should, and there is no reason why a properly meshed program should not be worked out downtown before we are asked to appropriate the money. We naturally expect that such a course has been followed.

Now, getting down to these pending estimates: Is the matériel side, insofar as goods destined for use overseas are concerned, in step, or designed so that it will be brought into step with available water transportation and naval escort vessels?

General McNARNEY: Yes, sir. That is a continuing study, and particularly for the plant operations we have made very careful estimates as to what we need, when we need it, and where we need it. I can say at the moment that it appears we will be able to carry out our intention. I think that is the best answer that can be made as to the fact that the whole program is reasonably well synchronized.

HOUSING FACILITIES

Mr. SNYDER. May I now ask about your housing provision? In what situation will this estimate place us as to shelter at home and abroad for any expansion that may occur subsequent to December 31, 1942?

General McNARNEY. At the moment, in the United States, we have shelter available for the proposed ground force, and for the proposed air force. Naturally, if the troop basis goes up, there will be an increase in the amount of shelter required. However, we are shipping a large number of forces overseas, and the housing facilities that will be vacated will be used to full capacity by new units. The probability is that there will be a considerable amount required.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SNYDER. I have no further questions, and I suggest that questions of General McNarney be confined wholly to questions of policy. When he has concluded, General McNarney will be followed immediately by General Somervell.

FACTORS ENTERING INTO EXPANSION OF OUR ARMED FORCES

Mr. STARNES. General, what are the factors which the War Department took into consideration in providing for this expansion of our armed forces, or in arriving at the determination that they did with reference to the number of men?

General McNARNEY. Of course, the War Department has been engaged in a long study, which takes in the total, you might say, of the available military manpower in the country. In other words, the question was what is the maximum army we can raise and equip. The actual number of forces being sent abroad is synchronized with the procurement of munitions and, also, with the foreseeable possibility of actually using those forces in certain theaters over the world.

Mr. STARNES. Did you take into consideration the necessity for housing or the ability to supply housing for those troops, and did you take into consideration the matter of clothing, subsistence, and transportation, both by rail and water?

General McNARNEY. Yes, sir.

TRANSPORTATION

Mr. STARNES. On the question of transportation, have you run into and serious problems or bottlenecks in providing transportation for the forces you envision here by virtue of this appropriation bill, or do you foresee any for the future?

General McNARNEY. No, sir; we have certainly been able to meet our requirements to date.

Mr. STARNES. Do you envision any difficulty with reference to obtaining critical and essential items for the forces provided for under the terms of this bill?

General McNARNEY. Not under the terms of this bill; no, sir.

GROUND FORCE ORGANIZATION

Mr. STARNES. Is your new organization of the ground forces working satisfactorily?

General McNARNEY. Day before yesterday was our 3 months' anniversary of putting the reorganization into effect. When it was put into effect we required that each organization concerned should make a report at the end of 3 months, with recommendations as to any change in the organization as a result of the 3 months' trial. The recommendations are all in, and the changes recommended are only minor ones. I think everyone is convinced that it has resulted in progress all along the line.

LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS

Mr. STARNES. I have one other question: Were the operations of the lend-lease program helpful to our own forces when they began to operate in other countries, away from the homeland, with reference to having supply bases and equipment with which our armed forces were familiar, and so forth?

General McNARNEY. They were very helpful.

Mr. STARNES. The point I am driving at is whether or not the operations of the lend-lease activities were helpful to us when we were thrown into the struggle, and whether they facilitated the equipping, handling, transportation, and effectiveness of our own fighting forces.

General McNARNEY. Yes, sir; we have been able to produce much equipment under the lend-lease program, and practically all of it is now available for our use and for the use of our Allies.

(After discussion off the record.)

Mr. STARNES. General McNarney, as an American citizen, I am proud indeed of the splendid record which has been made by our combat forces and services of supply wherever they have had an opportunity to meet the enemy. That part of our war program which has been handled by the War Department has functioned effectively and efficiently.

We have the finest army today in all of our long history and I am sure it will continue to give an excellent account of itself whenever given an opportunity.

General McNARNEY. Thank you, Mr. Starnes, I am sure it will.

MANPOWER FOR ARMED FORCES

Mr. COLLINS. General, you have been talking this morning about having an army of certain numbers of men and, of course, a large number is needed in order to win this war. I was just wondering what sources of manpower will have to be tapped in order to secure this large number of men and I would like you to be as specific as you can. I do not think it is a military secret, because we know what types of manpower we have.

General McNARNEY. Of course, the whole question is under study by our G-1 and by the Manpower Board. I think General Hildring, who is here this morning can give you a detailed answer on any questions with respect to manpower.

Mr. COLLINS. Are not you going to have to train a number of women in order to put them in industry to take the places of the men now in industry?

General McNARNEY. By the time we get to the end of the program, it is anticipated that many women will be in industry. The exact number will depend on some facts that are somewhat indeterminate at present. In addition, there is the problem of the relative efficiency of women to men when we start substituting them.

Mr. COLLINS. I have heard it estimated that in order to carry through this war production program it will be necessary to have 20,000,000 women in industry.

Do you know approximately how many women are in industry now?

General McNARY. About 13,000,000 women are gainfully employed, of whom 1,500,000 are now engaged in war work.

Mr. TERRY. May I ask just one question in reference to taking in the boys below 20: Why are you doing that?

General McNARNEY. The reason we are recruiting them now is because we know in certain assignments the age group of 18 to 20 make the best soldiers, and the War Department, as you know, has maintained that position since the beginning of the emergency.

Mr. TERRY. You all have been trying to get boys of 18 to 20 for some time.

General McNARNEY. That is right, sir; and that is the reason.

Mr. CASE. Right on that point: Do you have in mind the taking of boys 18 to 20 for the purposes of training, or for immediate combat use?

General McNARNEY. For absorption in the field forces as soon as they can be trained for combat, as we are now enlisting them. You know, we are enlisting men 18 and 19 years old now.

Mr. TERRY. You are letting them volunteer below 20?

General McNARNEY. That is right. We wish to get them in through our recruiting service on a voluntary basis.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. TERRY. Now when you are asking for those boys between 18 and 20, are you letting them go into all of the different services? For instance, would you let a boy of 18 become a commissioned officer, say, in the Flying Corps?

General McNARNEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TERRY. At 18?

General McNARNEY. Yes, sir. We are commissioning men today as second lieutenants in the combat arms and in the services.

Mr. TERRY. Then you have reduced the age at which you offer a commission?

General McNARNEY. That is right. Under the National Defense Act we can reduce the commissioned officer age to 18, and we did so.

Mr. COLLINS. With reference to the production of war materials: Are we going along in a satisfactory way?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. ENGEL. General, I realize, of course, it is a tremendous job and I think production as a whole is going along, but I think you will find cases just like Mr. Collins said where factories are not working anywhere near capacity. For instance, take the Norge Refrigerator Co.—I am talking about the company proper—they had 3,600 men at work and I am told by the union group down there that they have had only about 1,200 out of 3,600 men in the factory proper employed. And that condition has been there ever since production stopped, since they curtailed the production of the product which they had been making in peacetime, and I just cannot understand it.

The same thing is true, I am told, of the Brunswick, Balke-Collender Co., of Muskegon. I asked Judge Patterson to send someone down there and see what was wrong.

Are not there a great many factories of that type where there are a great many skilled men in factories, such as those where they have highly skilled men making refrigerators, stoves, washing machines,

and so forth, where, as I am told, two-thirds of that force is idle and the factory space is idle?

(After discussion off the record:)

I wish, General Somervell, you would check thoroughly into the Muskegon situation. I asked Judge Patterson to send someone down there. You have a situation down there where the Continental Motors is working full force, and they are making tremendous wages down there, and just within a stone's throw you have 3,600 men in a factory where there are only 1,200, I am told, now working and the rest unemployed. You can see what that will do to the morale and feelings of those particular men, and they are right at the stage down there, some of them are, where they are getting touchy.

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

(After discussion off the record:)

WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

Mr. COLLINS. How are you getting along with the W. A. A. C.? You in the War Department were very enthusiastic for its passage and, with that large interest naturally we want to know whether you are satisfied with the progress that has been made to date.

General McNARNEY. Well, we are, of course, progressing on schedule. We are setting up at Fort Des Moines the Officers' Training School for the W. A. A. C.'s. I think the response from the ladies themselves has been excellent.

ENDORSEMENTS FOR ARMY COMMISSIONS

Mr. COLLINS. General Ulio had an article in a magazine some days ago in which he said the best way for a man not to get a commission in the Army was to have some Congressman endorse him; that a "P. I." was placed on the application blank. I am wondering if that same rule has been applied to endorsements to the W. A. A. C.

General McNARNEY. Mr. Collins, as far as commissions in the Army are concerned—and I am sure that applies also to the W. A. A. C.'s—we have certain qualifications. We require them to serve in the ranks for a certain time, to go to school, to pass through a certain course, and, if they are given certain tests, they require certain intelligence ratings. And, as far as I know, no one ever looks to see whether they have been recommended by a Congressman or anybody else. We attempt to get them always—

Mr. COLLINS. I would really like to know, now. If a man writes me a letter and he is an outstanding citizen, I do not think I am doing anything wrong to write to the War Department and say he is a good citizen.

General McNARNEY. Not at all.

Mr. COLLINS. And saying that—

This gentleman is a man of ability, integrity, and I would like you to look into his case and ascertain whether he is qualified.

General McNARNEY. We are very glad to have qualified people.

Mr. COLLINS. But if I am doing the man an injury—

General McNARNEY. No; you do not do him an injury at all.

Mr. COLLINS (continuing). I would like to know for it is current talk and General Ulio said words to that effect in his recent article.

General McNARNEY. There are a large number of specialist jobs which the Army are very anxious to get qualified people to fill. Very often the man himself does not know how to go about getting started and numerous people send in recommendations for this particular man, with certain qualifications, to the War Department, and many of the organizations are very glad to find out that there is such a man. The mere fact he was recommended by a Congressman or recommended by a clergyman, or anybody else, does not make the slightest particle of difference.

Mr. COLLINS. All should be on the same basis.

General McNARNEY. They are all on the same level. But the fact is we do like to have the fact that such men are in existence brought to our attention; because we have been very badly in need of certain specialists.

(After discussion off the record:)

AMOUNT OF ESTIMATE FOR LEND-LEASE

Mr. KERR. General, I notice, in this estimate for \$39,000,000,000, there is \$12,000,000,000 to be used for lend-lease.

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. KERR. Is there any restriction, either by statute or otherwise, on the use of this \$12,000,000,000, except in the discretion of the President? In other words, would you have any discretion whatever, except on advice of the President?

General McNARNEY. That lend-lease money is really a bulk appropriation. It may be used for lend-lease, or requirements of the Army. We do not wish an actual string to be put on it so that it necessarily has to be used for lend-lease.

Mr. KERR. But you would have to go to the President, then, to get authority to use that?

General SOMERVELL. Yes. Here is the story: We have before us the actual set of requirements which have been furnished us by those nations as to what they need—so many machine guns, so many trucks, and so forth. Now the funds we ask for cover those requests, plus a relatively small amount for spot items that are not already specified and cannot be specified at the moment. We intend to buy the articles that are listed. After they have been bought, if the situation is such that it appears desirable to use materials for the United States, or for Russia instead of for England, or vice versa, that decision is made by the Munitions Assignment Board under the chairmanship of Mr. Hopkins, composed of Navy representatives and Army representatives. Where it is in conflict, of course, with a protocol, which is a formal agreement with the Nation, it has to go to the President.

Mr. KERR. The recommendation, then, is approved by the Board?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

(After discussion off the record:)

ARMY SPECIALIST CORPS

Mr. MAHON. General, you spoke of the increase in the size of the Army and some reference has been made to the W. A. A. C.'s: Have you commissioned anyone yet in the Army Specialist Corps?

Mr. SNYDER. Suppose you ask that of General Hilldring after we get through with General McNarney.

Mr. MAHON. I was going to ask just the number of men he expects to recruit, and if they are included in the figure that he has given.

General McNARNEY. Seven thousand are in here.

Mr. POWERS. General McNarney, you have done the usual able and capable job this morning. I have no questions on the record, but I want to ask you one or two things off the record.

(After discussion off the record:)

ENLISTED FLYING PERSONNEL

Mr. ENGEL. General McNarney, European countries, England particularly, have both enlisted and commissioned pilots. That is true, is it not?

General McNARNEY. That is true; yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. Has the Army ever considered—and I presume they have—adopting the same policy?

General McNARNEY. Yes; we have not only considered it, but we actually have been training noncommissioned pilots and we have now, I believe, a bill before Congress to designate them as flying officers, which will put them on the same comparative basis as a warrant officer.

Mr. ENGEL. The Navy has the same status for noncommissioned flying officers?

General McNARNEY. Yes, sir. We actually have enlisted pilots in the service at the moment.

Mr. ENGEL. The Navy has an enlisted flying officer personnel, do they not?

General McNARNEY. They have an enlisted flying personnel.

Mr. ENGEL. What about this question of streamlining the square divisions; have you arrived at any decision on that yet?

General McNARNEY. I believe we have no square divisions left, except one in the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. ENGEL. They have adopted the streamlined division?

General McNARNEY. Yes.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. ENGEL. General Somervell, let us take a typical illustration. Say you want a good construction engineer, or a good chemical engineer, or you want a good mechanic or a good specialist of any kind. Why take that man and train him for 3 months, taking up 3 months of his time, when you can be using him in construction work, repair work, and what not? Do you still do that?

General SOMERVELL. You have been a soldier. You know that it is necessary to give a man a certain amount of training, even if it is just for drilling or marching around. Now we are getting ready to organize right now a number of specialist battalions; for instance,

stevedore battalions. We are going to give them an abbreviated training. But we do teach them enough so that they can fall in ranks and march, take care of their equipment and barracks, and do all the things that a soldier has to do just to live.

Mr. ENGEL. Are you organizing the stevedore battalions out of selectees?

General SOMERVELL. No, sir. What we are going to do is to take them right off the docks.

Mr. ENGEL. Regular stevedores?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

ENLISTING NATURALIZED JAPANESE

Mr. TERRY. General, what about the policy of enlisting Japanese in the Army? Down at Camp Robinson they have about 900 or 1,000 Japanese, and I understand that there are about three or four thousand in the Army at this time. I remember in my Army days, when we had a division review, and the troops passed by and they got down to the rear end of the companies, where the men were short in stature, they were mostly Japanese, and it looked like a Japanese invasion. What is the policy? Are we taking Japanese into the Army?

General McNARNEY. A Japanese citizen is subject to the draft just like anybody else. We are not enlisting these aliens. In the case of Hawaii, where there were extremely large numbers of Japanese in the National Guard regiments, it became quite a problem.

(After discussion off the record:)

AIR TRANSPORT

Mr. CASE. Having in mind the problem of supply, the problem of shipping, and the problem of dispositions, have you made any extended study or intensive study of air transport?

General McNARNEY. Oh, yes. We have made an extremely extensive study of that, and we have recently increased the production schedules for air transport considerably.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Mr. CASE. A very natural question, I think, is developed out of the proposal of the Navy the other day for a large construction program, and I have seen some editorial comment on that which I thought was quite natural, which raised the question as to whether or not that type of construction could be constructed in time to be of service, and having in mind the problem of production facilities and raw materials, whether or not it would not be smarter to use the labor, the funds, and the time that will be required to construct a second fleet and devote that to the construction of air transport, and eliminate the submarine problem.

General McNARNEY. Of course that gets into the question of raw materials, and is tied up with the engine production for aircraft and tied up with the aluminum situation and other critical metals which we need for certain types of steel. Of course, the air transport is relatively inefficient when it is compared with a surface vessel.

Mr. CASE. Yes; although figures are being circulated to the effect that a fleet of—

General McNARNEY (interposing). Yes; I saw the figures that you have reference to; but the figures fail to bring out the fact that the construction of the type of transport that they were talking about is something that has not even really gotten off the drawing board yet. It is an enormous transport, which would mean a revision of all the airdromes we have. We would have to increase the size, and there is not only the question of constructing the airplanes themselves, but the question of soldiers to operate the airdromes.

Mr. SNYDER. General, we want to thank you for your very important message. You have represented your chief in a most admirable way. Will you please take our regards back to General Marshall and tell him what I have said.

General McNARNEY. I will, yes, sir; and thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1942.

ESTIMATES FOR 1943

STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. B. B. SOMERVELL, COMMANDING GENERAL, SERVICES OF SUPPLY

Mr. SNYDER. General Somervell, commanding general, Services of Supply, is scheduled to follow the Deputy Chief of Staff. General, at the outset may I express to you the great pleasure it is to each of us to get most complimentary reports from many different sources of the magnificent job you are doing.

It is very gratifying and reassuring to us to know that, as representatives of the people and the taxpayers of the Nation, we have such capable hands to entrust with such tremendous responsibilities.

General SOMERVELL. You are most kind, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SNYDER. You are just back from abroad, and I know you are brimming full of information in which all of us would be interested. That applies to General Arnold, too.

I think the better course for us to pursue would be to proceed with the estimates, and then, when that is done, you can remain and talk with us privately for a few minutes. If that is agreeable all around, we will get under way.

General, when we considered the sixth supplemental national defense appropriation bill, we prefaced our hearing with a résumé of the reorganization plan which had been but recently adopted. It is likely that some ironing out has had to be done since. In any event, I should like to have a similar up-to-the-minute résumé appear at the fore part of these hearings. Will you please see that that is done at this point?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir, I will supply you with our latest organization chart, which shows the organization adopted for the Services of Supply with the reorganization of the War Department on March 9, 1942, with the following exception:

Originally the National Guard Bureau was placed under The Adjutant General's office.

Since the reorganization of the War Department the organization of the National Guard Bureau has been removed from The Adjutant General's office and constituted as a separate administrative service.

Mr. SNYDER. You were good enough to see to the reestablishment of the National Guard Bureau, which stands out by itself now in the last chart I saw, and I want you to know that this committee appreciates what you have done and your cooperation.

Has the new organization, so far as you are aware, occasioned any difficulty for persons on the outside trying to establish contacts with the proper person or offices?

General SOMERVELL. Not so far as I know. We have established a special bureau to help anyone in that respect.

Then, with regard to contracts and production questions, they usually go to the Ordnance, the Signal Corps, the Quartermaster General, or the agency responsible for the particular supplies in which they are interested.

Mr. SNYDER. What about Senators and Representatives and their staffs? Is it your observation that they generally have gotten the hang of it?

General SOMERVELL. I think so, sir. But you are really in a better position than I am to know about that?

Mr. SNYDER. I am not so sure about that.

It seems to me that it would be helpful up here and helpful to the department if we might be supplied from time to time with a list of the names of officials directly in charge of various activities. For instance, housing, land matters, transportation, clothing, various personnel phases, various lines of procurement, and so forth. It would lessen the telephone load and save the time of persons calling and of the persons called in many cases. I pass the idea along for what it may be worth.

General SOMERVELL. We will supply Mr. Pugh with the necessary information.

GENERAL STATEMENT ON ESTIMATES

Mr. SNYDER. General, Secretary Stimson has advised us that you would present to us a statement of the manner in which these estimates implement the objects outlined by General McNarney. We should be very glad to have you proceed.

General SOMERVELL. There are submitted for your consideration War Department estimates for fiscal year 1943 in the amount of \$39,417,827,337. Of this, \$730,365,000 is for liquidation of prior-year contract authorizations, making the amount required for new projects and activities \$38,687,462,337.

BASIS OF THE ESTIMATES

This amount provides for:

a. The operation, housing and maintenance of a War Army which was planned to begin the fiscal year at an enlisted strength of 2,800,000 men and to increase during the year to a strength of over 4,500,000.

b. The operation and maintenance of war aid activities abroad and in this country.

c. An equipment program to include:

(1) Essential and critical items, with maintenance for an expanding army in calendar year 1943.

(2) Certain basic materials and equipment which are difficult to procure, to provide for the first half of calendar year 1944.

(3) War aid requirements for calendar year 1943.

(4) A 23,550 airplane program with related spare engines, spare parts, equipment and munitions to complete the War Department's part of the program prescribed by the President in his speech of January 7, 1942.

Estimates of current operation and housing are based upon an enlisted strength of over 4,500,000 by June 30, 1943. Since these estimates were prepared, the strength objective of December 31, 1942, which was originally 3,600,000, has been materially increased. Consequently these estimates, which were designed to implement the Army for the entire fiscal year 1943, will be insufficient for this purpose.

The equipment program, which is based upon strengths in calendar year 1943 and the first half of 1944, cannot wait for a firm determination of these strengths. Since equipment must be planned at least a year in advance, the strengths must be based upon our maximum capabilities of manpower, production, and shipping, in order to avoid providing "too little, too late." The strengths used in the equipment program are equipment planning strengths only. Tactical strengths beyond December 31, 1942, will be set from time to time, as approved by the Commander in Chief, and as the strategic situation determines.

As General McNarney explained this morning, the G-3 section of the staff and the operations section are working on a balanced program for expansion beyond these figures that I have given you.

I might say in support of our estimates for equipment that the preliminary figures we have received from G-3 and Operations are very much in line with the figures we have necessarily had to use for equipment at this time.

OPERATION OF INTERNATIONAL AID ACTIVITIES

In several instances, justifications indicate that operational costs pertain to installation which are labeled "International Aid." Depots and installations which originally were built and intended entirely for lend-lease activities are now being absorbed in the Army set-up, and are used in the same manner as our own installations. Thus, the Air Corps Ferrying Command is transporting equipment largely for our forces; the aircraft repair depots in India are being used by General Stilwell's forces, and the other large overseas installations are being operated more and more for United States Army use. The War Department, therefore, does not segregate the operational funds of these activities, and the label merely shows the original source of the activity. The foresight of the Congress in authorizing consolidation of War Department and defense aid funds permitted the War Department to take early steps to establish essential installations necessary for overseas expeditions.

PAY OF THE ARMY.

In these estimates, there are provided \$4,750,000,000 for pay and allowances of officers, warrant officers, enlisted men, nurses, Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and Army Specialist Corps. No reduction because of recent developments in the Philippines has been made in pay and allowances of Philippine Scouts.

Provision has been made for pay, subsistence, allowances and maintenance of prisoners of war and internees on a basis of an allowance of 10 cents per day for each internee not employed, and \$21 per month for each internee who is employed on useful work.

The total amount requested above will be increased by pending legislation as follows:

Family allowance.....	\$525,000,000
Army pay bill.....	700,000,000
Longevity for National Guard enlisted men.....	12,000,000
Travel of dependents from home to first stations.....	10,000,000
Equalization of pay of Philippine Scouts.....	6,000,000

a total of approximately \$1,250,000,000.

I have mentioned the recent increase of enlisted men. Because of this increase and of the pending legislation, the funds requested in these estimates for pay and travel will be inadequate for the full year.

SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMY

The task of feeding the Army will cost approximately \$1,290,000,000, based upon a ration of 62.37 cents. The basic cost of the food allowances making up this ration is 52.72 cents. To it has been added a percentage to provide for the cost of inspection, packaging, transportation, and certain special rations required by the many theaters in which we are operating.

Included in the amount above are funds for a stockage of non-perishable items to permit seasonal buying and adequate reserves for our troops in the field. The latter are essential to the Army supply system, which insures an uninterrupted flow of food to the fighting man, regardless of where he is.

Our present pipe line is long, extending entirely around the world. You have to fill it before the material comes out at the other end. This requires large amounts of supplies. The food cost used in the estimates were based upon purchases in January 1942. The prices in April 1942 show an increase of about 1 cent per ration. Because of this increase, and the recently authorized increases in strength, the amounts included in these estimates will be insufficient for the full year.

REGULAR SUPPLIES

The estimates have been drawn to enforce economy of stationery and office supplies, typewriters and office machines, and to keep furnishings and equipment to the simplest types. Drastic reductions have been made in the numbers of typewriters which conform to limitations on the typewriter industry imposed by the War Production Board.

TRAINING

Approximately \$35,000,000 is requested for special field exercises. This will permit Air Corps, amphibious, armored force, and air defense maneuvers, training exercises for small units, and fairly extensive maneuvers for the larger units of each army. The fact that we are at war makes these maneuvers a more essential part of our war training. Exercises are particularly necessary for the troops overseas, to maintain their training and to prepare them for actual combat.

In the tremendous expansion which our Army is undergoing, the officer's candidate schools, branch schools, and the general service schools are playing a vital part. These are provided for on the increased basis required to meet projected demands.

The Reserve Officers Training Corps and officer's candidate schools are providing basic training for the large complement of officers necessary.

The replacement training center and the schools systems, unit training, and manuevers are all integrated in a system designed to give thorough and efficient training in the quickest time.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The funds requested for this purpose amount to approximately \$220,000,000. The principal items are:

Air Corps.....	\$113,000,000
Signal Corps.....	50,000,000
Ordnance.....	46,000,000
Chemical Warfare Service.....	7,000,000
Engineers.....	3,500,000
Motor vehicles.....	1,000,000

Particular effort is being directed to developing the most effective weapons, equipment, and supplies.

We have recently developed and established a new system to tie in these various development branches to the various arms and services in a much better way than ever before, and I think we can expect a more rapid development because of that fact.

WATER TRANSPORTATION

The estimates provided for the purchase of harbor and utility vessels, and for the operation and maintenance of army-owned transport and bare-boat charter vessels. The major pool of shipping which will be required for the transportation overseas of troops and supplies is largely provided by the War Shipping Administration.

Since the War Shipping Administration has funds for the charter, operation, and stevedoring of vessels, it will defray these expenses for all vessels used for the War Department on other than permanent assignment.

We handle that in this way. The War Department has certain vessels which it owns outright and certain other vessels which it has on a bare-boat charter. We charter the boat without a crew or supplies, and then we outfit that boat and carry it on.

In addition to that, there are turned over to us for our use certain merchant vessels with crews. The operating expenses are borne by the War Shipping Administration, but we must, perforce, load those vessels ourselves. We are familiar with Army equipment, and with the necessity for security and secrecy in its handling. Nobody will pay attention to this unless he is in the service.

PURCHASE OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL EQUIPMENT

In view of the trend away from animal transportation and toward motorization, no provision is made in these estimates for the purchase of animals. Animals rendered excess during the fiscal year by

the mechanization of horse units will provide necessary replacements for other mounted units, and will permit the substitution of animal-drawn transportation for motor in the administration of some posts.

In order to maintain a reservoir of animals for possible use in case of necessity, the Remount Service is maintained at its normal basis of 700 stallions.

CIVILIANS TO REPLACE SOLDIERS ON NONMILITARY DUTY

In the 1942 appropriation act the Congress authorized a special pool of 30,000 civilian employees to replace enlisted men on non-military training. Strict supervision was exercised in the allotment value and by means of it about 35,000 enlisted men were released for military training. Strict supervision was exercised in the allotment of this personnel, and maximum results were obtained. As a result, special duty was cut to a minimum, and many divisions were able to take the field without leaving behind for administrative purposes any personnel except the sick.

The War Department, however, is not requesting a continuation of this pool as a separate entity. It has served its purpose in establishing the level of civilian personnel necessary for administration at military installations, and this level has been maintained in establishments advocated since inauguration of the pool. Every activity which was allotted personnel from the pool was directed to include the number so allotted in its present estimates.

In other words, the pool has proved to have been of good use in freeing soldiers for military training. The personnel assigned from the pool has been incorporated into various establishments of the various armed services, and funds for that personnel are in their estimates.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Ground force facilities.—The construction requested in these estimates logically divides itself into housing, hospitalization, and training establishments to provide for the number of ground troops in continental United States; and facilities to supply and maintain this force, both at home and overseas. The first category provides the most economical type of construction to house the troops in continental United States. Upon completion of the program, there will be balanced amounts of housing for troops, for reception centers, replacement training centers, officer candidate schools, special and general service schools, and general hospitals.

OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION

Overseas, the Corps of Engineers is charged with the construction of all housing facilities, roads and combat installations in the theater of operations. As the number of tactical units are committed to action, the requirements of funds for this purpose will be greatly increased. In these estimates, there is a request for funds for this purpose. The necessary equipment and materials are required on short notice, and stock piles must be built up or earmarked so as to be available when needed.

AIR CORPS FACILITIES

The major portion of the construction required for the Air Force expansion program was financed in fiscal year 1942. Adequate school facilities for air pilot training and aviation technicians were provided. Sufficient domestic air bases, bombing ranges, gunnery schools, and navigational training facilities were provided for our program needs.

However, at this time, there is a vital need for maintenance and storage facilities. Included in these estimates are mobile repair depots designed to operate with fighting units in the theaters of operation.

In order to relieve congestion at airplane factories, certain airplane storage and equipment parks are needed. Airplanes are flown from the factory to these parks for installation of armament or equipment which cannot be put in place at the factory, or for storage until required.

The construction of additional subdepots and expansion of existing subdepots are required to avoid congestion at major aircraft repair depots which might result from the vastly increased flying activity. With these subdepots, it is planned to decentralize depot repair activity to each air station which has one group or its equivalent. New subdepots, combined with those existing or financed, give a total which should be adequate to satisfy domestic maintenance requirements as now planned. There is required construction of additional storage depots to hold a reservoir of parts which will insure an uninterrupted flow to airplane maintenance depots and subdepots. The primary function of Air Corps depots and subdepots is aircraft maintenance rather than part storage; hence, the need for additional storage depots to house aircraft spare parts reserves.

DEFENSE AID CONSTRUCTION

Certain depot and transportation facilities were originally planned for the exclusive handling of lend-lease equipment, and are listed in the estimates as international aid facilities. Funds are also included for construction of installations overseas which originally were designed for lend-lease activities. These installations have been absorbed by the United States Army, have been merged in our framework, and are not considered as a separate activity.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Alaskan road project.—The need for a road to open the Alaskan area has long been recognized. Now strategic necessity has required its immediate initiation. Engineer regiments are working on this project at the present time and it is expected that a pioneer road will be completed in a relatively short time. Funds have been included in these estimates to carry on the project during the fiscal year 1943.

Alaskan railroad.—A railway route to Alaska is under study.

Dispersion, concealment, and camouflage.—As a precaution against the possibility of enemy activities along our coastal regions, an item was included in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appro-

priation Act as an expedient toward the concealment, dispersion and camouflage of existing troop facilities in certain critical areas.

With the expansion of the building program, and particularly in view of the necessity of concealing both Government and privately owned manufacturing plants devoted to war production in these areas, the program will be continued.

EQUIPMENT PROGRAM FOR GROUND FORCES

The program is designed to meet the calendar year 1943 requirements of the United States forces and of the United Nations; and to maintain until December 31, 1943 maximum production levels of that part of industry allocated to the military phase of the war effort.

The President has stated he wants a very definite line drawn at that point, and we are not going to ask for any money beyond that point.

Ground forces.—In the Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, critical and essential items of equipment, with combat maintenance, were provided for the Army of calendar year 1942. In these estimates are provided the remaining requirements of critical and essential items which will have to be produced in calendar year 1943.

The equipment program, in effect, builds up war reserves.

This program meets the objectives of calendar year 1943 set by the President in his speech of January 6, 1942, for all ground-force weapons.

EQUIPMENT FOR AIR FORCE

Air force.—Funds are included for the 23,550 airplane program with its related spare engines and spare parts, armament, equipment and munitions. Considered in connection with planes which have been provided previously, this program reaches the over-all number of planes assigned as the War Department's part of the President's objective of 185,000 airplanes for calendar years 1942 and 1943.

A very thorough analysis of the spare parts problem has recently been completed. Based upon this study, a revised allowance of parts has been set up and provided for.

There is also requested a pool of Government furnished equipment. This equipment is procured by the Air Corps and furnished to the manufacturer as needed for installation in the plane. The stockages of this type of equipment were planned to be synchronized with the airplane production lines. The pool of equipment is necessary as a cushion to insure an uninterrupted supply to the airplane assembly line, in spite of variations in the production of the Government furnished components, and variations in flow of airplanes.

EQUIPMENT PROGRAM INTERNATIONAL AID

International aid equipment will not be segregated as such until it is transferred to one of the United Nations. Under this policy it forms a pool of equipment which may be used to meet the requirements of any of the United Nations, including our own.

It is desired at this point to emphasize the necessity of funds being appropriated now. Procurement processes, particularly in the large

amounts involved in the Army program, take long periods of time to complete. After funds are made available, a definite period is necessary to accomplish the mechanics of obligation. When funds are obligated, the process of procurement proceeds. Many contracts call for partial payments as the production process proceeds.

As a result of the methods of procurement, the War Department has a definite requirement for the funds requested as a means of initiating the program for the calendar year 1943.

That is all I have, Mr. Chairman, in the form of a prepared statement.

LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Mr. SNYDER. General, as I understand it, these estimates contain \$730,365,000 for the liquidation of prior-year contract authorizations. Apart from that amount, how much remains to be appropriated, if any, for such purpose?

General SOMERVELL. None, sir. That will clean up the contract authorizations that have been made.

Mr. SNYDER. Is there any new contract authorization in these estimates?

General SOMERVELL. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Are you processing any estimates through the Bureau of the Budget at this time?

General SOMERVELL. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, with respect to the statement you have made touching equipment for ground forces, is it your judgment that the program is entirely adequate?

General SOMERVELL. I think it provides for a well-rounded program; yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. My thought is that we should reserve inquiries touching the air phases until we take up the air subject later with General Arnold.

DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES

Now, General, a cursory examination of the justifications indicates a tremendous step-up in departmental expenses, or, in other words, in the Washington administration. Naturally, we would expect some expansion in money cost to meet the full year cost of employees who have been taken on from time to time during the current fiscal year, but, making allowance for that, certainly no such increase as the justifications would indicate would be expected. Have you had time to give any thought to or to look into that matter?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir; we have already started a survey of overhead personnel, and we are making some progress on it. We have been concerned over the increase ourselves, and we intend to limit the increase to the bare necessities.

Mr. SNYDER. You are very well organized in the Department now, are you not?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Therefore, I should think that by now any rough spots in the organization would have been smoothed over and that everything would be geared to an almost frictionless state.

General SOMERVELL. We are moving in that direction, and I think we are moving rapidly in that direction, but, of course, there are some rough spots left. However, we hope to eliminate them during the next few months.

Mr. SNYDER. You are about leveled off, and it would seem that from now on there would be expansion or contraction of forces only to meet variable work loads. Should not that be about the situation?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir; that is about it. There are certain changes in procedures to be made. One, for example, I understand the W. P. B. contemplates, and announced yesterday, which will require an addition of 1,000 people in the War Department to carry out.

Mr. SNYDER. In the way of coordination?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir. There are things of that kind that we cannot foresee. But, in general, I think that statement I made is correct.

Mr. SNYDER. Do you visualize the need to place orders for "defense articles" in greater volume than heretofore over a given period?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. You have streamlined the Department, so to speak, and presumably you are doing about as much business as is possible to do on the matériel side of the ledger; and yet we find departmental expenditures more than doubling in 1943. I can understand why you will need more help for disbursing and accounting and for personnel records and personnel administration, but I cannot understand why an increase is proposed of more than 100 percent to do such work. What is the answer to that?

General SOMERVELL. That seems steep, but it was made as the result of careful estimates. As I said a minute ago, we have already begun an effort to cut out everything we can—not only the elimination of personnel for the job, but in the set-up to eliminate jobs as far as we can and tasks. We hope to make some progress with that, but when we have 1,000 people thrown at us in a day, I cannot promise anything.

EFFICIENCY EXPERTS

Mr. SNYDER. You have had some efficiency experts employed down there, have you not?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir; we have.

Mr. SNYDER. A Chicago outfit, as I recall, which had done some work for the Navy, has been down there, has it not?

General SOMERVELL. No, sir; they were down there to do a job for the Under Secretary. They submitted a report which was quite valuable to us.

Mr. CASE. They were the Booz people?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Do you mean that they really did a good job?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. I read the other day that the Secretary of the Navy, to check the increase of Navy Department employees, called into a conference those responsible for the work output—both officers and civilians in key places, and offered to the civilians certain induce-

ments to trim sail wherever possible. Why do not you people try to do something like that, or do you do anything like that?

General SOMERVELL. Not just that way. We are making a survey. I might say that I have in my office a group known as the Control Section, which has been set up to review procedures, organization, and matters of that kind. We are building the Section up with some outstanding people, and we hope to get some outstanding results. We have the question of personnel continually under review, and the procedure you have mentioned may prove to be a smart thing for us to do. Of course, the Navy's problem is not quite as extensive as ours. Our problem is a little more unwieldy and hard to handle, but I can assure you that we will make every effort to cut down the personnel. General Styer told me that the allotment of officers is frozen at the present time. In other words, we are not permitted to make any additional appointments.

Mr. SNYDER. We are not going to deny a nickel for anyone actually needed to do the job right, but we would feel better about it if there were some indication of a determination on the part of the Department not to allow departmental expenses to run wild, and this amount you are seeking inclines one to such a conclusion. There is this angle to the matter, too: The more people you bring in here, the more congestion we are going to have and the greater the transportation problem will be. You are just going to make it more difficult, and possibly worse than that, for your own people and the employees of other defense agencies to get to and from their jobs. I suggest to you very seriously that Mr. Stimson take steps to curb this mounting payroll along the lines the Navy has pursued, or in other ways that may promise worth-while results. Will you take to him that suggestion of the committee?

General SOMERVELL. As I have said, we are giving that consideration.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM

Mr. SNYDER. Speaking of the transportation problem, the Navy has indicated to the committee that its administrative personnel, both here and in the field, is experiencing difficulty in getting to and from their jobs, and has sought authority to lend aid, either through the provision of Government-owned transportation or the charter of private transportation facilities. How are your people faring in that respect?

General SOMERVELL. We are getting along all right.

EXEMPTION OF WAR PURCHASES AND SERVICES FROM LOCAL TAXATION

(See p. 46)

Mr. SNYDER. There is another matter I want to talk to you about. There is legislation pending to exempt war purchases and services from State, Territorial, and local taxation. It is stated in the report of the Ways and Means Committee on H. R. 6955 that witnesses representing the Army and Navy estimated that savings resulting from the legislation may amount to as much as \$2,000,000,000 up

through June 1943. The pending estimates, I understand, do not anticipate the enactment of such legislation.

General SOMERVELL. That is right, sir. We cannot assume that it will pass.

Mr. SNYDER. Has anyone in the Department made any survey of a rather careful nature of the economies to the War Department that would flow from the enactment of such legislation?

General SOMERVELL. It is pretty general. I can submit figures for the record on that.

Mr. CASE. Is there any attempt being made or any progress being made in the matter of having the States voluntarily to forego their State sales taxes on Army purchases?

General SOMERVELL. It has not gone very far.

Mr. CASE. I know that in my State they had a conference about it, and the State agreed to waive the sales tax on Army purchases.

General SOMERVELL. Certain others have not been as cooperative.

Mr. CASE. I wish you would put in a statement on that point of how much voluntary cooperation there has been on the part of the States.

Mr. SNYDER. We should like to have the amount and an approximate distribution of it to the appropriation heads that would be saved as a result of such legislation.

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir. Do you want the amount and distribution of the tax savings to appropriations heads, and you want to know how much cooperation there has been on the part of the States?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

General SOMERVELL. I will supply that for the record.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

(a) *Estimate as to the amount of State taxes that would be due on cost-plus-a-fixed-free contracts.*—In the preparation of the brief, appendix B, for the United States in the case of *The State of Alabama v. King and Boozer*, the estimated expenditures for labor, materials, gasoline, equipment, etc., were obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Construction and Public Employment, United States Department of Labor, on 405 construction contracts as of June 15, 1941, and 143 supply and equipment contracts as of September 15, 1941. The total estimated expenditures under the 548 contracts, all on a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis, amounted to \$6,720,929,777.

On this estimated amount, the Department of Justice, by using the applicable tax rates of the several States and cities and of Hawaii and Puerto Rico, obtained a figure of \$33,946,177, representing the amount of taxes which the various taxing authorities could have collected from the Government. Using these figures, a tax factor of 0.505 percent of the estimated expenditures is established. Applying this percent to the amounts or expenditures requested for construction and manufacturing, the total taxes that could be collected may be estimated.

(b) *Attempts which have been made to negotiate with the States regarding such taxation.*—Prior to the *King and Boozer* decision most of the 22 States imposing sales, use, gross receipts, and similar taxes had granted administrative exemptions to cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contractors. Immediately after that decision, however, practically all of the affected States discontinued such exemptions. Since the date of that decision (November 10, 1941) extensive negotiations have been carried on with representatives of the various State tax authorities, as a result of which a great majority of the 22 States have granted complete or almost complete exemptions from sales and similar taxes as applied to cost-plus-a-fixed-fee manufacturing contracts. These States are as follows: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, Wash-

ington, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Very few States, however, have granted exemptions with respect to cost-plus-a-fixed-fee construction contracts in view of the fact that most of the States, either by statute or by court decision, hold a construction contractor to be a consumer. No States have granted complete exemption to lump-sum contractors or subcontractors.

Mr. SNYDER. I understand that the Department's witnesses before the Ways and Means Committee advocated the enactment of the legislation, and I take it that you approve of that course.

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Is it still the position of the Department that these taxes should be saved to the Federal Treasury?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir. We feel that these taxes are just a raid on the Federal Treasury by the States, which is absolutely uncontrolled. If Congress feels that the States should be subsidized, let them be subsidized by putting it on the basis of legislation, rather than leaving it to the States themselves.

Mr. ENGEL. The law permits them to levy a sales tax only as applied to purchases made by the contractor. In other words, the taxes are levied where the contractor makes the purchase.

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. Under most of these contracts, the contractor does the purchasing of the material that enters into the construction?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir. For example, a very large component of some contracts is steel, and we buy practically no steel outright. The person who has the contract buys the steel.

Mr. ENGEL. Then, as to your tank and machine-gun production, that is done on the unit-cost basis?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. And on the unit-cost basis, does not the contractor or manufacturer buy all the material?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir; and the tax has to be paid.

Mr. SNYDER. If such a law were passed, would there be an appreciable amount of labor saved which could be otherwise employed with profit to the war effort? I understand that the present practice entails much legal and investigative work.

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir; the administrative work is quite extensive in connection with the payment of taxes and the verification of the amounts.

Mr. SNYDER. That is going on every day.

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And it is getting larger, I imagine.

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir; because the program is getting larger.

Mr. SNYDER. This proposed legislation would facilitate your work and assist in other respects than saving the money that is spent.

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir. The administrative personnel involved in the verification of the correctness of the amount of tax paid, and of whether it has been paid, would be eliminated.

COMPLIMENTS OF COMMITTEE TO GENERAL SOMERVELL

Mr. SNYDER. General, you have an unusual comprehension of this whole world-wide problem, because your experience has been very rich along broad lines. You have demonstrated to us here before the

committee, as well as by your actions, that you are doing an extraordinarily good job, and we have every confidence in you.

General SOMERVELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate very much your expression of confidence. Our work thus far is just the beginning of a tremendous task which is ahead. Both my subordinates and myself will bend every effort to successfully accomplish this task. We believe we can do it. Your confidence and support act both as a spur and a reward.

Your committee has been very sympathetic with our problems. You have appreciated both the magnitude and difficulty of our task. You have supported us not only with funds which are so necessary to the successful prosecution of this war, but also with many suggestions and kind words which indicate a broad understanding and appreciation on the part of the committee, of the problems with which we are confronted. For this we are very grateful.

(After discussion off the record:)

REVIEW BY WAR PRODUCTION BOARD OF NEEDS FOR EXPANSION OF EXISTING FACILITIES

Mr. STARNES General, it may be said, generally speaking, that the money in this bill will provide for the utilization of the full productive capacity of American industrial life insofar as that part of it is dedicated to the War Department effort is concerned

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. Is there any money in this bill for new facilities or for the expansion of existing facilities in the industrial life of America?

General SOMERVELL. The whole question of devoting materials to increased facilities is under consideration all of the time; because if steel, say, is put into facilities, you cannot make cannon with it. Consequently, we have a board with Mr. Harrison at the head of it, General Knudsen, General Campbell, Mr. Madigan, and Colonel Weaver, which reviews every request for additional facilities, to see what effect the additional facility is going to have on the equipment program.

Mr. STARNES. Was that portion of the bill dealing with equipment, both quartermaster, ordance and engineer, processed through the War Production Board also, in addition to being processed through the War Department and the Budget Bureau?

General SOMERVELL. The general estimates were reviewed by the War Production Board; yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. Of course this program here is complemented in the general production program by the programs of the Navy and the Maritime Commission?

General SOMERVELL. That is correct, sir.

Mr. STARNES. And in order to avoid duplication and overlapping and all unnecessary stress on certain segments of our industrial life, all of the estimates, providing for the War Department, the Navy, and the Maritime Commission, are processed through the War Production Board?

General SOMERVELL. That is correct, sir.

COOPERATION OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

Mr. STARNES. Do you feel that our transportation system, our railway system, is meeting the demands of the war effort in a satisfactory manner in this World War No. 2?

General SOMERVELL. So far, in an exemplary manner; yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. I am glad to hear you say that. And they are doing that under private management?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. You are getting the fullest degree of cooperation from them?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir. We have in our Transportation Division an office which is maintained by the American Railway Association. In other words, they staff this entire force, pay for it, and run it. That is in close juxtaposition to our people, just as we are sitting across the table here. We transmit our demands to the railroad man and he issues the necessary orders. During the hectic days of December, when the strain on them was greater than it has been since, they did a magnificent job.

USE OF RETURNING SHIPS FOR BRINGING MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES FROM VARIOUS THEATERS OF ACTION

Mr. STARNES. You are shipping supplies now into every theater of action, and the line of supplies in deed and in truth covers the seven seas; that is correct, is it not?

General SOMERVELL. That is right.

Mr. STARNES. We realize that you face the greatest problem in that respect any military commander has ever faced in all history. We are wondering if you are taking advantage of your ship bottoms to bring back to this country from those various theaters of action any raw material and supplies which we need here to feed our industrial machine and to convert into munitions of war.

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir; we are.

Mr. STARNES. Do you feel that proper administrative and organizational set-ups have been brought into being, which will utilize to the fullest advantage all the docking facilities and loading and unloading facilities in order to bring about as quick a turn-around of your ships as possible, and cut down this time, which is such an important and precious element in transporting men and supplies to and from the various theaters of action?

General SOMERVELL. No, sir.

Mr. STARNES. What steps are being taken to overcome those difficulties?

General SOMERVELL. We are working with the War Shipping administration all the time. I have an appointment with them this afternoon.

Mr. STARNES. What would you consider the chief bottleneck?

General SOMERVELL. It is just a question of working out the details.

Mr. STARNES. Working out the details in order to coordinate the activities more thoroughly?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. Are you finding a congestion of troops and supplies in certain ports of this country, such as we experienced in World War No. 1.

General SOMERVELL. No, sir.

EXEMPTION OF WAR PURCHASES AND SERVICES FROM LOCAL TAXATION

(See p. 41)

Mr. STARNES. You were asked by the chairman a moment ago to give your position and that of the War Department with reference to the sales taxes which the States have levied on certain articles. What is the War Department's attitude with reference to how the States may be reimbursed for this loss of revenue which is rightfully theirs to carry on the various functions of State and local governments?

General SOMERVELL. Of course we do not agree with your premise, sir. We think that if the States need a subsidy you gentlemen in Congress should decide what that should be on a Nation-wide basis and not let each State decide what it ought to be. In other words, Alabama now contacts us at a certain rate, Arkansas at another, and California at another.

Mr. STARNES. You realize, of course, that it was an Alabama sales-tax case which came to the Supreme Court, and on which this issue turned?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. And we in Alabama are very much concerned over the question involved. We feel that the Supreme Court decision was eminently correct, and we would certainly like to know what would be proposed in lieu of those State taxes to take care of our State treasury in order that we might meet our bonded indebtedness and carry on the current affairs of the State government, which insofar as cooperating with the war effort is concerned has no apology to make to any of the 48 sovereign States.

General SOMERVELL. I am just a soldier, sir, but I should say that the course to pursue would be the one which I outlined.

Mr. STARNES. That the Federal Government should reimburse them for those taxes?

General SOMERVELL. No; I do not think they should be reimbursed. I think that is where we do not agree. We do not agree that you have any rights to that. Now, the other thing is: If you feel that to carry on your State government you need a subsidy from the Federal Government, the Congress ought to decide what that ought to be, not on the basis of the fortuitous location of a military installation in your State, but on what your legislative body might decide.

Mr. STARNES. Of course we do not want any subsidy from the Federal Government. At the same time we do not want the Federal Government to step in and tell us that we cannot exercise our constitutional and God-given rights.

General SOMERVELL. You see my point. In other words, California might say 10 percent, and Alabama 1 percent. You can see the inequity of distribution of Federal funds on that basis.

Mr. STARNES. That is true. Of course, you know, as Mr. Engel so aptly called attention to a moment ago, that that tax applied only to certain articles, and articles that were purchased by a contractor, from

private business concerns, it strikes me that to deny the States to subject us to taxes on items of this nature where the ordinary contractor is doing work for others in a civilian capacity would be entirely unfair and unjust.

CAMOUFLAGE

Mr. POWERS. General, you have had a pretty long day, and I think you have covered the subject in a magnificent manner, and I am only going to take about another minute.

I would like to know a little something about camouflage. I am not going to ask you to go into any of the details, but I want to see if I have the correct picture. Camouflage is handled by the Corps of Engineers, is it not?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. POWERS. And is there someone in the Corps of Engineers in charge of all camouflaging?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. POWERS. I think, when we get to the Engineers, I will go into a little detail, and they can probably give me all the information that I want. There is no sense in taking your time and keeping you here all the afternoon.

SERVICES OF GENERAL SOMERVELL

Mr. POWERS. General Somervell, I say this absolutely from the heart; I think you are doing a magnificent job. I think you have one of the most difficult jobs any military man ever had in the history of the world, and I think every member of this committee agrees with me; and I certainly hope that the people of the United States some day will show their appreciation of you for the work that you have done, that you are doing, and that you will do. I think it is grand.

That is all I have to say.

General SOMERVELL. I appreciate very much your expression of confidence. I want to say on the part of the War Department how much your support during these years that I have appeared before you has helped in the tremendous task we face. We always know that we can count on you for wholehearted and vigorous support of any measure which will help us win the war.

Mr. STARNES. General Somervell, since I have seen fit to agree with you on matters of policy, more strongly perhaps than any other member of this committee at times, I want to echo what Mr. Powers has said. I think the United States Army and the people of the United States are extremely fortunate in having you in your present position, and I think there is no man in the service who can excel you in ability and devotion to duty; I think you are doing one of the grandest jobs in history in supplying armies in every continent.

General SOMERVELL. I want to thank you, Mr. Starnes, both for your most generous praise and also and more important for the great assistance you have rendered the War Department both in Congress and out of it. We always know our problems will receive your most careful attention and support.

STEVEDORE BATTALIONS

Mr. ENGEL. General, you spoke about organizing a stevedore regiment.

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGELL. Are those enlisted men, drawing enlisted men's pay?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. In other words, when you take the selectees, you sort out the stevedores and put them in the stevedore regiment?

General SOMERVELL. We go further than that, and try to get them to volunteer.

Mr. ENGELL. Can you get them to volunteer at the enlisted man's pay, when they are getting much higher pay as stevedores?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. They will do that?

General SOMERVELL. I think so.

TREND OF PRODUCTION COSTS

Mr. ENGEL. I have some questions on the purchase of equipment and supplies. First on the equipment: Is the production cost of equipment going up or down, or is it stationary? You may furnish that for the record.

General SOMERVELL. It runs about like this: When we get into production, the price comes down tremendously, and we have been able to renegotiate contracts on that basis and get back a good many millions of dollars. I believe it is too early to give precise over-all figures for the Army.

Mr. ENGEL. The reason I am asking that is this: I have discussed it a number of times with the Chief of Ordnance, with the Ordnance Department, and with the Quartermaster Department, and naturally when a first contract is let, there is charged against the unit cost everything, including the increased cost of labor—because labor has to be trained—tools and dies, and so on; but after the first contract, when they have had experienced labor in the factory, and they have their tools and dies, the cost ought to come down. But, apparently, every time a department comes before the committee they always have the appropriation based on the same unit cost.

General SOMERVELL. Will you ask the Ordnance about it when they appear before you, sir?

Mr. ENGEL. Yes; all right.

General HELMICK. I can state, General Somervell, that the ordnance prices were revised after they were submitted to the Budget Advisory Committee, and reduced due to readjustments in prices.

Mr. ENGEL. What percentage?

General HELMICK. It was, I think, between 1 and 2 percent.

STATUS OF ESTIMATE FOR INDUSTRIAL PLANT CONSTRUCTION

Mr. ENGEL. When you came before us, General Somervell, on one of the supplemental bills there was an appropriation requested for various types of construction. Do you recall that bill?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. I was under the impression that a goodly sum was for cantonments or for various types of barracks, and the balance for other kinds of construction. Do you recall what that was offhand?

General SOMERVELL. That would be generally correct, sir. There was a good deal of air-field construction, too.

Mr. ENGEL. That is right; but I thought there was also a certain amount of industrial construction.

General SOMERVELL. Oh, yes.

Mr. ENGEL. Now, later on the Army canceled, as I understand, some of that industrial plant construction. Is that correct?

General SOMERVELL. They were in process of reviewing those requirements when I left, sir, and I have not yet got the reports.

Mr. ENGEL. Is it your purpose to use that money which Congress appropriated at that time, and which you are canceling out, for other construction purposes?

General SOMERVELL. We have not got that far yet, sir.

LAND-GRANT RAILROAD RATES

Mr. ENGEL. Now, a great deal has been said in the course of the debate on a bill before the House on land-grant railroad rates, and the statement was made, I think—I do not know whether it was made on the floor or not; but I was told by one group that the Army wanted the land-grant rates canceled, and that it was a handicap to them; and another one said they did not want them canceled. Can you state what the position of the Army is on the cancellation of land-grant rates?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir. We do not want them canceled, but we do not want to be bound by the necessity of following land-grant routes if it is necessary to get articles to destination sooner than the land-grant route would permit or, too, if the congestion on the railroads gets to such a point that in order to relieve congestion on a particular line it would become necessary to move traffic over another.

Mr. ENGEL. In other words, the position of the Army is this: First, that they do not want the land-grant rate law repealed?

General SOMERVELL. Right.

Mr. ENGEL. But the Army does want the law amended in such a way that they can route freight any way which would be of the greatest benefit to the Army in obtaining quick transportation?

General SOMERVELL. And not only that, sir, but you might visualize that a land-grant route might become congested to such an extent that it would be unwise to route any more traffic over it.

Mr. ENGEL. That is right.

Mr. CASE. Just at that point, what is to prevent your routing freight any way that you want to ship it?

General SOMERVELL. We are doing so. Section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act permits non-land-grant roads to extend freight rates to the Government which are identical with land-grant rates between like points.

Mr. ENGEL. So that would not require any change in the law at all?

General SOMERVELL. That is right. We have to justify that with the Comptroller General.

Mr. ENGEL. Now, the land-grant rate law in itself has not handicapped you in any way in your transportation problem?

General SOMERVELL. I do not think so, sir. I issued instructions some time ago to do just what I outlined.

BRITISH PURCHASING MISSION

Mr. CASE. The British are maintaining a purchasing mission in this country still, are they not?

General SOMERVELL. They still have a part of it here; yes, sir.

Mr. CASE. Are they still making purchases in this country?

General SOMERVELL. No, sir. They are only cleaning up the contracts that they made ahead of the lend-lease.

Mr. CASE. Then all they are requiring at this time is being purchased by lend-lease?

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir; or through the lend-lease mechanism. It is being purchased by the Army, the Navy, and so on, but is through the lend-lease mechanism.

Mr. CASE. When they made purchases here, were the purchases of the British limited by the same restrictions as we have, as to compliance with the 40-hour law, the Walsh-Healey Act, the Bacon-Davis Act, and so forth?

General SOMERVELL. I haven't any idea, but my guess would be "No."

Mr. CASE. Have you ever made any study of the comparative cost of the units as to whether they were purchased by the British Purchasing Mission or by the United States Government under lend-lease?

General SOMERVELL. I do not know whether General Aurand has any data on that, but the articles with which I am familiar cost more to the British than they did to us.

Mr. CASE. What was the reason for that?

General SOMERVELL. Urgency and speed; speed mostly.

TRANSPORTATION TO ALASKA

Mr. CASE. What is the relationship of waterways to this railroad route that you mentioned?

General SOMERVELL. We have four methods—we hope to have four methods—of getting into Alaska. One will be by sea, one will be by air, one will be by road, and one may be by railroad.

Mr. CASE. What is the relationship of this railroad route to the highway route, geographically?

General SOMERVELL. The trucks, of course, require a tremendous amount of gasoline. In other words, their pay load over such a long distance is relatively small. We feel that if the effort up there is to be of any size, it will have to be supplied by a railroad; and what we are asking now is money to make a survey of the railroad so that we can have some better estimates and be better prepared to carry out the job if that is going to be needed.

Mr. CASE. I think it might be a good idea if you would put in the record—or maybe we will get that from the engineers—some statement elaborating on the statement that you made with respect to the selection of this route for the highway, and the rating that you gave of the importance of linking it with these airports.

General SOMERVELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASE. It is obvious at the present time that there is going to be a very concerted movement to discredit the route that has been selected.

General SOMERVELL. I do not think so, sir. There are a couple of men here, but I think they have been pretty well discredited already.

Mr. CASE. But one of the national magazines is carrying an article that has circularized four Members of Congress here within the past week, which attempts to imply that there is some scandal connected

with the route, and there was an article in the United States News yesterday by one of the columnists along the same line; and I notice some mention of it in the Senate.

General SOMERVELL. The Senate has been holding hearings on it, and we will see that the Chief of Engineers is prepared to give you a full explanation of the whole affair when he come up; and, of course, the Senate hearings are available to the committee.

I do not know about Seattle, but it is a shorter rail distance, and a shorter distance for construction. We are not interested in anything except the easiest way out.

Mr. CASE. Speed and time of construction would be important, too, I should say.

General SOMERVELL. That is involved in the easiest way out, of course.

Mr. CASE. Some question was raised this morning with regard to the final decision on this matter of priorities.

General SOMERVELL. The final decision, of course, is in the hands of the President.

Mr. MAHON. General, would you be the proper one to give us the information as to the unit costs of various things which the Army is buying in the way of military equipment?

General SOMERVELL. I think it would be better if you would ask the chiefs of the branches which manufacture the articles in which you are interested.

Mr. MAHON. Do you know the over-all picture as to whether or not the tendency of mass production is some reduction in unit cost?

General SOMERVELL. Invariably; yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. We have asked the Secretary of War to have each of the branches prepared to give us detailed cost information; so we will be able to get that from each branch.

Mr. SNYDER. General, we want to thank you for the valuable information you have given us, and we want you to know that we are with you to the limit. We want you to feel free to call upon us at any time, and if there is any help that we may be able to give you, we will be glad to do so.

General SOMERVELL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1942.

ARMY PERSONNEL

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. J. H. HILLDRING, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-1 (PERSONNEL)

Mr. SNYDER. General, the committee wants to get a little light on some personnel matters, and we know you can help us.

How many commissioned officers do you have in the service now? You may answer off the record.

(The answer was given off the record.)

Mr. SNYDER. The number is to be increased very substantially during the ensuing fiscal year. Apart from flying officers, what methods of procurement will be followed?

General HILLDRING. The present program contemplates about 95 percent of our officer requirements to be procured through the officer candidate schools, exclusively from the ranks of the Army.

POLICY ON ISSUING COMMISSIONS TO PERSONS IN CIVIL LIFE

Mr. SNYDER. What is the policy now with respect to issuing commissions to persons in civil life? To what extent is it done, and how is it done, and why is it done?

General HILLDRING. It is done to supplement the officer candidate school system, Mr. Chairman, with respect to those individuals whose civilian specialty is not available from the ranks of the Army. It is restricted to the number absolutely necessary and it is accomplished through a very careful scrutiny of the candidate to see that he meets the qualifications desired.

Mr. SNYDER. What age limits obtain?

General HILLDRING. The Secretary of War has imposed very stringent regulations on commissions from civil life, particularly with respect to those of draft age.

The requirements are rather lengthy and they have been supplied to Congress in a pamphlet prepared for the information of the Congress.

In general, these are the requirements: That there must be a position for the man in the Army for which there is need, and that a man is not available from sources within the Army.

Men who are under 30 years of age must have extraordinary qualifications in order to be commissioned, regardless of the need, and I believe our records will show that it is most difficult for a man under 30 years of age to get a commission from civil life. The exceptions have to do largely with electronics people who are very scarce, and

we have very great need for them. We have to get them wherever we can, regardless of age.

Mr. SNYDER. What about rank? In what ranks are civilians initially commissioned?

General HILLDRING. They are commissioned in accordance with the responsibility and position they will occupy after receiving a commission.

We have been criticized for giving commissions to some civilians in high grade, but the fact that the grade is based upon responsibility of the position for which commission is the answer to that question.

Mr. SNYDER. Must every commission first have the approval of the War Department Personnel Board?

General HILLDRING. It must be approved by the Board for all commissions in the field grades and for all other commissions outside of the established War Department policy.

Let us say, for instance, we have a man 26 years of age who has a wooden leg or is short an arm, or who is permanently physically disabled for military service, whom we need in the Army because of his civilian specialty. The Adjutant General can commission that man a second lieutenant without reference to the Board.

Mr. ENGEL. When you say "Board" what board do you mean?

General HILLDRING. The War Department Personnel Board.

Mr. ENGEL. Consisting of whom?

General HILLDRING. Consisting of an ex chief of staff, General Craig, and five retired major generals.

OFFICER PERSONNEL WITH THE RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

Mr. SNYDER. What class of officer personnel is now engaged with the R. O. T. C. activities?

General HILLDRING. Under the law, we have to utilize, as the P. M. S. & T. Regular Army officers, most of whom are retired officers called to active duty, or Regular officers above the age for duty with troops. The other officer personnel in the R. O. T. C. assignments are now Reserve officers.

Mr. SNYDER. Are any Regular officers on the active list so engaged?

General HILLDRING. Yes; there are some who are above the age for troop duty.

Mr. SNYDER. Are there any Reserve officers who have not been called to active duty thus far?

General HILLDRING. Yes; there are a few, Mr. Chairman.

POLICY WITH RESPECT TO RESERVE OFFICERS

Mr. SNYDER. What is the policy with respect to Reserve Officers who have been called and are not serving for one reason or another, such as physical incapacity, dependency, or considered more valuable to the war effort in their civilian pursuits? Do you continue them in the Reserve in an inactive status, or do you separate them from the Reserve?

General HILLDRING. When war was declared we had about 15,000 Reserve officers on a deferred status who were occupying key positions in Federal bureaus and agencies, and in industry. We struggled

with that problem for about a month, and then we applied the only reasonable solution. We took the Reserve officers out of the pool. We discontinued all deferments and gave those Reserve officers an opportunity to get temporary deferment not later than the 1st of July 1942.

A few were given an opportunity of coming to active duty or resigning their commissions. That was not for the convenience of the individual, but for the department or the industry with which the officer served. If the head of his department stated that the separation of a second lieutenant, 27 years old, from that agency would cause a major dislocation, we considered the acceptance of his resignation. There were a limited number of resignations of that kind accepted. All other Reserve officers are now on active duty, or eligible for active duty, awaiting an opportunity to report as soon as positions can be located for them.

Mr. SNYDER. Do you continue them in the Reserve in an inactive status, or do you separate them from the Reserve?

General HILLDRING. We call them to active duty or separate them. The Secretary of War has taken an adamant position that the Reserve corps cannot be utilized in any respect to protect an individual from the operation of the Selective Service Act. He has to come to duty or resign.

Mr. ENGEL. I had a letter the other day from a friend of mine in whom I have great confidence, who made a blanket charge that a great many wealthy young men were getting into the Army and getting commissions in order to evade the draft.

According to your statement, you would refute any charge of that kind. Has that been the case?

General HILLDRING. That has not been the case unless in some instance there has been some gross miscarriage of the policy. I am on this job every day—and I do not know of a single such case.

Mr. ENGEL. You are the officer who has charge of this type of work?

General HILLDRING. I have charge of the policies.

Mr. ENGEL. If this individual or any other individual making such a charge has any names he wants to present to the Army—

General HILLDRING. We would be delighted to get them.

Mr. ENGEL. You would go into the matter carefully?

General HILLDRING. Thoroughly.

Mr. SNYDER. Under the law, section 37a of the National Defense Act, as I recall, no Reserve officer may be employed on active duty under normal conditions for more than 15 days in any calendar year without his own consent. Is not that correct?

General HILLDRING. That is correct.

Mr. SNYDER. Of course, the duration of active duty changes in time of war or national emergency. The latest law, I believe, provides for an 18-month ceiling beyond the original 12 months prescribed in the act of August 27, 1940, unless an officer should volunteer for longer service. Am I right about that?

General HILLDRING. No, sir. In time of war the National Defense Act says that reserve components of the Army may be called to active duty for the duration of the emergency and a maximum of 6 months thereafter. That is the law under which we are now calling all members of reserve components.

All Reserve officers now on active duty, regardless of the terms under which they were originally ordered to active duty, may be held in service for the duration of the war and 6 months thereafter.

Mr. SNYDER. Has the Department been appointing Reserve officers for short periods of active duty, say for a month or 6 months, instead of for the full period contemplated by the law in time of war?

General HILLDRING. Not since the declaration of war.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SNYDER. I referred a moment ago to section 37a of the National Defense Act. The first sentence of that section reads this way:

To the extent provided for from time to time by appropriations for this specific purpose, the President may order Reserve officers to active duty at any time and for any period.

Has the Congress, since the act of August 27, 1940, which provided for active duty of members of reserve components and retired personnel, appropriated funds for the employment of Reserve officers on active duty for a shorter period than the full period of service contemplated by that act or the later amendatory act of August 18, 1941?

General HILLDRING. I am not a lawyer, Mr. Chairman, but the lawyers inform me that there is not any restriction on the War Department with respect to the training of our reserve components.

(Discussion off the record.)

OFFICERS AWAITING ORDERS OR UNASSIGNED TO SERVICE

Mr. SNYDER. General, there are a good many officers of advanced rank, Regular, Reserve, and former National Guard officers, who, either for professional or physical reasons, have been relieved from duty with troops or with combat organizations, and either are waiting orders or have been assigned to billets more appropriate to their capacities. As to those awaiting orders, is the number large?

General HILLDRING. No, sir; the number awaiting orders is very small, Mr. Chairman. I do not know of any officers now waiting orders. There may be some, but the number would be very small.

Mr. SNYDER. How long have some of those officers remained unassigned; sitting by, awaiting orders?

General HILLDRING. The only ones that remain unassigned are those awaiting action on reclassification proceedings for inefficiency. They would remain unassigned during the period of time when the reclassification board heard their cases and the cases were reviewed, which would not be a very long period of time.

Mr. SNYDER. This is a matter that should be handled with dispatch. You do the individual an injustice in delaying action.

General HILLDRING. The number awaiting orders is very small and the length of time they would await orders would be a short period of time. The quick way to do it is to order a man home, but that is unfair to the individual. If he is charged with inefficiency he should have an opportunity to defend himself, and that takes a little time.

Mr. SNYDER. Where they have been found to have become physically unfit in line of duty, have they been retired, as provided for in section 5 of the act of April 3, 1939?

General HILLDRING. Where we have officers incapacitated for general service who, as the result of hospitalization, can qualify for limited service, we continue such a man on active duty if there is a need and place for him in a limited-service status. If he is not qualified for limited service, or if there is no job for him in a limited-service status, and if his disability is in line of duty, as a result of active duty, he is retired in accordance with the act of April 3, 1939.

Mr. SNYDER. Are the regulations as to the determination of line of duty connection as to such non-Regular officers the same as apply to Regular officers?

General HILLDRING. The procedure by which a member of a Reserve component is retired are as nearly like those established for the Regular Army as we can make them. The answer is "yes."

Mr. SNYDER. Do you have those regulations?

General HILLDRING. Yes, sir. I shall be glad to supply you with copies.

POLICE IN RE OVERAGE OFFICERS RETENTION IN SERVICE

Mr. SNYDER. What happens in the case of former Reserve and National Guard officers who become overage while in military service?

General HILLDRING. If such an officer reaches the statutory retirement age for an officer of his grade, and the commander under whom he is serving desires to continue him on active duty, he can be continued on active duty so long as his service is required.

Mr. POWERS. Has General Wesson been retired?

General HILLDRING. He was retired the last day of last month and was ordered back to active duty.

Mr. POWERS. That is grand. What is General Wesson doing now?

General HILLDRING. I would like to have General Campbell tell you that. He is on duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance as an adviser to General Campbell in some capacity.

Mr. POWERS. That is grand, too.

General HILLDRING. With respect to National Guard and Reserve officers, we do follow a little different procedure because we cannot retire a National Guard officer and bring him back to active duty the next day. As a matter of fact, it would be silly to do it. We retire a Regular Army officer because the law requires us to retire him. But that is not necessary in the case of a Reserve or National Guard officer.

Mr. ENGEL. General Ayres is being retired because of age. Undoubtedly some younger officer will take his place. The committee was very much impressed with his ability. I understand he retired with a notification that he was not to be called back to active service. It seems to me he can do that work well.

General HILLDRING. I cannot answer about that specific case. I can, however, explain the policy more fully if a colonel, age 60 years, of the Reserve or National Guard, is desired by the officer under whom he is serving, he may be retained. The same thing is true in the case of a brigadier general at age 62 and a major general at age 64.

Mr. ENGEL. In other words, General Ayres was retired automatically at the age of 62, and he will go out of the service unless General Somervell asks for his retention?

General HILLDRING. That is right.

Mr. SNYDER. I am much interested in those National Guard and Reserve officers serving with the Army who have spent years in the civilian components, devoting much time and money in readying themselves for active service and who had much to do with such defense preparation as was made during the days when many thought the millenium had come. We owe them much, and the Army owes them much. I am sure you appreciate that, although I wonder about it at times. For instance, I have had called to my attention a number of instances where, when the time came to terminate the active service of some of these splendid officers, they merely received a cold, formal letter of detachment. Men of the caliber I have in mind should receive a letter from the Secretary of War or the Chief of Staff expressing regret and commending them for the services they had rendered and the contributions they had made to the Nation's protection down through the years. I suggest you think about that.

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS

What is the policy with respect to temporary promotions? Is that governed entirely by grade distribution, that is, in consequence of grade expansion in proportion to increase in total officer strength?

General HILLDRING. Promotion is based entirely upon positions existing in the Army at any given period.

Mr. SNYDER. And must be filled.

General HILLDRING. They must be filled. However, the amount of promotions cannot exceed the number of positions formally established and approved for the Army at any given period.

In the operation of that particular promotion policy there is some time lag between the establishment of the positions and the filling of positions.

Mr. SNYDER. Formally established and approved by whom?

General HILLDRING. By the Secretary of War.

Mr. SNYDER. Are temporary promotions through the grade of lieutenant colonel by seniority or has seniority been laid aside?

General HILLDRING. Seniority has been laid aside; promotion is governed entirely by selection.

Mr. SNYDER. To what extent, if any, have you indulged in the practice of promoting retired officers recalled to active duty?

General HILLDRING. All officers of all components, retired, active, Regular, Reserve, or National Guard, are on a single, uniform system of promotion.

Mr. SNYDER. You are not limited now on the number of general officers, that is, the conference of temporary rank?

General HILLDRING. No, sir; not by any statutory provision. They do have to be confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. SNYDER. I do not profess to be an expert, but it appears to me you have pursued or contemplate a very liberal policy as to general officers.

General HILLDRING. We have an Army of almost 3,000,000 men, Mr. Chairman, and fewer than 600 general officers. I think you will not find that number excessive. It is only one general officer for every 5,000 men.

Mr. SNYDER. Who has the final say in the Department about promoting individual officers to the general officer grades?

General HILLDRING. The Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff.

Mr. SNYDER. There can be no advancement without that approval.

General HILLDRING. No, sir; none.

NUMBER OF GENERAL OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO THE VARIOUS SERVICES

Mr. POWERS. You have stated that you have about 600 general officers, and we have an Army of about 3,000,000 men, which would indicate a general officer for every 5,000 men; now, can you supply for the record a list, not by names but by ranks, of the general officers in the three branches, the S. O. S., ground, and air?

General HILLDRING. Yes, sir; I will furnish that.

Mr. ENGEL. You will furnish that list, indicating the number in the various ranks of major general, brigadier general, and so forth.

General HILLDRING. I will do so.

Mr. ENGEL. You spoke of selection from two lists—one recommended by the Personnel Board and the other list recommended by the chiefs of the branches of the service.

General HILLDRING. That is from the field.

Mr. ENGEL. Are there any general officers who were selected outside of those two lists?

General HILLDRING. I recall only one.

Mr. ENGEL. There have been no others?

General HILLDRING. There has been none since I have been G-1.

Mr. ENGEL. How long have you been G-1?

General HILLDRING. For 6 months.

AIDS TO GENERAL OFFICERS

Mr. SNYDER. General, what are you doing about aides? Is everybody who has been advanced temporarily, including retired officers on active duty, to the general officer grade, allowed to have one or more aides, or how is that matter controlled?

General HILLDRING. It depends on the assignment that the officer has. For instance, general officers in the War Department have no aides, including the Chief of Staff. The commander of a field division is permitted to have two aides, one a captain and one a first lieutenant, and a brigadier general has two aides, a first lieutenant and second lieutenant, generally speaking. Of course, they have various specific duties in the unit.

Mr. SNYDER. In wartime they are very essential.

General HILLDRING. Yes, sir; they have very proper and important functions to perform. However, they are not authorized for staff generals or for generals in the War Department.

Mr. POWERS. General, you testified that you had been in G-1 for 6 months. During those 6 months, I think that every Member of Congress who has had contact with you realizes the magnificent work you have done. I understand that you have been ordered to field duty.

General HILLDRING. Yes, sir; that is right.

Mr. POWERS. When will you go on field duty?

General HILLDRING. The 1st of July.

Mr. POWERS. May I say for myself, and for the other members of the committee, that we are mighty sorry to see you leave G-1. Nevertheless, there is not an officer in this Army who would not prefer field duty now to anything else. I wish you a happy landing.

General HILLDRING. Thank you very much.

SELECTIONS OF PERSONNEL FOR SPECIALIST CORPS

Mr. STARNES. General, what start has been made in selecting personnel for the Army Specialist Corps? Has any start been made?

General HILLDRING. Yes, sir; a start has been made. As General

Somervell said, we have had only about 3 weeks to work on it. As I told this committee when I testified on this subject, we are proceeding cautiously. In other words, we are taking what is necessary in order to avoid mistakes in the selection of personnel.

Mr. STARNES. Can you tell us how you are selecting the leaders in that corps?

General HILLDRING. The leaders have been selected by collaboration between the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, G-1, and the Director.

Mr. STARNES. Will you submit to the committee, not for the record, but for the information of the Committee, a list of the leaders who have been selected, giving their names, former connections, salaries agreed upon, etc.?

General HILLDRING. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. About how many have been selected to date?

General HILLDRING. Eight for the corps itself. We are in process of selecting others for the arms and services that will use these people. Do you want those names, too?

Mr. STARNES. Yes.

General HILLDRING. I will supply them.

SELECTIONS FOR OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOLS

Mr. STARNES. Nothing has been done as yet, of course, with reference to the final selection of candidates for the officer schools of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps?

General HILLDRING. Applications have been received and are now being worked over in the corps areas. Each corps area commander is charged with the selection of 60 of the best applicants from his corps area. Their applications will be sent to the War Department, where they will be gone over thoroughly for the selection of the first 400 officer candidates.

Mr. STARNES. We are informed by the press that there has been an unusually large number of candidates for the first school.

General HILLDRING. Yes, sir. We thought we had made a very liberal estimate of that, but we underestimated considerably.

Mr. SNYDER. I understand that most of the applications are for officers.

General HILLDRING. This first camp is exclusively for officer candidates. In other words, this school is analogous to the first training camps held in 1917 for the Army.

Mr. STARNES. Will you supply for the record a statement of the qualifications set up for officer candidates in the W. A. A. C.?

General HILLDRING. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. You can put that in the record.

General HILLDRING. They must be women between 21 and 49 years of age.

Mr. STARNES. You will not begin to accept enlistments of privates in the Army Auxiliary Corps until September, will you?

General HILLDRING. We will start recruiting, if I remember, in July, for reporting some time in September. You will understand that we are delaying this in order to follow democratic processes in selecting the officers. The only way to avoid the time delay would have

been to make the selections outright of women from civil life, which plan we considered and discarded. We prefer to take the delay in the organization of the corps in order to follow these more democratic processes. This has met with universal approval.

Mr. STARNES. The committee should commend you for your cautious and careful approach in such an innovation. I want to congratulate the War Department also on its very careful and cautious course in selecting the specialists, who correspond to officers in grade and responsibility, as well as the technicians who come in other classes, so that they might obtain the best results there; because unless very great caution is exercised in each instance, in my judgment, we will have to face a situation after a while of which none of us will be proud.

General HILLDRING. We will avoid that.

Mr. STARNES. On this question of the selection of officers about which we have had a great deal of discussion today, are you following the procedure that is held in the Army now by requiring officers to come from the ranks? In other words, are you giving the man who has been inducted into the service and who is actually serving, and who has the character, education, and qualifications for leadership, the first preference in going to the officers' training schools?

General HILLDRING. They are the only people who go to the officer candidate schools. In combat arms today, there is no possible way for anybody to be commissioned except through the officer candidate schools and the aviation cadet program. The single exception, of course, is the recommissioning of former officers of the combat arms. They are people who have previously earned their spurs legitimately, like officers of World War No. 1 and R. O. T. C. graduates who have permitted their commissions to lapse.

Mr. STARNES. I think that your policy of recommissioning former officers who have had experience is a very desirable one, because I have never yet learned what could be really considered acceptable as a substitute for experience. We have sometimes overlooked that in our quest for youth, and I have sometimes wondered what some swivel-chair experts really think could be used as a substitute for experience.

General HILLDRING. I do not know whether you know it or not, but we have adopted and are following a very liberal policy with respect to recommissioning World War No. 1 officers. However, it is amazing to find how few are physically qualified for combat duty, or who are, even in their own minds, physically and technically qualified for command positions for which individuals at their age now qualify. For instance, take the man, who in 1917 or 1918 commanded an infantry platoon. He is now 45 or 46 years of age, at least. Of course, he would be pretty old now to command anything short of a regiment and without any military contacts in the meantime, he is not technically nor tactically qualified for such a responsibility.

Mr. STARNES. That can be readily appreciated. However, such a man's background, experience, and common sense would fit him admirably for many important duties in connection with the war effort.

General HILLDRING. As I said a few moments ago, we are recommissioning many of them for appropriate duties.

Mr. STARNES. My attention has been called to the fact that some youngster has been accepted for the officers' training camp, and that he has been receiving a private's pay but is not performing any duties. He has not been called into the camp, and, in the meantime, is drawing a private's pay. Do you know whether that is an extraordinary situation?

General HILLDRING. I am sorry, but I did not catch the conditions you mentioned.

Mr. STARNES. I am informed that the man's application has been accepted, and that he was drawing the pay of a private, but was not performing any military duties while awaiting a call to the training school.

General HILLDRING. He must be from class 3-A volunteer officers. In other words, he may be a married man with dependents.

Mr. STARNES. That causes some confusion. You have the policy of accepting the applications of men having dependents, and this man has been waiting—

General HILLDRING (interposing). We received a great deal of criticism because, unlike the Navy, we did not give married men an opportunity to be selected for commissions in the Army. The Navy gave him that opportunity, but we did not. Therefore we evolved a procedure whereby 1,500 per month initially, and now the number has gone up to 3,000 per month, may volunteer for induction into the service. They may go to their local boards and volunteer for immediate call under the volunteer officer candidate program. The number of volunteers far exceeds the allotment. Some of the volunteers have been accepted, and put on call. When their numbers are called, these men go to the replacement training centers, where they serve like any other private soldier in the replacement training center. If, during the first 4 months, they are selected for the officers' candidate training, they go to the officer candidate school where they spend an additional 3 months and come out as second lieutenants. If after 4 months they have not been selected, they return home to take care of their wives; are furloughed to the Reserve, where they remain until under the operation of Selective Service they are called for military service.

Mr. STARNES. It takes 7 months to go through?

General HILLDRING. It takes a minimum of 6 months—3 months at the replacement training center and 3 months at the officer-candidate school. They receive no preferential treatment. If they go to the replacement training center and do not impress the officers there as being qualified, they are not selected.

Mr. POWERS. Suppose he is washed out from the officer-candidate school?

General HILLDRING. They furlough them back home to take care of their families until their numbers are called up under selective service.

Mr. STARNES. That is done without prejudice?

General HILLDRING. Yes, sir.

DELAY IN CALLING MEN ENLISTED FOR THE AIR CORPS

Mr. STARNES. Here is a case I want to call attention to: This happened to be a young college graduate who enlisted on March 30 in the Air Corps, unassigned. He passed the examination to qualify in the rank of aviation cadet. He later received an order to report for duty, and he has had two furloughs of 30 days. Is that because of the policy of the Air Corps in going out and obtaining fine youngsters for training, and who are not taken in because they have exceeded their quota?

General HILLDRING. The reason for that is our desire to have all the aviation-cadet facilities utilized to the maximum. In order to be absolutely sure, in view of the voluntary character of our aviation-cadet procurement program, we must have a reserve. This reserve supply of aviation cadets has varied between 15,000 and 25,000 since the outbreak of the war. The young man you refer to is, perhaps, a little slow in being called. Probably by now he has been called. We find quite a lot of impatience on the part of these youngsters. In spite of the fact that the Air Corps tells them that they are 15,000 down the line, and that it may be 2 or 3 months before they are called, they start worrying almost at once. Some of them feel perhaps that if they can bring enough pressure on G-1, they may be moved around ahead of some of the others. When I have handled such cases, I have asked the youngsters if they have been told that it might be several months before they would be called. They have said, "yes"; that they understood that.

OPERATION OF AFFILIATED SYSTEM FOR ORGANIZATION OF UNITS

Mr. STARNES. Sometime ago I noticed an advertisement for men in some leading publication, saying that positions were open for the appointment of officers in the Army. They were supposed to contact certain people at certain times. I received letters from people who had been in the automobile business, and wished to make those contacts. It seems to me that quite a number of those people were given commissions. I understand that some would go into the Signal Corps as specialists and, where they had the proper background and training, they would go into the Transportation Corps, and especially the Motor Transport Corps; is that correct?

General HILLDRING. That is true. We have a procedure called the affiliated system. Under this system we organize medical units in the general hospitals. We go, for instance, to Johns Hopkins and ask them to organize a field hospital from their membership, and they organize it from top to bottom. They form a team which works together. If we need signal units we go to the American T. & T. They affiliate Signal Corps battalions for us.

The Post Office Department organizes postal units and the railroads organize railroad units. In organizing the units you mentioned we needed people who knew all about automotive vehicles. As you will recall, the automobile retail business practically went out of business about the first of the year. At the same time, we were in great need of some ordnance repair units. The American Retail Automobile Dealers' Association undertook the affiliation of three ordnance units from among the members of that organization, and they organized

them from battalion commanders down to privates. We have secured from that source three of the finest motor units in the Army. They were all experts.

Mr. STARNES. I think that the War Department, as a matter of policy, should, at any time it deems necessary, or at any time it desires or believes that it is in the interest of the country, call into the service men who are qualified, whether as motor mechanics, leaders in the automobile industry, or whether they are members of the Supreme Court or members of the executive branch of the Government, with a guaranty of the return of their jobs when the emergency is over, or even Members of Congress—all such qualified people, in the interest of the country, should be called into the service.

COMPLETION OF TOUR OF DUTY OF GENERAL HILLDRING IN WASHINGTON

General, I wish to say that the entire membership of the committee regrets to see you sever your connection with the War Department here, because we will keenly miss your unfailing service to the Department and the committee during the period of your service here. During the 8 years I have been in Congress and a member of this committee, I have met with no man who was better fitted for the position you hold, or who has been more helpful to the committee and the Congress than you have. I feel a keen sense of loss at your going, and wish you every success.

General HILLDRING. Thank you, Mr. Starnes.

Mr. Chairman, I want you to meet my successor, Colonel Wilson.

Mr. SNYDER. Colonel Wilson, I am glad to meet you. You are following in the footsteps of one of the most efficient and most effective men who ever appeared before this committee.

Colonel WILSON. I realize that, Mr. Snyder, and it causes me some concern, too.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1942.

FINANCE SERVICE, ARMY

STATEMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. H. K. LOUGHRY; HON. DWIGHT F. DAVIS, DIRECTOR, ARMY SPECIALIST CORPS; COL. T. P. WALSH, FINANCE DEPARTMENT; LT. COL. K. E. WEBBER, FINANCE DEPARTMENT; MRS. OVETA CULP HOBBY, WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS; LT. COL. J. R. GILCHRIST, FINANCE DEPARTMENT; COL. G. M. BADGER, GENERAL STAFF CORPS; LT. COL. S. F. H. EVERETT, GENERAL STAFF CORPS; LT. COL. C. G. FOLANSBEE, GENERAL STAFF CORPS; D. D. RHINE; COL. C. P. BARDLEY, AIR CORPS; LT. H. F. HOSKINSON, QUARTERMASTER CORPS; LT. COL. B. M. BRYAN, CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE; AND CAPT. W. W. SACRA, FINANCE DEPARTMENT

PAY OF THE ARMY

Mr. SNYDER. We will now take up the items administered by the Chief of Finance, General Loughry. General, we have missed you from our councils.

General LOUGHRY. You are very kind.

Mr. SNYDER. Since you last appeared before us, there has been quite a reshuffling of the Department's organization. Your office continues to exercise the functions of disbursing and accounting, I believe.

General LOUGHRY. That is correct. However, as you know, the Chief of Finance is no longer the budget officer of the War Department.

Mr. SNYDER. Your immediate superior is who?

General LOUGHRY. The Chief of Administrative Services, General Smith.

Mr. SNYDER. And he is responsible directly to General Somervell, who commands the Services of Supply.

General LOUGHRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Procurement and disbursement continue to be completely divorced, do they not?

General LOUGHRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. That is, the man who buys has nothing to do with the payment end?

General LOUGHRY. That is correct.

Mr. SNYDER. Under the new set-up is it your judgment that your office continues to function as efficiently as it did before?

General LOUGHRY. I would say that under the new set-up, the operations of the Finance Department, generally speaking, have not been affected one way or the other. As to its efficiency, needless to say, we are attempting to maintain it at the maximum.

Mr. SNYDER. Is it your thought to make a general statement with respect to all of the items under your jurisdiction, or to give us the general picture of each one as we take it up?

General LOUGHRY. I have one brief statement of 1 page, and I can read it or insert it in the record.

Mr. SNYDER. You may read it.

General LOUGHRY. This statement does not pertain so much to the estimates as to a description of the new appropriation, "Finance Service, Army," which is being estimated for here.

This is the first estimate submitted to the Congress under the new appropriation title "Finance Service, Army," as set up in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942 "Finance Service, Army," now includes seven former appropriation titles, namely, "Pay of the Army," "Travel of the Army," "Expenses of Courts Martial," "Apprehension of Deserters and so forth," "Finance Service," "Claims for Damages to and Loss of Private Property," and "Claims of Officers, Enlisted Men, and Nurses of the Army for Destruction of Private Property."

As you know, there was a request to the committee for combining these several appropriations, and we have put in one appropriation those under the control of the Chief of Finance. The amounts carried in many of those appropriations have been small, and with this combined appropriation, it will not be necessary for us to come back here with supplemental estimates for these appropriations.

Provision is made in the estimate for the pay and allowances of all members of the Army of the United States—officers, contract surgeons, warrant officers, nurses, and enlisted men of the Regular

Army, active and retired, and of all Reserve components, including the National Guard, in active Federal service. Provision is also made for the two new groups of uniformed civilian personnel—Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and Army Specialist Corps—and for certain other civilian personnel.

All expenses incident to individual and troop movements have been consolidated in this estimate. Certain of these expenses were transferred to "Travel of the Army" in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, and the process is being carried to completion in this estimate. These expenses were carried formerly under Quartermaster and Engineer appropriations, but one appropriation title—Finance Service, Army—will now cover all travel expenses, the travel of the individual, the travel of his dependents, the transportation of his household goods and the packing and unpacking of same, and all the expenses of troop movements, regardless of the mode of travel.

This estimate contains no funds for the increases necessary under the new pay bill and the family allowances bill. On the passage of these bills the estimate will have to be materially increased, or the additional funds required will have to be covered in a supplemental estimate.

ESTIMATE FOR PAY OF THE ARMY

Mr. SNYDER. The first item is "Pay of the Army," where the estimate is \$4,127,000,000, as opposed to \$1,849,227,123 appropriated thus far for the current fiscal year. Does it appear that you will have enough this year to see you through?

General LOUGHRY. Yes, sir; in view of the fact that the fiscal year is practically completed.

ADDITIONAL AMOUNT REQUIRED ON ACCOUNT OF NEW PAY BILL

Mr. SNYDER. Are you in a position to state approximately what additional amount will need to be appropriated under the new pay bill on the basis of the numbers used in this estimate?

Colonel WALSH. We have refigured the cost, and the additional amount needed will be \$877,147,020.

Mr. POWERS. Does that amount include dependency money?

Colonel WALSH. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. What does that amount to?

Colonel WALSH. \$535,680,000.

Mr. SNYDER. That would make a total of about \$1,300,000,000 or \$1,400,000,000?

Colonel WALSH. It would be \$1,400,000,000.

PRESENT RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES AND RATES UNDER PAY READJUSTMENT BILL

Mr. SNYDER. On pages 8, 14, and 19 of the justifications you indicate the prevailing rates of pay and allowances touching officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men, respectively. As to the table on page 8, do the amounts other than base pay, applying to grades below colonel, represent averages or maxima?

General LOUGHRY. They represent the averages for all grades, not only below the grade of colonel, but also for the grade of colonel.

Mr. SNYDER. We should like to have those tables inserted in the record, following each with similar tables prepared on the bases of the new pay bill, and you might include similar tables respecting nurses. Then we would have the whole picture.

General LOUGHRY. We will insert that in the record.
(The tables referred to are as follows:)

Present rates of pay and allowances

	Base	Longevity	Rental	Subsistence	Total
OFFICERS					
Grade:					
Major general.....	\$8,000		\$1,262	\$438	\$9,700
Brigadier general.....	6,000		1,062	438	7,500
Colonel.....	4,000	\$1,480	1,279	431	7,190
Lieutenant colonel.....	3,500	945	1,416	635	6,496
Major.....	3,000	495	1,181	639	5,315
Captain.....	2,400	144	893	423	3,860
First lieutenant.....	2,000	95	583	396	3,074
Second lieutenant.....	1,500		360	219	2,079
Personal allowances:					
Chief of Staff.....					2,200
Lieutenant generals (commanding generals of each of the 4 armies and of the Hawaiian and Panama Canal Departments).....					500
Aides:					
To major general.....					200
To brigadier general.....					150

Rates of pay and allowances under the pay readjustment bill, 1942

	Base pay	Longevity	Rental	Subsistence	Total
OFFICERS					
Grade:					
Major general.....	\$8,000		\$1,440	\$511	\$9,951
Brigadier general.....	6,000		1,440	511	7,951
Colonel.....	4,000	\$1,570	1,435	503	7,508
Lieutenant colonel.....	3,300	1,015	1,431	741	6,487
Major.....	3,000	660	1,253	746	5,659
Captain.....	2,400	228	1,004	493	4,125
First lieutenant.....	2,000	180	729	463	3,372
Second lieutenant.....	1,800		540	447	2,787
Personal allowances:					
Chief of Staff and generals.....					2,200
Lieutenant generals (all lieutenant generals).....					500
Aides:					
To major general.....					200
To brigadier general.....					150

Present rates of pay and allowances

	Base	Longevity	Rental	Subsistence	Total
WARRANT OFFICERS					
Grade:					
Master, Army Mine Planter Service.....	\$2,220	\$555	\$720	\$438	\$3,933
Chief warrant officer.....	2,100	525	720	438	3,783
Warrant officer, junior grade.....	1,776	266	480	219	2,741

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Rates of pay and allowances under the pay readjustment bill, 19342

	Base pay	Longevity	Rental	Subsistence	Total
WARRANT OFFICERS					
Grade:					
Master, Army Mine Planter Service.....	\$2,400	\$960	\$1,080	\$511	\$4,951
Chief warrant officer.....	2,100	840	900	511	4,351
First mate and assistant engineer, Army Mine Planter Service.....	1,950	780	720	511	3,961
Warrant officer, junior grade.....	1,800	360	720	511	3,391

Present rates of pay and longevity

	Base pay	Longevity	Total		Base pay	Longevity	Total
ENLISTED MEN				ENLISTED MEN—CON.			
Grade:				Grade:			
1.....	\$1,512	\$117	\$1,629	5.....	\$648	\$9	\$657
2.....	1,008	72	1,080	6.....	432		432
3.....	864	38	902	7.....	324		324
4.....	720	17	737				

Rates of pay and longevity under the pay readjustment bill, 1942

	Base pay	Longevity	Total		Base pay	Longevity	Total
ENLISTED MEN				ENLISTED MEN—CON.			
Grade:				Grade:			
1.....	\$1,656	\$231	\$1,887	5.....	\$792	\$12	\$804
2.....	1,368	195	1,563	6.....	648		648
3.....	1,152	43	1,195	7.....	600		600
4.....	936	25	961				

Present rates of pay and allowances

Pay:		NURSES	
First 3 years.....			\$840.00
Over 3 to 6 years.....			1,080.00
Over 6 to 9 years.....			1,380.00
Over 9 years.....			1,560.00
Additional:			
Superintendent.....			2,500.00
Assistant superintendent, director, and assistant director.....			1,500.00
Chief nurse.....			600.00
Allowances:			
Rental.....			480.00
Subsistence.....			219.00

Rates of pay and allowances under the pay readjustment bill, 1942

Pay:		NURSES	
First 3 years.....			\$1,080.00
Over 3 to 6 years.....			1,260.00
Over 6 to 9 years.....			1,440.00
Over 9 to 12 years.....			1,620.00
Over 12 years.....			1,800.00
Additional:			
Superintendent.....			2,500.00
Assistant superintendent, director, and assistant director.....			1,500.00
Chief nurse.....			600.00
Allowances:			
Rental.....			540.00
Subsistence.....			255.50

Mr. SNYDER. Colonel Walsh, your calculations show certain deductions because of the use of public quarters. Do the estimates assume occupancy of all available public quarters suitable for occupancy?

Colonel WALSH. Yes, sir; we have made provision for the occupancy of all quarters.

EXTRA PAY FOR SERVICE OVERSEAS

Mr. SNYDER. Independently of the new pay law, for officers, men, and nurses, these estimates include, according to my figures, roundly, \$145,000,000 for extra pay for service overseas, as authorized by Public, 490, approved March 7, 1942. Is that about the correct amount?

Colonel WALSH. Yes, sir; that is the correct amount. It appears in several different places in the estimates, but when you add them together they amount to that.

Mr. SNYDER. And that amount, of course, will increase under the new pay rates, since the percentages will have to be computed upon higher pay?

Colonel WALSH. Yes, sir.

INCREASE AFTER 12 MONTHS' SERVICE

Mr. SNYDER. Also, in addition to what we might term former regular pay, the estimates include approximately \$207,000,000 for paying the \$10 per month increase to men after 12 months of service, authorized by Public, 213, approved August 18, 1941. Do I understand correctly that that increase is not disturbed by the new pay bill?

General LOUGHRY. The new pay bill does not carry any provision for the \$10 increase in pay after 12 months. That is eliminated. When Colonel Walsh gave you the figure of \$877,000,000 as the cost of the new pay bill, that is the net figure. In other words, the actual increased cost would be something approaching \$1,100,000,000, from which is deducted \$207,000,000, giving the net figure of \$877,000,000 which has been given you.

IMPROVED GRADES AND RATINGS

Mr. SNYDER. Men also will profit, will they not, through the improved grades and ratings situation? That situation has improved very considerably; has it not?

General LOUGHRY. Yes, sir; the percentages, or increased percentages prescribed by the recent Executive order will unquestionably provide greater opportunities for promotion. The Executive order provides that for the technician grades and for specialists ratings.

Mr. SNYDER. I think this is interesting information, and that it will tend to give a better idea of the extent to which service personnel will profit under recent legislation and procedure.

I might say that I am one of those who believe that you cannot buy patriotism, nor can we adequately pay for it, but we can help tremendously in these ways to promote morale and make things somewhat more decent for those who must do the actual fighting.

FLIGHT PAY TO STUDENT AVIATORS

Mr. SNYDER. General, looking at the flight-pay projects on page 12 of the justifications, which I appreciate applies solely to officers, I should like you to state if you pay flight pay to student aviators.

General LOUGHRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. I ask that because the Comptroller General ruled on last December 16 that student aviators of the Marine Corps were entitled to flight pay, and that ruling also applied to the Navy. In an earlier decision Army student aviators were barred by the legal definition, applying to the Army alone, of a flying officer. We endeavor to keep the services on a uniform basis as to pay. We have a hard time doing it at times, as we all know. How does the Army feel about this matter?

General LOUGHRY. I would like to make a brief statement, and Colonel Bradley is here from the Air Corps to make a further statement. It is my understanding that so far this situation is not cleared up, and that the decision of the Comptroller General was simply in accordance with existing law. The law, as it applies to the Navy flying officers, does include student aviators; whereas the law pertaining to the Army provides that the flying officer shall consist of rated pilots, observers, and members of combat crews. The difference is the result of a difference in the existing law. Is that correct, Colonel Bradley?

Colonel BRADLEY. Officer student aviators receive only \$60 per month for flight pay during the period they are undergoing training. They do not receive 50 percent flight pay until they become rated pilots or observers.

Mr. SNYDER. General, I suggest, if any discrimination exists, that you prepare some language designed to remove it, and submit it to the clerk of the committee before we mark up the bill.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

PROPOSED CHANGE IN LANGUAGE

Provided, That the appropriations contained in this act shall not be available for increased pay for making aerial flights by nonflying officers (1) except officers undergoing flying training (this will allow 50 percent aviation increase for officer student aviators).

(2) except officers undergoing flying training and flight surgeons at a rate in excess of \$720 per annum * * * (this will allow 50 percent aviation increase for officer student aviators and flight surgeons).

Eliminate entire proviso, which will allow 50 percent aviation increase for all officers participating, under orders, in regular and frequent aerial flights.

FLIGHT SURGEONS

Mr. POWERS. Colonel Grant, you and I in past years have had very many pleasant discussions, pleasant arguments, and I might say pleasant fusses, about the pay of flight surgeons. Now that we are actually at war, tell me has the duty of your flight surgeons changed in any respect?

Colonel GRANT. It has become much more dangerous. I believe the figures show we have had five killed in combat in the air since the 7th of December; we have six missing, either dead or prisoners—we do not know—as far as our records show, since December 7.

Mr. POWERS. Tell us more about the flight surgeons in combat, now.

Colonel GRANT. We have had flight surgeons on every major effort in the air.

Mr. POWERS. In the air during actual combat?

Colonel GRANT. In the air. We had one on the Tokio flight. I do not myself know where they are. We have one assigned to each combat squadron.

Mr. POWERS. Are you planning any mass evacuation of wounded by air?

Colonel GRANT. Yes, sir; that is, in case of ground forces, evacuating those wounded whose lives might be saved if we can get them to the hospital for definitive treatment within 24 to 48 hours. The ordinary case we would not take.

Mr. POWERS. But your doctors go along on each flight with the combat force?

Colonel GRANT. Our doctors go along on each flight; yes, sir.

Mr. POWERS. What has been the experience of the English and the Germans in connection with mass evacuations by air?

Colonel GRANT. The Germans have evacuated over 200,000.

Mr. POWERS. Over 200,000?

Colonel GRANT. Yes, sir; in their various camps, and the writings would indicate that the soldier going in to battle knowing, if he is wounded, he is going to be cared for promptly and properly, his morale is considerably raised. In other words, in Crete, the report we have is that the Germans had their wounded back in Berlin within 48 hours after the time they were wounded.

Mr. POWERS. And they did that by air?

Colonel GRANT. By air.

Mr. POWERS. There has been a limitation in our pay appropriation for the War Department of \$720 for a flight surgeon; is that correct?

Colonel GRANT. That is correct.

Mr. POWERS. Is that more or less limited, too, in numbers?

Colonel GRANT. Yes, sir.

Mr. POWERS. How does the new pay bill read on flight surgeons?

Colonel MOORE. Mr. Chairman, there is no change in the basic law authorizing 50 percent increase of pay to those who are required to and do participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights.

Mr. POWERS. In other words, if this provision of \$720 were not in this bill, then flight surgeons who are actually doing combat work and evacuation work by air would receive the same flight pay as everyone else who is flying?

Colonel MOORE. Precisely—50 percent of the pay.

Mr. POWERS. Colonel, the chairman made a statement a few moments ago which impressed me very, very much, and I want to repeat it for the record at this point, quoting the chairman:

I might say that I am one of those who believes that you cannot buy patriotism, nor can we adequately pay for it. But we can help tremendously in these ways to promote the morale and make things somewhat more decent for those who must do the actual flying.

From the information you have given us, that you have already lost five in action, that six are unreported, either dead or captured, and that you are evacuating God knows how many critically wounded

men by air, I think it might be well for all of us, when we mark up the bill, to give the subject of flight pay even more serious consideration than we have given it in the past. Your information has certainly been most interesting and most enlightening. Thank you.

Colonel GRANT. I might say, for the benefit of the committee, it has been most gratifying to my office to see the number of medical officers with the Army Air Forces who have been decorated for duty over and above their normal duties.

UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT ALLOWANCE OF OFFICERS

Mr. SNYDER. On page 13, you have a project for the uniform and equipment allowance of officers. The per capita rate is stated to be \$150. Is that the maximum rate for the Army?

General LOUGHRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Briefly, to whom is this allowance payable?

General LOUGHRY. It is payable to officers, originally commissioned in grades below that of major at the time they are ordered to active duty.

NAVY ALLOWANCE OF CLOTHING GRATUITY TO WARRANT OFFICERS

Mr. SNYDER. Now, the Navy pays \$250 as a clothing gratuity to warrant officers and enlisted men of and above the grade of first class petty officer, and the Marine Corps pays the same to enlisted men of or above platoon or staff sergeant who are temporarily commissioned in those services. Of course, these would be regulars of long service, including former regulars transferred to a reserve status. Now, does the Army give temporary commissions to any of its regulars?

General LOUGHRY. Yes, sir. We have been giving them right along to a great many.

Mr. SNYDER. Does the \$150 rate apply to them?

General LOUGHRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Here again, then, we find a case of discrimination, do we not?

General LOUGHRY. Well, there is certainly a difference.

Mr. SNYDER. Could you suggest to this committee—not now, but between this and the time we mark up the bill—any way by which we could eliminate this discrimination?

General LOUGHRY. Yes, sir; by amending the law.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, you send down an amendment for our consideration.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF NURSES

Mr. SNYDER. Turning now to the nurse project on page 17, is the number there shown considered to be the appropriate number for a personnel force of the size contemplated at this time for the fiscal year 1943?

General LOUGHRY. Yes, sir. It has been calculated in accordance with the ratios that have been employed in previous years.

Mr. SNYDER. That being true, do you have reason to believe you can recruit this number of nurses?

General LOUGHRY. We are informed by the Office of the Surgeon General that he believes it can be done.

Mr. SNYDER. That is encouraging news.

General LOUGHRY. Is that correct, Colonel Robinson?

Colonel ROBINSON. Yes, sir; that is correct. Our Nursing Division reports they have had over 12,000 inquiries. With the increase in the pay of nurses, in the Pay Readjustment Act, they feel the situation will be very much better, because they can take nurses with dependents, a number of whom they have had to turn down heretofore.

(After discussion off the record:)

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF PHILIPPINE SCOUTS

Mr. SNYDER. Looking at project No. 5, page 23, I am glad to see you continue to anticipate the reestablishment of our Philippine Scouts organization. Let me ask if it will continue to be the policy to impound currently available funds and these additional amounts until payments can be resumed?

General LOUGHRY. That is substantially correct. In other words, if you make appropriation for the Philippine Scouts from year to year, they will be set up as credits and will then be employed to pay these people when, eventually, they return to Army control.

Mr. SNYDER. We shall be paying them again before long.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF CONTRACT SURGEONS

Let us now turn to Project No. 7, page 31 pertaining to contract surgeons. Why is that number expanding?

Colonel ROBINSON. The number of contract surgeons has been increased in order to keep men in our productive facilities such as our big depots and big arsenals working at maximum capacity.

The military personnel at arsenals and depots is not large enough to warrant the assignment of medical officers sufficient to take care of the entire garrison. Previously, in peacetimes, in many of these arsenals, civilian employees had to go downtown for their medical treatment when they suffered minor injuries. In order to keep those people working the maximum number of hours for the vital production of war materials, we are now placing contract surgeons in those plants to take care of them.

Mr. SNYDER. Is the part-time pay a predetermined fixed amount?

General LOUGHRY. In accordance with contract.

Mr. SNYDER. How much service is required of those who are compensated on a part-time basis?

General LOUGHRY. Well, there is no fixed amount of service. When a contract is made with a surgeon, it is an agreement that he will take care of the sick at a particular station or establishment, and no hours are fixed. That is his responsibility.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. ENGEL. Upon what do you base the rate of pay? Suppose, for instance, here is a contract surgeon you are going to employ at a post in which you want a part-time man; upon what do you base that man's pay? For instance, at one post he has only 10 soldiers, and

here is another one where he has a hundred soldiers; now how do you determine the rate of pay? Is it so much per soldier, or what?

Colonel WALSH. Normally, although his hours are not specifically stated, they are determined more or less by the time required to care for the sick. Now, in the Erie Ordnance Depot, where they had a contract surgeon I knew personally, he came daily from Clinton, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and would conduct sick call at that time. Of course, if anybody got sick during the day, he would come whenever called.

Mr. ENGEL. And it would depend, then, on the number of men at the camp as to the number who would answer sick call?

Colonel WALSH. That is right.

Mr. ENGEL. And the greater the number—

Colonel WALSH. The greater the percentage that would answer sick call.

Mr. ENGEL. The larger the number at the post, the larger the number that would answer sick call?

Colonel WALSH. That is right. And then, beyond this part-time stage, they put them on full time.

Mr. ENGEL. Of course, the Army furnishes all of the medical supplies, and so forth?

Colonel WALSH. Yes, sir.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT MILITARY HEADQUARTERS

Mr. SNYDER. Now turn to project No. 8 on page 32. How does the number of civilian employees at military headquarters compare with the number provided for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942; in other words 7,395, as against 438 in 1941 and 905 in 1942.

General LOUGHRY. That is correct, and that is shown on page 3. I would like to remark that the number provided for in these estimates for 1943 is the sum of the 7,395 on page 32 plus the additional 473 on page 33. In other words, it is a total of 7,871.

The increase is not as great as it may appear for this figure of 7,871 includes 409 who, last year, were carried in the estimates for the field service for the Under Secretary of War, and 4,018 who were carried in the 30,000-man pool, in the quartermaster's appropriation incidental expenses.

The total of those two is 4,427 which, deducted from the 7,871 leaves 3,444 on a comparable basis. And if we subtract from that the 905 we had in 1942, the increase is 2,539.

Mr. SNYDER. Are these civilian employees mostly males?

General LOUGHRY. No; the preponderance, I should say, are women.

Mr. SNYDER. Are they to be employed in the field with troops or wherever troops may be serving?

General LOUGHRY. No; these people are mostly clerical personnel, as indicated, and largely employed at Corps Area Headquarters.

OVERTIME COMPENSATION OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT MILITARY HEADQUARTERS

Mr. SNYDER. Why the overtime compensation for this group on page 33, where we find \$2,082,551 for overtime pay?

General LOUGHRY. The question of overtime brings up a general question that pertains not only to this particular project but to projects you will find in other appropriations, and one that is of general interest. I would like to read this statement which has just been handed to me a few moments ago by Colonel Richards, which is as follows:

Under the provisions of the act of October 21, 1940; all per diem employees of the War Department were granted overtime compensation for all work in excess of 40 hours per week at one and one-half times the regular rate, except for Sundays and holidays, when double time was to be paid. This amounts to an increase of 30 percent or more.

By the act of June 3, 1941, these provisions were extended to per annum employees (and these are per annum employees) whose overtime services were connected with the overtime work of per diem employees. In this case, 1 day's pay is considered one three-hundred-and-sixtieth of the per annum rate. This amounts to an increase of about 21.66 percent.

The increase in pay of any group of employees depends upon the proportion of per diem and per annum employees in that group. Estimating agencies were permitted to put in not to exceed 25 percent for overtime.

A decision as to whether a per annum employee is entitled to overtime is, according to the Comptroller General, a matter for local determination.

Mr. SNYDER. What do you mean by "local" determination?

General LOUGHRY. The question at issue is whether these per annum employees' overtime work is actually to assist with the overtime work of per diem employees, and nobody can determine that except the local commander in the field, the corps area commander, the finance officer, or whomever he may be. Since this decision of the Comptroller General a War Department bulletin has been issued to the effect that the decision, as indicated in this statement, must be made by the local supervisor of these employees. He is the only one who can tell whether their work is assisting the per diem employees or not. So while this estimate has been prepared by The Adjutant General, it is an estimate only, based upon the assumption that perhaps all of those employees' overtime work may be in assisting per diem employees; but the fact this figure is in the estimate by no means indicates it actually will be expended.

Mr. ENGEL. How many of those employees are not on the pay roll now?

In other words, if they are not on the pay roll the 1st day of July, every day after that that they are not on the pay roll, of course, the money remains unexpended in the appropriation?

General LOUGHRY. The project is set up on a man-year basis, and not on an individual basis, hence none of the appropriation will remain unexpended at the end of the year unless something unexpected transpires.

LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS FOR AVIATION STUDENTS AND AVIATION CADETS

Mr. POWERS. General Loughry, on page 35 of my justifications, there is the amount of \$843,960 set up for premiums on Government life insurance for aviation students. Do you know how much insurance is carried on those men?

General LOUGHRY. \$10,000.

Mr. POWERS. Then you have, below that, for aviation cadets, the amount of \$4,702,104. How much insurance is carried on aviation cadets?

Colonel WALSH. \$10,000.

Mr. POWERS. For the last 10 years I have been advocating compulsory insurance for every flyer in the Air Corps. General Arnold and I have had many discussions about it, and the last time I talked with him I understood that practically 95 percent of the flyers were insured. Have you gentlemen any idea now whether there is any compulsory insurance in effect, or how the percentage runs on the Army flyers in this present emergency, as far as insurance is concerned?

Colonel BRADLEY. There is no compulsory insurance other than that which the Government carries for aviation students and aviation cadets. I feel that very close to 100 percent of those aviation students and cadets who graduate continue their insurance.

Mr. POWERS. Well, Colonel Bradley, when General Arnold comes up, I wish you would give me some definite or accurate figures on the insurance situation. You probably will be up here with him.

Colonel BRADLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. POWERS. Pertaining to every flyer in the Air Corps.

Colonel BRADLEY. Yes.

Mr. ENGEL. General, by "Government life insurance," do you mean life insurance paid for by the Government, or do you mean paid for by the officer and carried in a Government agency, like the Veterans' Administration?

Colonel WALSH. It is Government insurance; paid for by the Government.

Mr. ENGEL. Government insurance through the Veterans' Administration?

Colonel WALSH. Yes, sir.

Mr. POWERS. And that automatically expires when the boy is no longer an aviation student or aviation cadet?

Colonel WALSH. He has the right to continue it and pay the premiums himself.

Mr. POWERS. But the Government does not pay for it, after that?

Colonel WALSH. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASE. Is this item here limited to aviation students?

Colonel WALSH. No; it applies to aviation students and to aviation cadets. Aviation students are enlisted men.

Mr. CASE. I say, Is this appropriation item limited to men who are in the Air Forces?

Colonel WALSH. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASE. It has nothing to do with paying the premium on the so-called automatic insurance?

Colonel WALSH. No, sir.

Mr. CASE. Are any premiums paid on that automatic insurance?

Colonel WALSH. No, sir; not by the Government.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNEES

Mr. SNYDER. Now turn to project No. 10, page 36. What annual rate of expense presently is being incurred on account of prisoners of war and internees?

Colonel BRYAN. Each internee receives a compensation maintenance allowance of 10 cents a day, plus the rate of pay of not to exceed \$21 per month when he is employed for work. Prisoners of war, when they are employed outside, receive \$21 a month.

Mr. POWERS. If they are not employed, what do they get, 75 cents a week?

Colonel BRYAN. A prisoner of war will get approximately 10 cents a day, or about 75 cents a week.

Mr. SNYDER. My question embodied how the expenses are running now.

Colonel BRYAN. At the present time I have approximately 3,000 internees who receive approximately \$36 a year for maintenance allowance. That would make about \$110,000 annually at the moment.

Mr. SNYDER. Of course, there is no way for you or anybody else to determine what that is going to be over the space of months in the future?

Colonel BRYAN. No, sir; I have absolutely no idea at all.

Mr. SNYDER. And nobody else has?

Colonel BRYAN. That is correct.

Mr. ENGEL. Colonel, as I understand the situation, under the treaty between belligerent countries, each country pays to prisoners of war of an enemy country the amount that their soldier of that grade receives. For instance, if a private in the Japanese Army is a prisoner of war, we pay him, in case he works, the private's pay as that pay exists in the American Army; is that right—or the Japanese Army?

Colonel BRYAN. With certain reservations. The treaty so provides unless there are agreements made between the two belligerent countries, and those agreements at the present time have been proposed to the State Department. I cannot say whether the agreements have actually been transmitted, but I know they are in their files.

Mr. ENGEL. What I am getting at is this: During the World War, the American privates got \$30 a month; the French private, I think, got a nickel, or something like that.

Colonel BRYAN. He did not get very much.

Mr. ENGEL. He got a nickel a day, as I recall. Now, I imagine the Japanese private gets practically a nickel a day, and are we finding ourselves in the position, or are we going to find ourselves in a position, where the American soldier who is captured is being paid a nickel a day, the pay of the Japanese private, while the Japanese soldier captured by us is going to be paid \$50 a month in case he works?

Colonel BRYAN. He won't be paid \$50 a month.

Mr. ENGEL. He won't!

Colonel BRYAN. No, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. How much will he be paid? How much are we going to pay the Japanese or German soldier who is captured and is either employed or not employed, and how much will they pay our private who is captured, on an employed or unemployed basis?

Colonel BRYAN. It will be determined by agreement between the two countries. As I said, I do not know whether the actual proposals have been forwarded to the other country, but they have been sent to the State Department for transmission, and it will be determined by actual agreement between the belligerent countries.

Mr. ENGEL. Those agreements have not been made yet?

Colonel BRYAN. They are not final. We have sent the proposals to them and the proposals, for skilled and unskilled labor, run from 8 cents to, say, 15 cents a day. That is with respect to Italy. They are not final at the present time. The United States Government did not accept those proposals.

Mr. ENGEL. They are to pay our soldier from 8 cents to 15 cents a day?

Colonel BRYAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. And how much are we to pay their soldier?

Colonel BRYAN. Fifteen cents.

Mr. ENGEL. In other words, under any agreement that is made we will pay the same to their soldiers that they will pay to ours?

Colonel BRYAN. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. ENGEL. And there is nothing to this report, then, that we are going to pay them the rate of our pay and they will pay our soldiers the rate of their pay?

Colonel BRYAN. No, sir.

Mr. POWERS. How can that be true, Colonel, if you have \$21 in here now to pay these people?

Colonel BRYAN. That is the basic rate provided in the treaty, pending the conclusion of any agreement.

Mr. SNYDER. Providing that Japan will also pay our soldiers \$21?

Colonel BRYAN. No, sir; it does not mean that.

Mr. POWERS. Then why this \$21 amount?

Colonel BRYAN. The treaty requires that those working shall be paid at the basic rate of enlisted men of the Army performing similar work.

Mr. ENGEL. I was under the impression a treaty existed now whereby we had to pay their soldiers, who are prisoners of war and who were employed, the same pay that the privates in our Army were getting, and they would pay our soldiers the pay that their privates were getting, and that that treaty existed now.

Colonel BRYAN. That is the initial basis.

Mr. ENGEL. In other words, we are operating under that now?

Colonel BRYAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASE. Is that a treaty with Japan, or is that the Geneva agreement?

Colonel BRYAN. The Geneva agreement.

Mr. ENGEL. Suppose Japan does not make any other agreement, refuses to make any other agreement, we are bound by the Geneva agreement, are we not?

Colonel BRYAN. If Japan refuses I should not think we were bound. We would have to use our own judgment.

Mr. CASE. What effect is the change in pay going to have?

Colonel BRYAN. We have started negotiations to determine the final amount to be paid, as between the countries.

Mr. ENGEL. Will you put in the record that part of the Geneva agreement pertaining to the obligations of the United States Government and the enemies of the United States Government to pay prisoners of war.

Colonel BRYAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. Is it not a fact that the Geneva Convention made no provision for paying enlisted men and civilians who were prisoners of war, and that it applied only to officers?

Colonel BRYAN. On certain types of work that is true.

Mr. STARNES. I think if you will check that up you will find that the Geneva Convention applied only to officers, and that that was agreed to by the four signatories of the pact, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, and Russia, and that later Great Britain, Germany, and Italy began to operate under an agreement which included the question of the payment of enlisted men and civilians who were prisoners of war, and neither Japan nor the United States are signatories to any agreement of that kind, and the Geneva Convention did not provide for the maintenance of civilians and enlisted men.

Colonel BRYAN. There is no difference between a civilian interne and a prisoner of war. The United States Government has decided that. Such agreement has been forwarded to the enemy nations.

(The convention referred to is as follows:)

MULTILATERAL CONVENTION, WAR PRISONERS, JULY 27, 1929

(47 Stat. 2038)

Ratified by United States August 4, 1932

PAY

Subject to private arrangements between belligerent powers, officers and persons of equivalent status who are prisoners of war shall receive from the detaining power the same pay as officers of corresponding rank in the armies of that power, on the condition, however, that this pay does not exceed that to which they are entitled in the armies of the country which they have served. This pay shall be granted them in full, once a month if possible, and without being liable to any deductions for expenses incumbent on the detaining power, even when they are in favor of the prisoner.

Exchange rate for payment shall be fixed by agreement between belligerents. In absence of such agreement, rate adopted shall be that in force at opening of hostilities.

All payments made to prisoners of war as pay must be reimbursed, at the end of hostilities, by the power which they have served.

WAGES

Prisoners utilized for other work shall be entitled to wages to be fixed by agreements between the belligerents.

(a) Work done for the State shall be paid for in accordance with the rate in force for soldiers of the national army doing the same work, or, if none exists, according to a rate in harmony with the work performed.

(b) When the work is done for the account of other public administration or private persons, conditions shall be regulated with military authority.

TRANSPORTATION

The expenses of repatriation or transportation to a neutral country shall be borne, from the frontiers of the detaining power, by the power in whose armies the prisoners have served.

* * * * *
The United States, Germany, Italy, and Japan were signatories to the above convention and all of these countries except Japan ratified same.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1942.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

Mr. SNYDER. That brings us to the Women's Auxiliary Corps project. There could be no objection. I should say, to the inclusion of the supporting data on pages 37, 38, and 39.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

Summation of items

[Public Law 554, approved May 14, 1942]

Base pay.....	\$3, 428, 216
Specialist ratings.....	240, 000
Rental allowances.....	1, 359, 664
Subsistence allowances.....	59, 787
Total.....	5, 087, 667

BASE PAY

Grade	Number	Man-years	Rate	Amount
Director.....	1	1	\$3, 000	\$3, 000
Assistant director.....	12	12	2, 400	28, 800
First officer.....	92	52	2, 000	104, 000
Second officer.....	92	52	1, 575	81, 900
Third officer.....	276	156	1, 500	234, 000
First leader.....	76	34	864	29, 376
Leader.....	760	335	720	241, 200
Junior leader.....	1, 800	837	648	542, 376
Auxiliary.....	17, 188	6, 561	324	2, 125, 764
Officer candidate.....	375	63	600	37, 800
Total.....	20, 672	8, 103		3, 428, 216

SPECIALIST RATINGS

1.....	912	400	\$180	\$72, 000
2.....	1, 824	800	120	96, 000
3.....	2, 736	1, 200	60	72, 000
Total.....	5, 472	2, 400		240, 000

RENTAL ALLOWANCES

Director.....	1	1	\$1, 200.00	\$1, 200
Assistant director.....	5	5	940.00	4, 800
First officer.....	37	21	480.00	10, 080
Second officer.....	37	21	480.00	10, 080
Third officer.....	110	62	480.00	29, 760
First leader.....	30	13	419.75	5, 457
Leader.....	304	134	419.75	56, 247
Junior leader.....	720	335	419.75	140, 616
Auxiliary.....	6, 875	2, 624	419.75	1, 101, 424
Total.....	8, 119	3, 216		1, 359, 664

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES

Director.....	1	1	\$219.00	\$219
Assistant director.....	12	12	219.00	2, 628
First officer.....	92	52	219.00	11, 396
Second officer.....	92	52	219.00	11, 396
Third officer.....	276	156	219.00	34, 164
Total.....	473	273		59, 787

Mr. SNYDER. The committee this morning is receiving a distinction which it has never before been the honor of any appropriation committee in the United States Congress to have. This is the first time any committee of the Congress has had the honor and distinction of having before it a lady in the uniform of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. I take great pleasure in presenting to the committee Mrs. Hobby, the newly commissioned Director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Mrs. Hobby, have the regulations governing the establishment and functioning of your corps been promulgated?

Mrs. HOBBY. They are in the process of being printed. I have a copy here which I shall be delighted to leave with you.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, Mrs. Hobby, tell us, please, as concisely as possible, just what has been done thus far in the way of recruitment and assignment, and what you have in mind in the way of progressive development. We should be glad to have a general statement from you with reference to that. Of course, you have not had much opportunity to get established and functioning, but we should like very much to have a brief general statement along the lines I have indicated.

Mrs. HOBBY. I shall be delighted to do that.

As you gentlemen know, the purpose of this corps was to replace soldiers on noncombatant duty, to man air raid warning stations and the aircraft warning service, which has been largely manned by volunteers up to this time.

Our position in the War Department comes directly under the Chief of the Administrative Services, which, as you know, is under the commanding general of the SOS.

We report directly to General Smith, and on to the commanding general.

We are now operating under a War Department directive which requires us to furnish three-fifths of the first year's output to the aircraft warning service.

In addition there will be 27 Corps Area Service Command companies and 2 companies with the Army Air Force.

As you know, the act set up a figure of 150,000. The President in his Executive order limited the set-up to 25,000, and at the moment we have requests for over 52,000.

It is difficult for us to expand quickly at this moment simply because we have not the cadres for the expansion. At the present time we are occupied with selecting officer candidates for the first officer candidate school, which opens at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, about July 20.

Mr. SNYDER. You said you have requests for 52,000. From whence came those requests?

Mrs. HOBBY. The majority came from the four fighter commands.

Mr. POWERS. How many requests have you for admission to your officer candidates school?

Mrs. HOBBY. The recruiting officers have reported to me that they now have about 30,000 application blanks out of which we are to select 440 for the first officer candidates.

Mr. ENGEL. Fifty-two thousand for the enlisted personnel?

Mrs. HOBBY. Enlisted personnel and officers.

Mr. CASE. Let us get that clear. These are requests from the four branches of the service, I understood you to say. Do you have any idea how many individuals have sought to join the corps, and on what basis?

Mrs. HOBBY. The recruiting campaign has not yet opened. It will open between July 1 and 15. We are going to train women officers so we can release as many Army officers as possible.

Mr. CASE. Do these blanks indicate whether the people applying as officer candidates would accept enrollment in the enlisted personnel?

Mrs. HOBBY. There is such a question, but it is not the same type of enlistment. If they were refused for any reason in this recruiting they would reapply in July as auxiliaries.

Mr. CASE. Have you made any determination as to how many have indicated they would accept an enlisted status?

Mrs. HOBBY. We have no way of knowing that. There has not been a summary made.

You might be interested in knowing this, Mr. Chairman. The local recruiting stations were closed on the 4th, and between now and Monday these women are being called in for mental tests and physical tests. The number was so much greater than anything the Surgeon General had anticipated that we have revised our system of giving physical examinations. On Monday the 15th 500 women will be called up for physical examination in each corps area, and out of those 500 women those who pass the physical examination then would be interviewed, it is not an examination, but they have an interview sheet prepared under the civilian personnel procedure section of the War Department. Really, I suppose, that is done as a more exact yardstick, because we tried to make it as democratic as we could. Somewhere down the line we are going to have to filter the number down to 440. That group will be selected by June 15, and on June 27 we expect to get the necessary papers from each corps area in Washington and they will then be checked by the evaluation board and by the Provost Marshal for any subversive activities. Out of that group we will select 440 who will eventually go to Fort Des Moines.

Mr. SNYDER. What will be the procedure when they get to Fort Des Moines?

Mrs. HOBBY. First they will have the officers' course for 6 weeks and then what the Army people call a 2 weeks' shake-down period, as officers. By that time our first group of auxiliaries are coming, around September 1, or after Labor Day.

I might go over the type of work they will do in the 6 weeks.

This is at the officers' candidate school, where we will be working with candidates from civil life. After that course is over the officers will come up through the ranks.

There is a basic training school for auxiliaries. The basic course is a 4-week course, largely to train the individual as part of military life.

Then there is a specialist course which will start with three special groups, including cooks and bakers, motor transportation, and what, for lack of a better term, we call administration, such as clerks, stenographers, typists, and so forth. These courses are for an additional 8 weeks.

If a girl goes to Des Moines as an auxiliary she receives 4 weeks' training, and if she shows special aptitudes she will go to the specialists' school for an 8 weeks' course.

We have not been able to use the Army specialist schools because they are crowded with men, more than they can adequately take care of.

We have started with these three at Des Moines, and if the picture changes we will have to start our own additional specialist schools, or use commercial schools now in operation, which we think probably will be more economical.

Mr. STARNES. What will the course of training embrace at the officers' training school?

Mrs. HOBBY. Military courtesies, company administration and supply, and as much leadership as we can put into it, which, I understand, is very difficult to teach; and also to give a sense of responsibility to every woman.

Mr. SNYDER. Who will be the instructors of the auxiliaries?

Mrs. HOBBY. Army officers. The entire staff will be composed of Army personnel, which we wish to release just as soon as we are able to train women to fill those places.

Mr. ENGEL. Discipline, I suppose, will have quite a place in the instruction of the Army officers.

Mrs. HOBBY. Yes, sir.

Mr. POWERS. Mrs. Hobby, would you care to tell the committee, from your observation and study, just how this sort of thing has worked out in Great Britain, and also in Germany, if you know how it has worked out there?

Mrs. HOBBY. I am not familiar with the German system. I doubt if their women, from what I gather, are in a military corps. They are in trade battalions and labor battalions, as nearly as I can gather.

Mr. POWERS. What about the British?

Mrs. HOBBY. Of course, you know there are hundreds of thousands of women in the British service, in the auxiliary territorial service, and in the auxiliary air service.

I understand Mrs. Rogers did make quite a study of this before she wrote her bill. The Canadian system is patterned almost exactly on the British. The British women came from the air force there to set a women's division of the R. C. A. F. in Canada. Their women are in the air corps. In the Canadian women's army they first started with the Army. They have had a rather slow expansion because they have had rather a serious problem concerning housing, which I am afraid we shall run into before we are through.

Canada uses her women today as we plan to use a great many of ours, for replacing the enlisted personnel. In England they have been compelled to do all sorts of things, in antiaircraft batteries and in combat zones.

Mr. CASE. You say you expect to run into a housing problem. Have you given that much thought, to the extent that there are any estimates for that purpose?

Mrs. HOBBY. In the first year probably three-fifths of these women will be going into cities in which the stations of the fighter command are located, along the eastern seaboard. Those positions are being manned by women living in those cities. It is our thought to recruit from those volunteers as many women as wish to come in. They

will be trained as auxiliaries. Actually they have received their special training, and when they get through with the school it is assumed that they will return to the stations where they will live or have lived before.

Mr. CASE. And have their own quarters?

Mrs. HOBBY. Yes. That problem does not present itself. What will happen when we get in the work with the Army Air Forces, I do not know.

Mr. CASE. Does this include an item for rental allowances?

General HELMICK. There is \$9,000,000 additional construction at Fort Des Moines and in other places to take care of those with the ground forces.

OTHER ITEMS OF EXPENSE FOR THE WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

Mr. SNYDER. The item under consideration covers pay and rental and subsistence. What other expenses will there be under other heads? May we have the amounts included under other heads and the objects?

General HELMICK. I have that statement and can insert it in the record.

Mr. SNYDER. At this point?

General HELMICK. Yes, sir.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Women's Army Auxiliary Corps

FINANCE SERVICE, ARMY

P-11: Women's Army Auxiliary Corps:		
Base pay.....	\$3,428,216	
Specialist ratings.....	240,000	
Rental allowances.....	1,359,664	
Subsistence allowances.....	59,787	
		\$5,087,667
P-14/:		
Travel of members on enrollment, at \$15.....	279,930	
Officer candidates to school, at \$30.....	11,250	
		291,180
P-15: Travel other than permanent change of station: 200 journeys, at \$75.....		15,000

SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMY

P-101 (1): Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, 7830, at \$0.6237 per day- 1,782,504

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

P-305k: Special clothing for Women's Army Auxiliary Corp.....	4,289,126
P-310: Equipage.....	1,221,921
P-340: Fixed Quartermaster Corps laundries (8,103×57 percent×\$27.50).....	127,023

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE ARMY

P-442: Women's Army Auxiliary Corps School..... 38,100

ARMY TRANSPORTATION, COMMERCIAL

P-836: Tolls and ferriages (8,103×6 percent)-----	\$48,618
P-844: Quartermaster supplies (8,103×12.38+6 percent)---	106,334
P-860: Engineer Corps supplies (8,103×0.34+6 percent)---	2,920
P-872: C. W. supplies (8,103×0.18+6 percent)-----	1,552
P-876: Funds of the Army (8,103×0.04)-----	324
P-886: Packing and crating (8,103×0.32)-----	2,593
P-893: Fuel for railroad equipment (8,103×.74)-----	5,996
	<u>\$168,337</u>

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT, ARMY

410: Operation of medical professional service:	
(B) Transportation of things (8,103×0.00572)-----	46
(C) Rents and utility services (8,103×0.06927)-----	561
(E) Other contractual services-----	13,402
(1) 8,103×0.25743-----	\$2,085
(2) 8,103×0.51099-----	4,141
(3) 8,103×0.43576-----	3,531
(4) (a) 8,103×5 percent×\$3-----	1,215
(b) 8,103×30 percent×\$1-----	2,430
(F) Supplies and materials-----	177,371
(1) Standard items (8,103×\$21.63)-----	(175,268)
(2) Nonstandard items (1.2 percent×175,268)-----	(2,103)
(G) Equipment, standard (8,103×\$14.42)-----	116,845
Nonstandard items, 4.6 percent of 116,845-----	5,375
420: Operation of depots:	
(D) Other contractual services (8,103×0.008)-----	6
Total, Medical and Hospital Department-----	<u>313,606</u>

ENGINEER SERVICE, ARMY

P-220: Construction of ground force facilities:	
P-221: Tactical units:	
(D) Housing for 10,000 Women's Army Auxiliary Corps-----	9,000,000
Total, Women's Army Auxiliary Corps-----	<u>22,334,464</u>

General HELMICK. They are regarded, in many of the appropriations, as part of the man-year strength of the Army, and in all of the operations costs which are based upon man-years they are included.

Mr. SNYDER. You are going to change that from man-years to lady-years?

General HELMICK. No, sir; they are doing a man's job, so I think they are entitled to that term.

Mr. SNYDER. I want to say, Mrs. Hobby, for myself, and I know I am voicing the sentiment of all the other members of the committee, that the impression made by the first lady in command of this new corps has been most favorable.

Mrs. HOBBY. It is a pleasure to have come before you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SNYDER. We wish for you the very best that can happen under the conditions which you face in your job.

Mrs. HOBBY. I shall do my best.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1942.

ARMY SPECIALIST CORPS

Mr. SNYDER. The next project, on page 40, relates to the Army Specialist Corps. I suggest the insertion of the supporting data on page 40 of the justifications.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Army Specialist Corps

[Executive Order No. 8078, Feb. 26, 1942]

Grade	Number	Man-years	Rate	Amount
1.....	60	50	\$8,000	\$400,000
2.....	130	115	6,500	747,500
3.....	240	220	5,600	1,232,000
4.....	500	475	4,600	2,185,000
5.....	550	525	3,800	1,995,000
6.....	560	475	3,500	1,662,500
7.....	500	475	3,200	1,520,000
8.....	950	895	2,900	2,595,500
9.....	1,100	1,030	2,600	2,678,000
10.....	600	565	2,300	1,299,500
11.....	570	550	2,000	1,100,000
12.....	1,060	1,000	1,800	1,800,000
Total.....	6,750	6,375		19,215,000

Mr. SNYDER. Have you gotten your regulations out touching this organization?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir; I have several copies here, if you wish to have them.

Mr. SNYDER. We went into this matter quite fully during the consideration of the sixth supplemental national defense appropriation bill, 1942. Has anything occurred since affecting organization, purpose, type, and effective employment of personnel, and so forth?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; there have been several developments recently. The first which, I would say, was most important, was the directive of the Secretary of War of June 4, which sets out the type of officers whom we may commission in the corps and the type whom we may not consider for commissions.

Mr. SNYDER. That is a directive from the President?

Mr. DAVIS. From the Secretary of War. I will read it, if you wish.

Mr. SNYDER. I wish you would read it to us.

Mr. DAVIS. This directive says:

In the appointment of members of the Army Specialist Corps, both officers and specialists, it is my desire that you adhere to the following policies:

1. (a) Appointment and employment of individuals in the Army Specialist Corps may be made when their services in an administrative, professional, scientific, or technical capacity will release military personnel for combat or command duties.

(b) Appointment and employment of individuals in the Army Specialist Corps will not be made when it will result in the release of a civilian now performing the duty unless the agency requesting the appointment can show that the duty being performed by the civilian should properly be filled by a commissioned officer.

(c) Appointments in grades below that of second lieutenant, Army Specialist Corps, to fill positions in the continental United States, will be made only in the most exceptional circumstances when approved by the Secretary of War in each case.

(d) Applicants will be advised that appointment in the Army Specialist Corps does not of itself alter the appointee's liability for military service under the Selective Service Act.

(c) All recommendations by the Director General for appointment in the Army Specialist Corps will be referred to the War Department Personnel Board for approval.

(f) The Military Personnel Division of the Services of Supply will establish procurement objectives for those arms and services and other War Department agencies requiring the services of individuals for duties that can be performed by persons without general military training.

(g) Procurement objectives will not be approved solely to permit the appointment of a named individual.

(h) No appointment will be considered unless recommended under an approved procurement objective by the chief of arm or service or by the head of the War Department bureau or other agency for which the procurement objective was approved.

2. In general, the following persons will not be appointed in the Army Specialist Corps:

(a) Those liable for military service when their current classification under Selective Service is class I-A-O, I-B-O, IV-E, or IV-E-LS.

(b) Those who are under 30 years of age unless permanently physically disqualified for general military service.

(c) Those who are over 30 years of age and under 45 when their current classification under Selective Service is class I-A.

(d) Those deferred from induction for occupational reasons who, in the opinion of Selective Service, should not be released to the War Department for appointment in the Army Specialist Corps.

Exceptions to these requirements will be considered only where the individual has special or extraordinary qualifications required for a vital duty essential to the war effort and for which no other qualified individual is available. Prior to recommendation for appointment in the corps of an individual who does not meet these requirements, the circumstances will be carefully considered by a board composed of officers of the corps appointed by the Director General and the findings of this board in case of approval coordinated with the Selective Service System.

Mr. SNYDER. Have there been any other charges which you think it would be well to have the record disclose?

Mr. DAVIS. We have had some discussions regarding a possible simplification and speeding up of the civil-service approval procedure which, if effected, should be very helpful to us. A further development is the fact that the branches and services have prepared tentative procurement objectives indicating the number of officers who would be probably needed by them for the balance of the calendar year. We have also made contact with the various national professional and business organizations and many other sources to secure their assistance in interesting the best available personnel.

Mr. SNYDER. Tell us of the steps that John Jones or Bill Smith would have to take in order to receive an appointment to this corps. Give us an illustration, right on through.

Mr. DAVIS. We have a placement questionnaire in some detail which every applicant must file so that we may have his name, his address, his age, qualifications, and experience of various sorts.

Mr. SNYDER. That is step A.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes. That is step A. The placement questionnaire is filed through The Adjutant General. We have an arrangement now with The Adjutant General that all applications for the Regular Army and Specialist Corps come into his office, where they are considered by officers of the Army and representatives of the Army Specialist Corps who decide whether the applicant should be con-

sidered by the Regular Army or referred to the Army Specialist Corps.

Mr. SNYDER. A joint committee made up of whom?

Mr. DAVIS. Of Regular Army officers and representatives of the corps. Those which go to the Army Specialist Corps will be classified and codified by their classifications so they can be easily found when a requisition comes for a man with certain qualifications.

All the applicant has to do is to file his questionnaire, giving full details, so that the information may be available when requisitions come from one of the agencies of the Department. We can act only upon requisition of one of the arms or services or agencies of the War Department. They requisition the corps under the procurement objective for a certain number of men that they may need at any given time.

Mr. SNYDER. To cover certain specific needs.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; to cover certain specific needs, or to fill vacancies, giving the classification and the type of qualifications that are needed, in considerable detail, which will enable us to find the type of man that they want.

It is through these applications, questionnaires, and through the civil service and the United States Employment Service, and the roster of professional and technical men and any other source that we try to find the best men available for the particular positions which they want to fill, after consulting them so as to be definite as to what they want.

Then we submit to them several names, when we have more than they requisition, to give them an opportunity to choose the ones that they prefer.

Then they are appointed in the corps and immediately assigned to the requisitioning agency, after taking the required oath of office.

Mr. SNYDER. What decision has been reached with respect to the uniform? Is wearing it in this country to be optional or mandatory?

Mr. DAVIS. As soon as the members of the corps are assigned to the agency or the arm of the Regular Army they come under the command of the commanding officer of that unit. He can determine whether he wants them to be in uniform or not. My own idea would be that they would probably be in uniform under the command of whoever happens to be in command of the unit to which a man is assigned.

Mr. POWERS. Are they subject to court martial?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; they are subject to the second article of war as long as they are under the command of the commanding general.

Mr. SNYDER. Is it still the plan for the individual to provide himself with the regulation uniform at his own expense?

Mr. DAVIS. We are not allowed or authorized under the law to provide uniforms for the specialists or for second lieutenants, as I think they are in the Regular Army. We would like to be able to have the same privilege as the Regular Army, but we cannot do that under the law.

Mr. POWERS. How many persons have been appointed up to this time?

Mr. DAVIS. The nominations were only approved by the Senate yesterday. We have asked the various services to get their requisition in as promptly as possible. We have already received 35 re-

quisitions, of which 5 were withdrawn. Nineteen of those have been forwarded to the personnel board and 11 are in process. Those in process are being forwarded through the personnel board, and I think 10 of them were forwarded to the Senate. The nomination of eight individuals to serve on the staff of the Army Specialist Corps were confirmed by the Senate yesterday.

Mr. POWERS. You wait until a requisition comes from the department to you before placing any one in the corps?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. POWERS. In other words, if General Somervell wants five electrical engineers you would go through the same process of picking out five good electrical engineers who have been recommended before making an appointment in the Specialist Corps. Also, if the real-estate division needs five excellent real-estate men they request them, but no appointments are made until you get a request.

Mr. DAVIS. They are immediately ordered to report to the requisitioning agency and come under their command at once.

Mr. POWERS. But you will never appoint anyone unless you have a request for a person of that caliber?

Mr. DAVIS. No; except on our own staff.

Mr. POWERS. How many do you expect to take into this corps this year?

Mr. DAVIS. The procurement objective for the corps in the nonsupply services is 6,750. In addition to that there would be the requests from the supply services, which come out of their own appropriations. We have received to date a procurement objective of 11,132, as follows:

Procurement objectives received to date—Weekly memo No. 2—June 6, 1942

	Officers						Total
	Colo-nels	Lientenant colonels	Majors	Cap-tains	First lieu-tenants	Second lieutenants	
Transportation division.....	50	225	386	563	564	390	2,168
Engineers ¹	114	173	568	767	510	12	2,144
Signal Corps.....	17	63	123	633	459	459	1,754
Quartermaster General.....	2	40	109	378	432	442	1,493
Chemical Warfare.....	5	10	100	250	200	135	700
Ordnance.....		25	100	175	200		500
Army Air Forces.....		25	50	75	100	125	500
Army Exchange Service.....			56	103	165		489
Service of Supply.....		20	30	75	50	20	300
Special services.....				157	10	10	177
General depot service, S. D. S.....				69	20		135
Civilian defense.....	8	6	61	15	9		99
Ferry command, middle east wing ¹		5	26	8	25		64
Provost marshal general.....		2	8	19	11	9	49
Judge Advocate General.....			1	4	2		7
Public relations.....				1	5		6
Military intelligence.....			3	10	7	2	22
	241	685	1,874	3,389	2,824	1,594	10,607

	Specialists					Total
	First class	Second class	Third class	Fourth class	Fifth class	
Ferry command, middle east wing ¹	187	211	116	6	5	525

¹ Replacement of former objective.
² Mass enrollment contemplated.

Mr. POWERS. You have only had 35 actual requests to date?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes. Those are under procurement objectives which they are making up as preliminary to sending requests in.

Mr. POWERS. You estimate that probably before the end of the next fiscal year you will probably have 11,000 people in the corps?

Mr. DAVIS. That is all we can say in regard to the present procurement objectives; but frankly, I should say I think it will be much larger because there are certain studies under way which will probably mean a larger number will be requested of us.

Mr. SNYDER. How many applications have you received at this time?

Mr. DAVIS. Just as a rough estimate of the number submitted to The Adjutant General, about 190,000.

Mr. SNYDER. What percentage of those could you eliminate because they would not have the necessary qualifications?

Mr. DAVIS. I would say at least 50 percent, on a rough estimate.

Mr. SNYDER. That would mean there would be about 95,000 potential eligibles, and it would take some time for you or some committee sitting around a table to check their qualifications.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes. We are adding some people now to do that very thing. We hope that by next week we will be able to keep up with this current intake, as soon as we get the proper number of personnel.

Mr. STARNES. Who is handling that intake?

Mr. DAVIS. It is done in The Adjutant General's Office. We have one of our men there in charge, and the Regular Army has Army officers in charge of their part of it.

Mr. STARNES. Who is in charge for your corps down there?

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Blann.

Mr. STARNES. Who is he?

Mr. DAVIS. He has been in the civil service for some time and is very familiar with classification.

Mr. STARNES. How long has he been in the Government service?

Mr. DAVIS. I do not know, but I would say probably 8 or 9 years.

Mr. STARNES. As to these approximately 190,000 applications you have received, are they in addition to that group of trained men, specialists, scientists, and so forth, that the War Department has a list of, plus the group that the civil-service register contains; and is it also in addition to the list accumulated by the National Resources Planning Board?

Mr. DAVIS. Presumably there is a certain amount of duplication, but it is a separate list.

Mr. STARNES. Could you approximate or supply for the record the number that the War Department had on hand that had accumulated over many years of study and hard work, of men of this type and character?

Mr. DAVIS. I would have to get the figures.

(Figures supplied by Mr. Davis:)

Reservoirs from which persons may be drawn for possible enrollment in Army Specialist Corps

1. In The Adjutant General's Office:	
Received prior to Mar. 1-----	33,000
Received since Mar. 1-----	157,000
Total-----	190,000
2. Roster of scientific and specialized personnel (approximately)-----	250,000

¹ Approximate number of persons, technical and scientific training, who responded to the questionnaire issued by National Resources Planning Board. Undoubtedly many on this roster are already engaged in critical war activities and are not now available.

Mr. ENGEL. I was under the impression that the Specialist Corps was supposed to handle only such jobs or such personnel as could not be obtained through the regular channels.

Mr. DAVIS. No; it is more to handle positions not requiring military experience or command functions which are now filled by Army officers, thus releasing them for strictly military duties.

Mr. ENGEL. I know; but, for instance, here is a man who has had experience. Take an accountant. Now, the Army can get all the accountants they want through the civil service; can they not?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir. The Army can doubtless secure accountants for service in a civilian capacity through the Civil Service Commission, however if the Army desires to release officers for combat or command duty who are now performing accounting functions, such an arrangement can be made readily through the appointment of qualified persons as members of the Army Specialist Corps.

Mr. ENGEL. He would not come under the Specialist Corps, would he, unless he had particular experience?

Mr. DAVIS. Unless the Army requisitioned him, and then they would have to show why it should be a commissioned position.

SALARY LIMITATIONS, ARMY SPECIALIST CORPS

Mr. CASE. Mr. Davis, the tentative form of the bill here carries the language in the proviso:

Provided, however, That no part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be available to pay the salary of any member of such corps at a rate in excess of \$4,500 per annum unless such member is appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Does that change in any way the basic law?

Mr. DAVIS. That is an added step which takes more time. It is an addition; yes.

Mr. CASE. That is, the requirement of Senate confirmation is not carried in the basic law?

Mr. DAVIS. No; that is in the Sixth Supplemental Act, 1942.

Mr. CASE. The reason I am raising the question is this: As it is carried in the Sixth Supplemental Act, 1942, does it apply only to the funds in the Sixth Supplemental Act, 1942?

General LUTCHRY. In the sixth supplemental it applied only to that appropriation title, Finance service, Army. Now it applies to all appropriations in this bill.

Mr. CASE. And it should be repeated in this bill?

General LUTCHRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. If it is not repeated in this bill, the funds are not limited in that way; is that it?

General LOUGHRY. If it is not repeated in this bill, no confirmation is necessary.

Mr. SNYDER. Thank you very much, Mr. Davis, for your appearance.

DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES

Mr. SNYDER. The final item under the "Pay" head relates to departmental expenses—project 13 on page 41. On page 4, current year obligations are estimated to total \$21,289,102. Do you consider that to be a reasonably accurate estimate?

General LOUGHRY. In the first place, I would like to point out that departmental expenses include not only salaries but also the contingent expenses of the War Department and printing and binding. Also, that the \$21,389,102 for this fiscal year is the appropriation. There has already been allotted for this purpose \$27,398,540 and that, presumably, will be sufficient for the fiscal year.

Mr. SNYDER. This estimate does not cover the entire Department, I believe?

General LOUGHRY. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. I understand that the Air Forces are provided for under "Air Corps, Army."

General LOUGHRY. Not only the Air Forces but all the supply services.

Mr. SNYDER. Will you enumerate them?

General LOUGHRY. Quartermaster, Ordnance, Chemical Warfare, Engineer, and Signal.

COST OF RAMSPECK ACT—DEPARTMENTAL AND FIELD

Mr. SNYDER. One final question: Are there any figures available as to what the so-called Ramspeck Act is costing, both in the Department and in the field?

General LOUGHRY. Colonel Moore wants to answer that question.

Colonel MOORE. Figures are not available, Mr. Chairman, as to how much is being paid as the result of the provisions of the Ramspeck Act. It would be necessary to know exactly how many people had remained in their present grade for 18 months. An attempt was made to determine this when we presented the budget last fall. Since that time many reclassifications have occurred, which entitle the employee to an increase in salary. Such increase prevents him for 18 months from getting anything chargeable to the Ramspeck Act. Then, too, when there is a separation, the position is filled by a new employee, who in turn receives nothing under the Ramspeck Act. So long as the force is being increased, the status of practically every employee must be determined every month, and a record kept of it, to see just how much of the pay being disbursed was chargeable to the act. We have not done that. It would require considerable effort and many people on duty here at Washington; and, I think, until we are absolutely straightened out, leveled out, that we should not attempt to determine that precise figure.

Mr. SNYDER. I think you are right.

CONSOLIDATION OF FUNDS

Mr. CASE. On page 32 of the bill I notice that it is proposed to add these words, "To be accounted for as one fund." Will you tell us why that language is suggested?

General LOUGHRY. I think that General Helmick can explain that. That language pertains to all of these appropriations.

General HELMICK. As the committee will remember, last year we requested that a number of funds be consolidated under one title. After a hearing, the committee indicated that they would accept the method which was used in the past war, which was to retain separate subappropriation titles under the various large appropriations, but the latter were authorized to be expended as one fund. This was requested in order to give us flexibility of funds within major appropriation titles.

Mr. CASE. Is it the purpose to add that language on all these general titles in the bill?

General HELMICK. To only part of them at the present time. The Quartermaster Corps, which is now Supplies and Transportation, the Engineer Service, Army, and the Finance Service, Army, are three that are affected.

Mr. CASE. However, in the actual disbursement of these funds, it is expected to stay within the estimates as they are broken down specifically in the justifications.

General HELMICK. That is the desire; but if an emergency arises, the language will permit using the appropriation as one pool, from which to meet the emergency.

Mr. CASE. I think the committee is sympathetic with the purpose here, but with the understanding that in case of any variations they will be covered in the report we will get at the next hearing.

General HELMICK. Yes, sir.

CARRYING ADVERTISEMENTS IN SERVICE PUBLICATIONS

Mr. CASE. On page 21 there is some language which has generally been carried, restricting pay of the Army appropriations with respect to the activities of men on the pay roll. That has been interpreted to constitute a ban on any type of advertising in military publications for which officers write. It has seemed to me that that constituted a little unnecessary burden on many military publications which serve a very valuable purpose as a forum of discussion of military forms, the development of equipment, and so forth. I have thought about this matter at some length and, while I would not want to open up these publications to the advertising of things of an essentially military character, it seems to me that the language could be modified in a way to permit the advertising of things of nonmilitary character that could not in any sense be interpreted as influencing writing. Within the past year I have made some study of publications of a military character, and have assembled some figures which indicated at the time at which I made the study that there were some 256 camp papers being published. Of that number, 56 were published by civilian agencies that carried advertisements of cigarettes and other articles; 40 were published by military authorities and were printed;

and 161 were published as military publications, and were mimeographed. Those latter 2 groups constituted 200 out of the 256 publications.

They necessarily carried on the publications with more of a financial burden than in the case of the other publications. I discussed the matter somewhat with the clerk of the committee, and I did make a suggestion of some language. In consultation with him, I have prepared this wording which might accomplish the purpose, and I would like to bring that to the attention of General Loughry, General Helmick, or anybody else present who would be interested in it, including the chairman and members of the committee. The suggestion is to add on page 21, where the present language reads—

Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit officers from writing or disseminating articles in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary of War—

the words—

Nor to preclude the carriage of paid advertisements of facilities, services, or commodities not of a military character.

The purpose of that would be to permit them to accept cigarette advertising, the advertisement of little food articles, candy bars, and so forth, so as to make it possible for those publications to have some source of revenue. I wonder if there would be any objection to that from the standpoint of the War Department.

General LOUGHRY. Of course, I cannot speak for the War Department, but General Helmick can. This prohibition in here, as you know, was put in at the instance of the committee years ago, and it has been retained throughout the years despite efforts of the Department to have it changed. As to what the attitude of the War Department would be, I believe it would be favorable. However, I cannot speak for the War Department, but General Helmick can.

General HELMICK. I should like to get further information on that.

Mr. SNYDER. Suppose you get some further information, and furnish it in answer to Mr. Case's inquiry. You may prepare it and place it in the record.

(The statement follows:)

The War Department is opposed to the inclusion of the suggested addition on page 21 of the Military Establishment appropriation bill for 1943, which reads as follows:

"* * *, nor to preclude the carriage of paid advertisements of facilities, services, or commodities of a nonmilitary character."

It is felt that the War Department should continue to avoid obligation, directly or indirectly, to commercial concerns.

TRAVEL OF THE ARMY

Mr. SNYDER. For travel of the Army, the estimate is \$507,400,000. Thus far this year you have had \$43,462,000. Is that amount going to see you through?

General LOUGHRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. This is a very difficult object to estimate for accurately or closely under existing conditions, is it not?

General LOUGHRY. Yes, sir; it has been my experience that this is the most difficult of all the appropriations to figure with any degree of accuracy. You cannot foretell the requirements in time of war.

General LOUGHRY. May I interject a remark here?

Mr. SNYDER. Certainly.

General LOUGHRY. As I stated, referring to the preliminary statement I made, I called attention to the fact that project No. 16, amounting to \$179,331,570, in 1942 and previous years has been carried, generally speaking, in the Quartermaster appropriation for Army transportation, and this is simply a transfer from A. T. to this appropriation.

Mr. SNYDER. In keeping with—

General LOUGHRY (interposing). In keeping with the action of this committee in consolidating these various appropriations; so that the increase for fiscal year 1943 is not as great as it appears, in view of the \$179,331,570 so transferred.

Mr. SNYDER. The only other question I have, General, has relation to travel in connection with permanent change of stations. The amount of \$262,025,706 is very large. I have understood that there has been a determined effort to get your officers into the right assignments, and why there should be so much set up here for future changes is a bit puzzling. What have you to say as to that phase? The amount for officers is \$54,074,131, as shown on page 43.

General LOUGHRY. This is a consolidation of the estimates that have been made by the various operating agencies of the War Department. Colonel Webber, who is taking care of this particular part of the appropriation, covering the travel of the Army, can make a statement that will elucidate the situation.

Colonel WEBBER. The total of \$54,074,131 represents a compilation of requests from the field agencies for the transfer of officers in order to form new units and then for the ultimate transfer of these officers with their organizations overseas. It provides for the travel of new officers from their homes to their first duty stations. It contains provision for transportation of their dependents.

Considerable travel pertains to newly commissioned officers of the Air Corps, graduated aviation cadets, who attend as many as three technical training schools before arriving at their first duty station.

Our enlarging Army will perform much more travel than has heretofore been provided.

Mr. SNYDER. Naturally it would be more. This year it seems that it would be several times multiplied.

Colonel WEBBER. Yes, sir; the amount is considerable this year, and it will be greater as the Army increases.

Mr. SNYDER. The amount for officers, I believe, is something like \$54,000,000, is it not?

Colonel WEBBER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. The committee understands that the various moves which officers will make will be much more during this year, and that during the coming year there will be required a much larger outlay for travel.

Colonel WEBBER. Yes, sir.

EXPENSES OF COURTS MARTIAL

Mr. SNYDER. For expenses of courts martial, the estimate is \$259,000. This year you have had for this purpose \$175,000. The estimate appears to be very reasonable and, judging by normal appropriations,

it is evident that the personnel is behaving exceptionally well, indeed. What do you have to say about this?

General LOUGHRY. I do not think there is any particular observation to make. The figures speak for themselves.

Mr. SNYDER. It would signify to the committee that the behavior of the personnel is exceptionally good.

General LOUGHBY. I do not think there is any doubt about that. Colonel Walsh has some figures that will indicate it.

Colonel WALSH. The records start with the fiscal year 1939. The number of persons during that year who were court-martialed was 2,046; in 1940 the number was 1,851, and in 1941 the number was 3,338, but the percentage of the average enlisted strength in 1939 was 1.18; in 1940 the percentage was 0.87, and in 1941 the percentage was 0.46. The court-martial rate per thousand of the enlisted strength during the fiscal year 1939 was 11; in 1940 it was 9, and in 1941 the number per thousand was 5. I have some later figures here that are not fully complete, which indicate that the rate is getting somewhat higher.

Mr. SNYDER. It has come down 100 percent.

Colonel WALSH. Yes, sir; about 100 percent from 1939 to 1941. The report is not complete for 1942.

Mr. SNYDER. It might be well for you to make a brief statement as to what factors have contributed to this much desired improvement in the conduct of the men in the Army. I think that would be of interest to everybody.

Colonel WALSH. The War Department has made a continual drive to reduce the number of general court martial cases. All staff judge advocates in the field and in Washington have emphasized the desirability of trying offenders by special or summary courts martial rather than general courts martial when the nature of the offense permits. This is particularly true with reference to cases of desertion before the war and even in some instances since the war began.

The number of court martial cases may, and probably will, increase somewhat with the expansion of the service.

APPREHENSION OF DESERTERS

Mr. SNYDER. For the apprehension of deserters, the estimate is \$508,500. It appears that you will have a carry-over from 1940 and 1941 of an amount that will make available \$520,000, which is the amount to which the committee raised the 1942 estimate. Do you feel that this will be sufficient?

General LOUGHRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. This would indicate that desertions are no greater in number than you anticipated.

General LOUGHRY. It would be less in 1943 than we have had heretofore, for the obvious reason that the offense of desertion is much more serious in time of war than in time of peace.

Mr. SNYDER. We want you to have all that is necessary but, at the same time, it is pleasing to see no expansion, which means that our boys are not the deserting kind.

General LOUGHRY. That is true.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO AND LOSS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

Mr. SNYDER. For private property damage claims and claims of Army personnel for destruction of private property, the estimates call for \$36,300 and \$46,000, respectively. The two together practically accord with the current year's allowance.

General LOUGHRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. This will be sufficient to take care of it.

General LOUGHRY. This is our best estimate. It is a very modest one, as you have stated.

FINANCE SERVICE

Mr. SNYDER. For your civil field force, the estimate is \$16,840,000, exclusive of a carry-over of \$760,000. This year you have had \$8,490,157. You are asking for a pretty big increase. What is the justification for it?

General LOUGHRY. The estimate for civil employees is required for the operations of the finance offices in the field. Generally, the requirement is in accordance with the amount of money disbursed, and it is anticipated that the amount of money to be disbursed in 1943 will probably be triple the amount disbursed in the fiscal year 1942. That means with three times the disbursements, we are asking for double the number of employees.

PREAUDIT OF TRANSPORTATION BILLS

Mr. SNYDER. What decision, if any, has been reached with respect to the preaudit of transportation bills?

General LOUGHRY. With reference to that, the act approved June 1, 1941, provides that no disbursing officer shall be held responsible for disbursement on account of carriers' bills where he has been denied the opportunity to make an examination of such bills. That act has been passed, so that those carriers' bills are paid by the Finance Office, United States Army, in Washington, and as a result of this act, that office will be no longer required to make an administrative examination of the carriers' bills. As a result, the disbursing officer himself is not held personally liable for the disbursement on account of a bill which he has not had an opportunity to adequately examine. That will unquestionably speed up the time period in the disbursements that are made.

DISCOUNTS IN PAYMENT OF BILLS

Mr. STARNES. In the payment of bills, heretofore you have had an unusually fine record. You have had a fine record for paying bills promptly and you have done that partly in order to take advantage of the discount. With this expanded program and heavy expenditures, are you still able to take advantage of discounts?

General LOUGHRY. We have done that. We do not take advantage of as many discounts as heretofore by reason of instructions which limit these items.

Mr. STARNES. From whom did those instructions come?

General LOUGHRY. Those instructions came from the Secretary of War, or the Under Secretary.

Colonel GILCHRIST. The instructions were that in the preparation of bids, etc., there would not be included any provision for discounts, because, due to the nature of the articles that are being obtained, we have to get about all there is on the market, and, therefore, the question of continuing to offer discounts is not applicable at this time. All that the Finance Department is continuing to do now is to take advantage of discounts where they appear on the billheads. If they offer us a discount of 2 percent in 30 days, appearing on the billhead, we will make prompt payment so as to take advantage of the discount offered.

Mr. SNYDER. Do you have any idea how much that policy is costing us?

General LOUGHRY. No, sir; I cannot give an answer to that now. As to the payment of carriers' bills, I would like to say that the office has been paying those bills within 30 days, or within a limit of 30 days from the time of presentation. Generally it will be less than that. In view of the enactment of this law eliminating preaudit of transportation bills, we hope to cut the time down to 20 or 25 days. A representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad made it a point to come to see me the other day and to compliment the Finance Office, United States Army, Washington, D. C., on the celerity with which these bills were paid.

Mr. STARNES. That is an excellent record and you should be commended for it.

General LOUGHRY. We are always glad to get compliments.

Mr. SNYDER. I think you deserve the compliment.

General LOUGHRY. Thank you.

LANGUAGE CHANGES

Mr. SNYDER. We have passed over the language changes under the finance head. There are a lot of them, the reason for which is obvious. I wish you would call to our attention those that are new propositions.

Colonel MOORE. On page 15 of the committee print we have deleted the enumeration of nearly 20 groups of officers and personnel that formerly appeared in the annual bills. This was done for simplification. We have also omitted the restriction on the number of selective service trainees. The omission of this restriction was authorized by section 9 of the Service Extension Act of 1941, approved August 18, 1941, Public Law No. 213. Reference to the number is no longer required.

On June 5, Public Law No. 580 was enacted, which gives the War Department for the duration of the war certain authority which theretofore had been incorporated in appropriation bills. Where Public Law No. 580 grants us authority, we have not repeated that authority throughout the bill.

We have included for the first time in the annual act provision for the pay and allowances of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, and, also, for the pay of the Army Specialist Corps.

We have also included specific authority for the payment of life-insurance premiums.

LIFE-INSURANCE PREMIUMS

Mr. CASE. I wonder if at this point we might not have placed in the record a list of the life-insurance premiums authorized by law, so as to know what it covers?

Colonel MOORE. Section 5 of the act approved June 3, 1941, Public, No. 97, provides as follows:

Aviation cadets shall be issued Government life insurance in the amount of \$10,000, the premiums on which shall be paid by the Government. Upon being commissioned as second lieutenants, Air Corps Reserve, they shall have the option of continuing such policies at their own expense.

Mr. SNYDER. Is that the only provision of the kind?

Colonel MOORE. No, sir; the act approved June 3, 1941, Public Law 99, Seventy-seventh Congress, provides as follows:

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to cause the detail of enlisted men of the Regular Army and of other components of the Army of the United States in active Federal service for training and instruction as aviation students, in their respective grades, in such numbers and schools as he shall direct: *Provided*, That enlisted men so detailed as aviation students who are undergoing courses of instruction which require them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights shall be issued Government life insurance in the amount of \$10,000 under the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 (Public, Numbered 801, title VI, part 1), except that the premiums shall be paid by the Government during the period such enlisted men are undergoing training and instruction, and upon completion of training and instruction as aviation students they shall have the option of continuing such policies at their own expense: *And provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed as repealing or otherwise affecting existing statutory authorization for the appointment and training of aviation students or aviation cadets.

Colonel MOORE. The act approved June 5, 1942, Public Law 571, also has a provision pertaining to insurance which reads:

That during such time as cadets of the United States Military Academy are undergoing flight training involving participation in regular and frequent aerial flights they shall be issued at Government expense the necessary aviation clothing and equipment for such training; during the course of such training when not quartered at the Military Academy they shall receive the same allowances for travel, subsistence, and quarters as are now or may hereafter be provided for Army aviation cadets; and during the course of such training they shall be entitled to the same insurance benefits as are provided by the Act of June 3, 1941 (Public Law 99, Seventy-seventh Congress), for enlisted men of the Army detailed as aviation students: *Provided*, That, upon completion of the prescribed training as aviation students, and until permanently relieved from duty involving participation in regular and frequent aerial flights, the insurance provided shall continue, but the premiums shall be deducted from the pay of the individual concerned and paid as the Secretary of War may direct to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; and upon being permanently relieved from duty involving participation in regular and frequent aerial flights, the insurance may be continued at the option and at the expense of the individual concerned.

Mr. SNYDER. In connection with your answer to Mr. Case's question, suppose you supply the information he requested. You want the names of the companies?

Mr. CASE. No; I want to find out how much we are authorizing by placing this language in the bill. Apparently the life-insurance provision would be limited to the three types covered by the laws you have just cited, and all relate to aviation or the air force.

Colonel MOORE. Yes, sir; and any other life-insurance premiums that may be hereafter specifically authorized by law.

Mr. CASE. But there is none now authorized by law except the three covered by the statutes you have cited.

Colonel MOORE. No, sir; they are the only ones now provided for.

Mr. ENGEL. That life insurance is issued by the Government?

Colonel MOORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. Is it not really silly for the United States Government to issue a policy to an individual in its own organization, and pay the premium, going to the trouble of issuing the policy and making all of the necessary bookkeeping entries, in order that it may make provision for the man in the event he is killed or injured? Instead of that why not provide that a certain amount shall be paid to the man under the same contingencies provided for in the policy? It strikes me as being very silly for the Government to take care of it in this way, by issuing an insurance policy, with a Government agency to pay the premiums, make the monthly payment deductions, and taking care of all the bookkeeping entries that are involved, when provision could be made for it in a much more direct and economical way.

Colonel MOORE. That is a very difficult question to answer. One answer would be that the individual is entitled to continue this life insurance at his own expense.

Mr. ENGEL. Could not the law provide that he could continue to pay from the date of the policy, or that he would continue to pay back a certain amount? Suppose that cadet has been commissioned as an officer, and then you say that he would continue to pay the premiums on the policy, but it seems to me that we could save a lot of money by providing for it in a more direct way, instead of taking money out of one pocket and putting it in another pocket, with a lot of bookkeeping entries to be made once a month. It seems to me that is a very silly thing to do.

Mr. CASE. Do you know whether the three acts you have referred to were recommended by the War Department or the Veterans' Administration?

Colonel MOORE. Much work has been done on the subject now under discussion by the Veterans' Administration. I am not in a position to give a definite answer to that question. If I may continue, I might offer this thought, that individuals who pay for insurance policies are on practically the same basis as are persons whose policies are paid for by the Government. After a policy has been issued and the premiums have been paid, the policy has become worth something. It is worth something at the time the Government stops paying. Then, if it is to be continued the individual actually has his policy, and he is already over the hump of the physical examination, and he would have certain benefits that he would not have if you did not give him the insurance policy.

Mr. ENGEL. Do you mean that a man who has passed the physical examination for the Selective Service, and has qualified under the Army regulations, cannot pass the examination for life insurance?

Colonel MOORE. He might not if something occurred that might preclude him from making application within the time prescribed.

Mr. CASE. Is it not possible that a man might pass the physical examination required for insurance, and the examination required for

this military duty, and then subsequently, during the period of training, may suffer some disability which might prevent his qualification for insurance; or does the insurance authorized by the Veterans' Administration become eligible for any soldier so long as he lives, regardless of his physical condition?

Colonel WALSH. I think that one answer is that some of the men who were permitted to have their insurance continued for 100 days after December 7, the time expiring some time in April, could not take the physical examination required to get insurance.

Mr. CASE. There was some advantage in having the policy issued before being physically disqualified for the insurance.

Colonel MOORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASE. Is it contemplated that the policies for which the premium is to be paid will be term insurance?

Colonel MOORE. When the individual concerned pays the premium himself, he is given the privilege of electing whether or not the policy will be a term policy or one on a more expensive plan.

Mr. ENGEL. I was discussing the question of where the Government paid a premium on a policy issued by itself, upon which the Government itself would meet the liability. That was the question I was discussing.

Colonel MOORE. Mr. Engel, I think that the answer to the point which you raise is this: The Government will not be paying premiums to itself under the language to which you refer. What it will be doing is taking money of the United States and using it to reimburse the national service life insurance fund, which is not money of the United States, for insurance premiums in a few cases where Congress has by statute specifically directed that personnel of the Army should be granted life insurance policies with the Government paying the premiums. The national service life insurance fund is definitely not Government money. It is a trust fund into which go the premiums of the policyholders and out of which are paid the losses. The Government is the trustee of the fund but the beneficiary interest rests with the policyholders. It is no different in principle from any other mutual insurance scheme.

In several recent statutes, two of them enacted on June 3, 1941, and one on the 5th of this month, you gentlemen, the Congress, that is, have specifically directed that Army aviation cadets (Public Law 97, 77th Cong.), enlisted men of the Army undergoing flying instructions involving regular and frequent flights (Public Law 99, 77th Cong.), and West Point cadets undergoing flight training involving regular and frequent flights (Public Law 571, 77th Cong.) shall be issued insurance policies in the amount of \$10,000 under the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940. These three acts specifically direct in each case that the Government shall pay the premium, and thus follow the precedent with respect to the Government payment of premiums which was established by the act of April 15, 1935, for aviation cadets in the Naval Reserve and the Marine Corps Reserve. Under all these statutes the policyholders involved have the option of continuing their policies at their own expense at the conclusion of the training period.

The present appropriation, therefore, is merely designed to effectuate the mandate of Congress in statutes like the present ones to which I have referred. In paying these premiums the Govern-

ment is definitely not taking money from one pocket and putting it into another. What it is doing is to reimburse a trust fund in its custody for premiums which that fund would be entitled to receive direct from the policyholder involved were it not for the statutes referred to. I think you will agree that this is no more than fair and that the trust fund must be reimbursed in these situations.

Mr. ENGEL. Now, Colonel Moore, in the consideration of this question of a term policy: We had a term policy during World War I and every 5 years on the World War Veterans' Committee we are confronted with the battle and fight about renewing that policy. Those people are getting cheap insurance and are getting older all the time, and the older they get the more difficult it is for them to pay the insurance, with the result they are getting up to the point that the paying of the premium now, if they get insurance, will be prohibitive, almost. I do not like term insurance.

Colonel WALSH. You extended it for 5 years?

Mr. ENGEL. Yes; just the other day.

ARMY SPECIALIST CORPS

Mr. SNYDER. Proceed, Colonel.

Colonel MOORE. On page 18 of the committee print we have inserted the provision that was contained in the Sixth Supplemental Appropriation Act that members of the Army Specialist Corps who are assigned to the Supply Services of the Army may be paid from the appropriation for the work upon which they are engaged.

Mr. SNYDER. That was discussed this morning.

EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS

Colonel MOORE. Next is the restriction on page 18 with respect to the employment of aliens. As now inserted, the provision does not apply to military personnel. That authority was contained previously in section 101 of the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, Public, No. 528. Neither does the provision apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

TRAVEL EXPENSES OF OFFICERS OF WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

Mr. SNYDER. What is your next one?

Colonel MOORE. There is a provision under "Travel of the Army," on page 21 of the committee print, for travel expenses of officers of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, to assure that they will receive the same travel allowances as officers of the Army of the United States.

Mr. SNYDER. Also the Army Specialist Corps?

Colonel MOORE. The Army Specialist Corps is included in the language on page 22 of the committee print, but they are civilian employees and it is contemplated that they will receive the allowances now authorized by law for civilian employees, unless they are granted other allowances by specific law.

On page 23 of the committee print, we have included a provision under subtitle "Travel of the Army" in order that practically all expenses incident to individual or troop movements may be paid from one appropriation.

TRANSPORTATION OF DISCHARGED PERSONS

Mr. STARNES. May I ask with reference to the language at the bottom of page 22, "transportation of persons discharged for fraudulent enlistment," if that is a new policy?

Colonel MOORE. No, sir. The basic law authorizing that payment was approved March 7, 1942, Public Law No. 482.

TRAVEL IN CONNECTION WITH MAINTENANCE OR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

On page 23 of the committee print, the provision with respect to travel in connection with development, procurement, production, maintenance, or construction activities has been changed so as to charge the appropriation for the work initially with such travel, rather than to pay it initially from "Travel of the Army" and subsequently transfer from the appropriation concerned the amount involved.

Mr. SNYDER. Because?

Colonel MOORE. Because it provides for a material simplification in procedure.

TRANSPORTATION OF DEPENDENTS, ETC., OF MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

On page 25 of the committee print, the present authorization for the transportation of dependents and household effects of military and civilian personnel prior to the issuance of orders, has been changed because of a provision contained in Public Law No. 580 approved June 5, 1942. Formerly the locations to which dependents were to be transported were selected by the Secretary of War. Under the new basic authority, military and civilian personnel are authorized to designate the place their dependents are to be transported to.

The provision authorizing the payment of 3 cents per mile to enlisted men in lieu of transportation regardless of the mode of travel, contained at the bottom of page 25 of the committee print was contained for the first time in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, Public, No. 528; likewise the provision appearing on page 26 of the committee print was contained in the Sixth Supplemental Public Law No. 528.

PAY TO PERSONS DISCHARGED FOR FRAUDULENT ENLISTMENT

Page 29: The authority to pay not to exceed \$10 to each person discharged for fraudulent enlistment was authorized in Public Law No. 483 approved March 7, 1942, and was first contained in appropriation language in the Sixth Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1942.

On page 152 of the committee print, section 17 provides:

None of the moneys appropriated by this or any other act shall be available to the War Department or Military Establishment for audit work for the purpose of reconciling family allowance pay-roll deductions made by disbursing officers in the field with family allowance payments to dependents of military personnel under the provisions of the Emergency Family Allowance and Assistance Act of 1942.

General LOUGHERY. I have a statement with reference to that.
(The statement is as follows:)

The amount paid to dependents of an enlisted man under the provisions of the Emergency Family Allowance Act of 1942, will consist, (a) of an amount contributed by the enlisted man by deduction from his pay, and (b) an amount contributed by the United States. The entire amount will be paid monthly by a disbursing officer in Washington on the authority of an approved allotment form, or an approved application by the dependent, and without knowledge of deductions made in the field. The share contributed by the enlisted man will be entered on the pay roll in the field, and deducted and accounted for by the local finance officer, on the authority of the approved allotment in case the application originates with the soldier, or on the authority of a notification to the commanding officer in case the application originates with the dependent.

General LOUGHERY. Application can originate with the soldier, or originate with the dependent.

These deductions will be made wherever American troops are stationed, but in some cases months will elapse before the pay rolls reach Washington.

We pay here on the barrel head. The deduction of \$22 per man from the pay roll will come in months later, or may not come in at all.

Normal audit procedure would require that, upon receipt of pay rolls from the field, a check be made to verify the fact that for every payment to dependents, the required amount had been deducted from the pay of the soldier. Because of the fact that there probably will be millions of these allowances paid each month, and that pay rolls will not be received with regularity, or may never be received, everyone who has considered the problem agrees that such a verification would not be practicable. Whether practicable or not, it is quite certain that the personnel and machines necessary for such an audit would cost more than any amount recovered after failure to make deductions in the field has been discovered.

This allotment or deduction will be entered on the pay rolls and the deduction in the great majority of cases will be made, and the undetected cases will be relatively small. Initially, we will probably have to employ 300 additional people right on the jump to make this audit, and time only can tell what it may amount to eventually.

The collection of any overpayments detected under this act would be very uncertain, and might even be deemed contrary to public policy.

That is, if the fact that the deduction had not been made was detected after the lapse of months, then you cannot get all of this money out of the soldier at one time.

During World War No. 1, when the Bureau of War Risk Insurance administered a similar act, no attempt was made to reconcile payments to dependents with deductions from soldiers' pay.

In spite of the impracticability and cost of verifying dependent allowances against deductions from pay, officials of the War Department feel that, in the absence of a mandate from the Congress—which, in effect, we are asking for here—the law might possibly be interpreted to require a reconciliation between deductions in the field and payments to dependents. This because of the general responsibility of the War Department for proper accounting for public funds, and for the protection of the disbursing officer who pays the allowances to dependents. Without such an attempt at an audit, and in the absence of directions from the Congress not to make such an attempt, the War Department might be charged with negligence in

the administration of public funds. The Bureau of the Budget has proposed the following language to relieve the Department of this responsibility:

None of the moneys appropriated by this or any other act shall be available to the War Department * * * or the Military Establishment for audit work for the purpose of reconciling family allowance pay-roll deductions made by disbursing officers in the field with family allowance payments to dependents of military personnel under the provisions of the Emergency Family Allowance and Assistance Act of 1942.

Adoption of the proposed language will unquestionably result in a very great saving of public funds, in spite of the fact that it may permit some overpayments to go undetected. It is believed that the administrative machinery which is being set up to administer the Family Allowance Act will prevent any considerable number of overpayments.

The gist of the whole thing is that we want this language so that we will not have to make an audit that we believe to be a fruitless effort.

Mr. SNYDER. Thank you very much, General. We are very, very glad to have you appear before this committee at any time, and you seem to have a very able group of officers here with you, as evidenced by the way they have responded.

General LOUGHRY. Thank you, Mr. Snyder.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1942.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

STATEMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. E. B. GREGORY, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL; COL. H. W. BOBRINK, BRIG. GEN. F. H. OSBORN, COL. L. WATROUS, BRIG. GEN. C. A. HARDIGG, COL. C. A. HOSS, LT. L. GOYETTE, COL. J. R. ALFONTE, MAJ. C. R. GEISLER, BRIG. GEN. J. L. FRINK, AND CAPT. C. B. TEAM

Mr. SNYDER. General Gregory, needless to tell you, you are always welcome here.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Have you a general statement, or would you prefer to have others make prefatory statements as we take up each subhead?

General GREGORY. I have a brief general statement, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SNYDER. You may proceed.

General GREGORY. Mr. Chairman, the estimates covering Quartermaster Corps supply and operation for the fiscal year 1943, and totaling \$6,379,889,000, are broken down into two categories: First, the "Army supply program," amounting to \$4,267,685,000; and second the "Current requirements," amounting to \$2,112,204,000.

ARMY SUPPLY PROGRAM

In the category "Army supply program" are included the requirements of critical and essential items of Quartermaster Corps supply in accordance with the current equipment program of the Army.

It has been computed, in general, by determining the over-all quantity required of each item and deducting the quantity already financed. These net quantities are reflected in the estimates at current costs. For the Army strength anticipated as of December 31, 1943, the cost of these items amount to a total of \$3,993,819,000. In addition, there is included the requirements of basic cloths and findings for the Army during the first half of the calendar year 1944, amounting to \$273,866,000, making a total of \$4,267,685,000 in the "Army supply program" category.

CURRENT REQUIREMENTS

The amount of \$2,112,204,000 under "Current requirements" pertains to the operating and maintenance costs of the Army during the fiscal year 1943. In general, it was computed by reflecting the current Quartermaster Corps operation and maintenance program into the fiscal year 1943 at the latest available costs and on the strength and operations of the Army anticipated during that period.

For "Subsistence" the estimate is \$1,270,240,000. Included in this amount is \$328,868,000 for additional stockages or carry-over of non-perishable subsistence, and of which amount a large proportion pertains to stockages for overseas troops. A detailed statement showing the composition of this stockage or carry-over is included in the justification furnished this committee.

For "Regular supplies" there is provided \$108,534,000, which is broken down as follows: \$6,375,000 for the maintenance of an average of 43,154 animals which will be on hand, at the current forage cost; \$5,894,000 for printing requirements, of which approximately 80 percent will be by contract with commercial printing concerns; \$39,-872,000 for office supplies and equipment incident to the field administration of Army activities; \$40,869,000 for supplies and equipment in connection with what might be termed the housekeeping items, such as cooking equipment, tableware, sanitary supplies, candles, matches, etc.; \$15,524,000 for the equipment and supplies incident to the storage and distribution activities at general depots, ports of embarkation, quartermaster depots, and at posts and camps.

The Current requirements for the operation and maintenance of Clothing and equipage activities amounts to \$143,964,000. This is composed of the following amounts: \$1,700,000 for inspection costs; \$11,306,000 for special clothing and equipment not included in the Equipment program and including that required for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and internees; \$38,846,000 for protective clothing; \$25,544,000 for reclamation of clothing and equipage; and \$66,-768,000 for the operation of laundries and contract laundry service.

Under "Incidental expenses" in the "Current requirements" category is included an amount of \$182,542,000. This is broken down to provide \$149,944,000 for the pay of 80,000 civilian field employees now on the pay rolls, plus 18,000 increase during the fiscal year; \$192,000 for activities of chaplains; \$582,000 for recruiting; for educational activities \$5,925,000, including \$4,000,000 for specialized training of 25,750 enlisted men at civilian institutions; \$200,000 for special postage for the Army; \$2,070,000 for burial expenses, including preparation and transportation of remains; \$13,453,000 for miscellaneous contingent expenses, including \$10,000,000 for war aid depot opera-

tions, \$1,053,000 for office and incidental expenses of military missions, and \$1,500,000 for special overseas mail service. There is also included \$10,176,000 for salaries, printing, and binding, and contingent expenses in the Department overhead.

The total amount included in the estimates for "Motor transportation" under "Current requirements" is \$408,540,000. This is broken down as follows: \$78,500,000 for 31,864 employees as of June 30, 1942, plus 10,631 additional to be employed during the fiscal year 1943; \$160,395,000 for gasoline and lubricants; \$4,654,000 for materials incident to painting and preserving motor vehicles; \$160,300,000 for parts, supplies, tools and maintenance equipment; \$3,505,000 for gasoline pumps and servicing equipment; and \$1,050,000 for research and development.

There is also included in this estimate under "Current requirements" an amount of \$707,000 for maintaining the animal equipment now on hand and for continuing the remount breeding program.

In conclusion, I would like to state that a sincere effort has been made on the part of the Quartermaster Corps in preparing this estimate to include in our program for the fiscal year 1943 only those requirements which are essential to the successful conduct of the war effort.

REORGANIZATION OF OFFICE

Mr. SNYDER. Under the recent reorganization your office is a part of the Services of Supply, and you are directly responsible to the commanding general of such services, I believe?

General GREGORY. That is correct.

Mr. SNYDER. You have had long experience in the Department, General. Do you find the new set-up advantageous and more efficient?

General GREGORY. That question is a little difficult to answer. I think the intent and the theory of the set-up is more advantageous than the old set-up. Frankly, I sometimes think there is a tendency to operate too much of the operating services, but that tendency is always present in any overhead staff organization. I find it in the new organization also, but it has not interfered with our operations.

Mr. SNYDER. Would you say it is eliminating itself, little by little?

General GREGORY. I have not noticed any tendency in that direction.

Mr. SNYDER. Have you prepared an organization chart of your office?

General GREGORY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. I wish you would supply one to the committee and have indicated thereon the name of the official presently having immediate supervision over each activity thereon shown.

General GREGORY. I will be very glad to do that.

PROCUREMENT PROGRAM

Mr. SNYDER. What would you say as to your procurement programs generally? Are they in step with the demands of the using forces or is there some lag in certain directions?

General GREGORY. I would say, in general, our procurement program is very well in step with the requirements, with the exception of a few items which I will mention.

Our procurement program was originally conditioned on a strength of 3,600,000 men by December 31 of this year. As you know, the President has directed an increase to more than four million and a half. Such an increase places a considerable load on our distribution system, but we will meet it.

Mr. SNYDER. That is very gratifying.

SHORTAGES OF FIRED RANGES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT

General GREGORY. We have several shortages. One, which is not so serious, is our field range. The reason for that is because the original field range was made of sheet aluminum. A number of companies were in production on this range, but due to the critical aluminum situation it became necessary to eliminate all of the aluminum. That required an entire change in the production set-up of the companies making the field range. We hope that situation will be corrected very soon.

Due to the current shortage of certain metals, we have reexamined our specifications very thoroughly, and wherever we have any brass, zinc, copper, or aluminum we have attempted to eliminate such metals and substitute therefor either iron or a plastic of some kind. These substitutions have in some instances slowed production, at least temporarily.

Mr. ENGEL. Is that the same range we provided for several years ago?

General GREGORY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. Has it been successful?

General GREGORY. We have had some trouble with the burner clogging, but that difficulty has been eliminated to a considerable extent.

Mr. ENGEL. You are serving rations cooked separately now, are you not, and not throwing them all together as was done in the World War? The different items are now cooked separately?

General GREGORY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the other item you referred to?

General GREGORY. There are several items involving iron and steel. Our items have not until recently received the necessary priority.

Mr. SNYDER. Are you receiving it now?

General GREGORY. We have had that changed, and we think in a general way the priorities now assigned will serve the purpose.

Mr. CASE. Did you solve the matter as to the ranges having to do with the welding of the center connection?

General GREGORY. Yes, sir. Of course, no gasoline burning equipment is ever without danger. Recently I made an inquiry, because of your interest in the matter, to find out if there had been any recent accidents in connection with its operation. I received a negative report.

Mr. SNYDER. What are the other items?

General GREGORY. One other item is that of field safes for the safekeeping of documents.

Mr. SNYDER. They are hard to get?

General GREGORY. The manufacturer had a little trouble getting the material.

Mr. SNYDER. I understand that through the Post Office Department certain concerns are getting safes that should be as satisfactory for your purposes as they are for the Post Office Department.

General GREGORY. I think we will be taken care of. There are some little annoying things that we run into, but nothing serious.

TREND IN PRICES

Mr. SNYDER. What is the price trend, General?

General GREGORY. The price trend has been upward slightly during the past 6 or 8 months. On a great many of our items a price ceiling has been established, and that should, if it works out, stabilize prices over the next period.

RENEGOTIATION OF CONTRACTS

(See p. 118)

Mr. SNYDER. Do you negotiate your contracts now?

General GREGORY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. All of them?

General GREGORY. I will say yes and no. Certain types of contracts we do negotiate.

Mr. SNYDER. What percentage do you negotiate?

General GREGORY. What we do is this. On all clothing contracts and certain other equipment we call for informal bids from the list of bidders, and we eliminate any people whom we think are not capable of doing the work within the time required.

Mr. SNYDER. Have you renegotiated any because it appeared that profits would be excessive?

General GREGORY. Not yet. We are making a cost audit now on most of our contracts. We have gone into the textile contracts quite thoroughly. That business was originally on quite a competitive basis, even in the period when people were not so crazy about the business and we had more or less to force it on them.

Mr. SNYDER. You are reserving the right in all contracts of \$100,000 or more, which you make now, to renegotiate when it appears that the first agreed price will net too large a profit?

General GREGORY. Yes, sir; that is provided for by statute now.

Mr. SNYDER. That is in Public Law No. 610.

General GREGORY. That is in the Sixth Supplemental, 1942, Public, No. 528.

STORAGE SITUATION

Mr. SNYDER. How is the storage situation? Are you able to house these articles that need to be sheltered as and when delivery is made?

General GREGORY. So far we have been able to do so. Unless it becomes necessary to release some of our space, it should be adequate.

Mr. SNYDER. Have you any matters that you would like to bring to our attention, particularly where we could aid you in any way to do a better or more efficient job, if that be practicable, because I think you are doing, as Mr. Powers would say, a swell job.

General GREGORY. That is possible, but I have not anything in mind right now.

ADVISABILITY OF HAVING LIAISON OFFICER WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. STARNES. General Gregory, you have, of course, examined your estimates closely and carefully in order to synchronize the production and supply of uniforms, equipment, and material for the manpower program called for during the fiscal year 1943 as well as the calendar year 1943.

General GREGORY. Yes.

Mr. STARNES. Do you envision any real bottlenecks in the amount of equipment and subsistence?

General GREGORY. No. On equipment I think we can meet our requirements. As to subsistence, in general, I would say we can meet our requirements.

There are some phases of subsistence that are dependent on how much and how far the Department of Agriculture goes into the market on lend-lease requirements. This is true of canned meats in particular. Also, on certain types of canned meats the price ceilings of the O. P. A. have made some of the companies a little reluctant to bid.

Mr. STARNES. Does your office and the office of the Secretary of Agriculture consult and agree on the programs which are embodied here with reference to our own needs and those for the lend-lease program?

General GREGORY. We have had some contact with the Department of Agriculture, but we, in general, do not know in advance what their proposed program is, I would say.

Mr. STARNES. Do you think the situation could be remedied by your office having a liaison officer with the Department of Agriculture?

General GREGORY. Yes. We are planning for that now and, as a matter of fact, we have already arranged for that to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that is what you should do immediately, and have a good liaison officer down there.

RAW MATERIALS PROBLEM

Mr. STARNES. With reference to raw materials, are you experiencing difficulty in securing a sufficient supply of raw materials for this vast machine that is being built up through the year 1943, both the fiscal year and the calendar year?

General GREGORY. Yes; there is a problem in all critical metals, copper, zinc, brass, and aluminum, of course, as our needs have to be more or less subordinated to more critical needs, as for example, the needs in connection with aircraft and ammunition production. As I previously stated, we have made very considerable substitutions and our position has been somewhat improved lately by the granting of higher priorities on some of our items of equipment.

On other critical raw materials, such as wool and leather, we have been able so far to obtain our needs. Of course, you know the rubber situation.

SUFFICIENCY OF WOOL

Mr. STARNES. Let us get to the wool situation, speaking in general terms.

Speaking generally, do we have a sufficient amount of wool in sight to provide for the needs of the Army and Navy in this program?

General GREGORY. As I understand the situation, very broadly, there is enough wool in the United States to take care of our full program during the calendar year 1943 and provide a reasonable amount of civilian needs. What the picture will be beyond that time will be dependent on the amount of wool imports.

As you know, we have always been dependent on a certain amount of wool being imported.

Mr. STARNES. Those imports come chiefly from Australia and Argentina?

General GREGORY. From South America, and some from South Africa. We have been endeavoring to make arrangements, which sometimes has been a little difficult, to have some of our ships bring back from Australia cargoes of wool.

Mr. STARNES. I wanted to suggest such a course of action and to know whether that arrangement is being made and is working efficiently.

General GREGORY. It is being made, but just how well it is working I cannot say. It has not been in operation long enough to tell.

Mr. STARNES. Do you know what percentage of our wool we import from Australia?

General GREGORY. It has varied in recent years from 25 to 35 percent.

Mr. STARNES. What about the supply from South America, which, as I understand it, is chiefly from Argentina?

General GREGORY. Importations from South America have ranged from 40 to 50 percent of our total wool imports in recent years.

Mr. STARNES. Did we obtain some from South Africa?

General GREGORY. Importations from South Africa ranged from negligible amounts to 5 percent.

Mr. STARNES. Convoys or ships are carrying food and other supplies to the Far East around Africa. Can arrangements be made to bring wool back from those areas?

General GREGORY. It would probably have to be considered with other critical materials.

Mr. STARNES. Do you envision a necessity for rationing the civilian population on the use of wool for clothing?

General GREGORY. I do not know whether it will come to a rationing stage or not. It probably will come to a stage where the civilian population will have to accept substitutes, such as wool combined with rayon, or wool combined with cotton, or wool combined with various grades of shoddy and reworked wool.

Mr. STARNES. You think that will still be necessary, in view of the fact that we will probably have anywhere from five to eight million men under arms who will not be wearing any civilian clothing during that period?

General GREGORY. It may be necessary because men under arms wear their clothes out faster than civilians, and especially if we have any major group in northern France or England, where there is, as

you know, a raw, cold climate where they will need a lot of woolen clothing.

SUFFICIENCY OF LEATHER GOODS AND SHOES

Mr. STARNES. Let me ask you about your leather equipment and the supply of shoes for this huge force. Do we have sufficient stock on hand or within reach to handle the program envisioned by this bill?

General GREGORY. Yes; I think so. Leather will be a little tougher on civilians as time goes on.

Mr. STARNES. From what sources, generally, do we obtain leather?

General GREGORY. There are two general sources, domestic and the foreign, and the domestic source is divided into packers hides and what they call country hides.

Mr. STARNES. And there is also the foreign leather?

General GREGORY. The foreign leather comes largely from the Argentine, and we are dependent on the Argentine for hides.

Mr. STARNES. Then that would be a question of transportation and shipping space?

General GREGORY. Yes, sir.

ADEQUACY OF GASOLINE SUPPLY

Mr. STARNES. Relative to gasoline, does this country produce a sufficient amount of gasoline to meet all its own needs?

General GREGORY. I think so.

Mr. STARNES. Even in our most prosperous years, and even with this tremendous war demand, is it not a fact that our oil wells can produce more gasoline than we can burn in civilian and Army use?

General GREGORY. Yes; I would say we would have an adequate supply.

Mr. STARNES. Speaking of the wool we get from Australia, do you know whether we pay cash, or is that in the form of a credit on the lend-lease program?

General GREGORY. That is handled, I think, through the Defense Supplies Corporation of R. F. C. I do not know what the financing details are.

RUBBER SUPPLIES

Mr. STARNES. What about our supply of rubber? Are you charged with the acquisition of rubber supplies for the Army?

General GREGORY. No, sir; that is all handled by the Rubber Reserve Corporation. We were the recipients of about 90,000 tons of crude rubber which was gotten on the cotton and rubber exchange agreement with Great Britain, and we have that in our quartermaster warehouses now. That is crude rubber of the very highest type.

Mr. STARNES. Have you sold, leased, loaned, or otherwise transferred any of that crude rubber to England, Russia, China, or any other nation associated with us?

General GREGORY. The distribution of rubber is under the jurisdiction of the Rubber Reserve Company for R. F. C., and its allocation is made by the Requirements Committee of W. P. B. As far as I know, none of what we have in storage has been moved.

Mr. ENGEL. A Member of Congress made the statement today that he saw a news item to the effect that we were exporting a quarter of a million tons of raw rubber. Do you know anything about that?

General GREGORY. No, I do not. You see the Rubber Reserve Company has a lot of crude rubber under its control, and I am not familiar with its operations.

Mr. MAHON. General Gregory, what does the Army do with old rubber which is on various vehicles when new rubber is purchased?

General GREGORY. We have a tire-reclamation program, and we have tire inspectors to go over all the tires which have been turned in as unserviceable. If they are capable of being repaired, that is, recapped or retreaded, that is done. With regard to tires which are not susceptible of repair, our recent practice has been to cut those tires so that they cannot be resold as tires, but only sold as scrap rubber.

Mr. MAHON. Before this rubber shortage arose, what did you do with those tires?

General GREGORY. Those were accumulated and turned over to what is termed our salvage operation, and were sold to the highest bidder on the salvage sales.

Mr. MAHON. I have heard rumors going abroad to the effect that the Army had burned up a lot of tires that were no longer serviceable.

General GREGORY. Oh, no, no. That is absolutely not true.

Mr. STARNES. General Gregory, is it not a fact that the Army has inaugurated a save-rubber campaign, in which you are using horses and mules and whatever wagons you have got left from the 1917-18 era, for certain administrative duties, if you want to call them that, or housekeeping duties, around your Army posts?

General GREGORY. That has been started, and to date approximately 500 administrative motor vehicles have been replaced. Of course in our big cantonments the distances are so great that it is very difficult to use these horses and wagons to advantage.

Mr. MAHON. I had understood that the War Department had issued orders to slow down the speed on some of the Army vehicles.

General GREGORY. That is true.

Mr. KERR. General Gregory, how is your stock pile of crude rubber running now as compared with 3 or 4 years ago?

General GREGORY. We are only the custodian of about 90,000 tons.

Mr. KERR. How did that come into your possession?

General GREGORY. That was as a result of the cotton-rubber exchange.

SUFFICIENCY OF WHEAT AND COTTON

Mr. STARNES. General, looking further toward your food program, does this country produce sufficient wheat to feed the Army?

General GREGORY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. Without rationing the civilian population?

General GREGORY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. Does it produce sufficient cotton to clothe the Army without rationing the country on cotton goods?

General GREGORY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. The truth is that we have the most tremendous stores of wheat, and also cotton, that probably we have ever had in history.

SUGAR SUPPLY FOR THE ARMY

What about the sugar situation? Is there any shortage of sugar in the Army, or for the projected uses of the Army during the year 1943?

General GREGORY. No, sir; not so far as I know.

Mr. STARNES. The sources of supply, of course, are domestic and foreign; the domestic coming from sugar beets in certain areas of the country, and sugar cane in others; is that correct?

General GREGORY. Yes.

Mr. STARNES. And the importations have come chiefly from Hawaii, the Philippines and the Caribbean area in the past; is that right?

General GREGORY. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. STARNES. Of course the Philippines have been cut off, but Hawaii has not been cut off?

General GREGORY. No.

Mr. STARNES. And neither has the Caribbean area?

(Discussion off the record.)

INADEQUACY OF ESTIMATE FOR 1943

Mr. POWERS. General, do you think that you have enough money in this estimate to carry you through the fiscal year 1943, as to subsistence and all other items?

General GREGORY. No, sir.

Mr. POWERS. Where will you be shy?

General GREGORY. We will be shy on most of the maintenance items, because the troop basis on which the current requirements were prepared has been changed.

Mr. POWERS. Well, why not prepare figures and send them up here before we mark up the bill next week, and let us include what you know you have got to have in this bill?

General GREGORY. We will be very glad to do that.

Mr. POWERS. I think you should include subsistence and everything else, and put them in here, and tell us what you need.

COST OF RATION

(See p. 120)

Mr. ENGEL. General Gregory, your ration, I believe, costs 52 cents.

General GREGORY. Sixty-two.

Mr. ENGEL. Sixty-two?

Mr. SNYDER. Make that clear.

Mr. STARNES. There is a 10-cent carrying charge.

Mr. ENGEL. It is 52 cents for the ration and 10 cents for the carrying charge?

General GREGORY. That is correct.

Mr. ENGEL. And what does that carrying charge consist of?

General GREGORY. The additional costs, or as you term carrying charges, amounting to 9.65 cents based on the December ration cost, is composed of the following elements:

	<i>Percent</i>
For transportation of rations from vendor's plant to consuming stations or first point of storage.....	5.50
For minor discrepancies in accounting for subsistence stores.....	.30
To provide export or other special packaging for rations shipped overseas..	1.00

	<i>Percent</i>
For additional costs for men messing separately; for authorized increases in Alaska; for increases to small and isolated organizations and where meal tickets are used in lieu of rations.....	\$5. 00
To cover losses in transit.....	2. 00
To cover loss by spoilage of perishable items during maneuvers and in rationing under war conditions.....	1. 00
Survey reports, fire losses, etc.....	2. 00
To cover additional costs when type B, C, D, and K field rations are issued in lieu of garrison or type A field rations.....	1. 50
Total (= \$0. 0965).....	18. 30

SALVAGING OF MATERIALS

Mr. ENGEL. Now, regarding your camps, you salvage scrap rubber?

General GREGORY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. Do you salvage scrap iron at those camps?

General GREGORY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. What about waste paper? Every child in the country is saving waste paper.

General GREGORY. At every camp and Army installation we accumulate all the scrap and reusable and resalable items of all kinds which have been discarded on account of unserviceability. If there is any item that is collected which can be repaired and returned to us, that is done. For instance, we operate at every camp a shoe repair shop and a clothing repair shop, and in addition, of course, motor-car shops. Scrap paper is baled, ordinarily.

Mr. ENGEL. It is saved; it is salvaged?

General GREGORY. Yes, sir; it is saved.

Another thing that we have been quite particular about for instance is reclaimed egg crates. As there is a shortage of these egg crates; we make a special effort to salvage them.

Mr. ENGEL. What about you refrigeration facilities for the care of milk, vegetables, and so forth?

General GREGORY. In general, those are adequate.

CONTRACTS FOR CLOTHING

Mr. ENGEL. Coming back to these negotiated contracts, I had a letter some time ago—I think it has been put in the record and discussed—from the Under Secretary of War, in which, he stated the policy at that time in the letting of contracts, that only manufacturers of men's clothing were permitted to bid on clothing contracts; and we threshed that thing out, and of course he was following the orders of the War Production Board. Does that rule still obtain?

General GREGORY. I would not express it quite that way.

The rule, in general, under which we operate so far as the procurement of men's clothing is concerned, is that contracts are given to those companies which either manufactured the same or a similar item for commercial or Government requirements prior to August 1, 1940, or have performed satisfactorily on a Government contract for manufacturing the same or a similar item since August 1, 1940.

Mr. ENGEL. In other words, instead of saying that only manufacturers of men's clothing can bid on these Army clothing contracts, you now say, "You must have manufactured men's clothing for a

year before you can bid on men's clothing contracts." Is that right?

General GREGORY. We do not say men's clothing.

Mr. ENGEL. Well, before a manufacturing company can bid on contracts for men's clothing, they must have made men's clothing for at least a year; that is true, is it not?

General GREGORY. It happened that there were a number of manufacturers of women's garments who were in the picture before this rule was made; so there are quite a number of women's clothing firms making men's garments. But in general what you say is correct.

Mr. ENGEL. How fine do you draw that line? When you award a first contract for shorts, that company must have made shorts for a year?

General GREGORY. That, in general, just applied to the articles of outer wear; that is, what they call in the trade pants, coats, and overcoats.

Mr. ENGEL. Did they finally decide about the manufacturers of mannish ladies' wear in connection with these contracts?

General GREGORY. There were quite a few good-sized companies that had been making them previous to the time this matter came up.

Mr. ENGEL. Can you get enough manufacturing facilities, without expanding, to supply the Army's needs?

General GREGORY. In general, yes. There are certain items as to which—and the ruling allows it—if there are not enough manufacturers of that particular item available, under that ruling we can turn elsewhere for them.

Mr. CASE. Does this rule apply to the W. A. A. C. uniforms, too?

General GREGORY. I should say they ought to go to the lady garment workers. They ought to be able to make those.

Mr. ENGEL. But if there are not adequate facilities in the women's garment industry, you can go elsewhere?

General GREGORY. That is correct.

Mr. ENGEL. Of course the principle behind that is to use up the manufacturing capacity of the men's wear factories first?

General GREGORY. That is correct.

Mr. ENGEL. But, that would result, as a matter of fact, in not only using up the manufacturing capacity of the men's wear shops, but would result in tremendously increasing the capacity of these men's wear shops?

General GREGORY. It is a very hard thing for us to control. The principle behind this ruling was that as long as there was unemployment in an industry which was set up to make a particular type of clothing, the contracts should go to that industry rather than branch out and go to an industry which was set up in an entirely different way.

OPERATION OF FIELD PRINTING PLANTS

Mr. CASE. General Gregory, in a recent supplemental bill there was some discussion at the hearings on the item of funds for purchase of printing equipment, and at that time I believe it was stated that the committee would be assured that it would be the policy of the War Department to use commercial print shops as much as possible.

General GREGORY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASE. Now, I notice in the committee print of the bill, under the title "Regular Supplies of the Army", that the existing language is proposed to be wiped out, and in the new language that is suggested there is new phraseology, which reads:

For operation of field printing plants under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster Corps and contract printing and binding.

This language I do not find in the old bill at all. What does this mean with respect to the previously promised policy of using commercial print shops as far as possible, rather than purchasing printing equipment which requires critical materials?

Colonel BOBRINK. The change in the language proposed does not alter the current policy of the War Department in regard to what will be done in the Army printing plants and what will be done by contract service.

Mr. CASE. Then is it fair to say that the policy will continue to be to use commercial print shops to the fullest extent possible?

Colonel BOBRINK. That is correct, sir.

General GREGORY. So far as I know, we have not enlarged, so far as equipment is concerned, any of our own field printing plants. We have operated some of them much more intensively than we have in the past.

Mr. CASE. Of course, in view of the fact that the equipment items themselves require critical materials, and in view of the fact that a great many commercial print shops are experiencing a falling off in their business, it certainly would seem desirable to use the commercial shops as far as possible.

General GREGORY. That is correct. That is our intention.

RENEGOTIATION OF CONTRACTS

(See p. 110)

Mr. CASE. Reference has been made by the chairman to the operation of the new law with respect to providing for the renegotiation of contract. Have you any figures as yet as to the savings to the Government under that renegotiation?

General GREGORY. No, sir.

Mr. CASE. Have you renegotiated any?

General GREGORY. We have not yet.

Mr. CASE. You were doing some of that on an experimental or voluntary basis some time back?

General GREGORY. The Ordnance Department, I think, have made some. General Carter has been handling that in general for the S. O. S. As I remember, I do not believe the Quartermaster Corps has renegotiated any. I would say the nearest approach we have had to that has been in some of our motor-transportation contracts, where we issued an original letter of intent, and then after a very close examination of costs, have been consummating the contract at a fixed price.

Mr. CASE. I think it will be of interest to the committee, the next time we have hearings on the subject, if you could give the committee some figures on the results that we hope will be attained by that time in renegotiation.

General GREGORY. Yes, sir.

CAPACITY OF MILLS TO PRODUCE DUCK AND OTHER TEXTILE MATERIALS

Mr. MAHON. General Gregory, in response to some questions propounded by Mr. Starnes you expressed an opinion regarding the sufficiency of certain raw materials. Among those materials you discussed cotton. I wonder what about the capacity of the textile mills to produce a sufficient amount of duck and other materials used by the Army, if we expand this Army to some six or seven million men next year. Do we have the capacity to produce a sufficient supply of those materials?

General GREGORY. Duck has been one of the most critical items. We have, however, already placed contracts which will take care of our equipment program for the Army of calendar year 1942 and on certain types of duck we have converted carpet mills to the production of that, and we feel that the situation is very well in hand.

Mr. MAHON. You do need a tremendous quantity?

General GREGORY. That is true. The duck goes into almost every Army service. The Quartermaster Corps is now buying all the duck for every branch of the service.

Mr. MAHON. And you would be able to supply, then, certainly the clothing the expanded Army might require by the time it would be needed?

General GREGORY. Yes, sir.

SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMY

Mr. SNYDER. We will now take up subsistence of the Army. I see our friend Hardigg is here, so I take it he will explain this item.

General HARDIGG. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. I see you have got a star on your shoulder. We congratulate you. You deserve it.

General HARDIGG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SNYDER. For subsistence of the Army the estimate is \$1,270,240,000; is that right?

General HARDIGG. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Have you a general statement to make to us in support of the estimate?

General HARDIGG. No, sir; I have no prepared statement.

Mr. SNYDER. General, there are two discrepancies, apparently, between your estimates and the pay estimates. On page 4, the number of men you show there, in the first item, exceeds the pay total, whereas, on the next page, the number of Women's Auxiliary Corps members falls short of the number estimated for pay purposes. What is the explanation?

Colonel BOBRINK. We used the same base figure for enlisted men. At the bottom of page 6 you will find the number of enlisted men for rations which was obtained by deducting from the pay-man-year base, the number of Philippine Scouts and adding aviation cadets and then subtracting the men who will be in a travel status.

Mr. SNYDER. You have checked to see that the two estimates are in accord?

Colonel BOBRINK. Yes, sir; we checked it.

COST OF RATION

(See p. 115)

Mr. SNYDER. What does your most recent calculation indicate as the cost of the ration?

General HARDIGG. The bare cost of the food, 53.98.

Mr. SNYDER. We have it here as 52.72.

General HARDIGG. Yes, sir. That is in the estimates. That was based on December of 1941. The May figure, the current net cost, is 53.98.

Mr. SNYDER. Is that what you are going to ask us for now?

General HARDIGG. Not unless we are directed to raise it, sir. The 52.72 is in these estimates.

Mr. POWERS. What does that bring the ration to?

General HARDIGG. 63.86.

Mr. POWERS. That is as of May 1?

General HARDIGG. That is the average for May.

Mr. POWERS. And that includes transportation and everything else?

General HARDIGG. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. How do you account for the low rate of 31.19 for sick in hospitals? That certainly does not represent the entire cost of feeding a sick man per day.

General HARDIGG. No, sir. That is the additional cost over the ration. That is added to the ration.

RESERVE NONPERISHABLE RATIONS

Mr. SNYDER. Project 101 provides for reserve nonperishable rations for the force contemplated by the pay estimates; is that correct?

General HARDIGG. Is that the \$682,000,000?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

General HARDIGG. Yes, sir; that is the amount necessary to carry the stocks both in this country and abroad, that is behind the troops, and to supply it far enough in advance so that it can be delivered when it is needed.

Mr. SNYDER. How do you arrive at that?

General HARDIGG. We have quite a tabulation here, sir. It is pretty well explained on page 8. I have the break-down still further, into domestic and overseas.

COST OF RATION

Mr. POWERS. General, going back to this new ration as of May, the base is \$53.98. The ration itself is \$63.86. The difference, I assume, between the \$53.98 and the \$63.86 is for inspection, packaging, transportation, and so forth. Now, you heard the question I asked General Gregory a few moments ago about any shortages that you know at the moment are going to occur—shortages in money. Now, if you think there is going to be a shortage in this ration of yours, please include that in the ration that General Gregory gives to us and let us provide for the appropriation of that money in this bill.

General HARDIGG. Yes, sir.

General HELMICK. Instructions will be issued to furnish the committee with the increases in the cost of the ration.

Mr. POWERS. Throughout the entire estimate, including subsistence?

General HELMICK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MAHON. What about the cost of the various foods as compared with December? Am I to understand from what has been said that there has just been a small fraction of increase in cost?

General HARDIGG. The figures show a cent and a half between the December ration and the May ration.

Mr. MAHON. And that is accounted for by a very slight increase in the cost of various things entering into the ration?

General HARDIGG. That is right.

Mr. MAHON. How has that cost advanced since December, as compared to the 6 months or 1-year period prior to that?

General HARDIGG. It has not been as rapid as it was in the previous 6 months; and, of course, price ceilings have come in right along to help keep that down. Of course, the ceilings do not apply to the perishables, so that does not mean that this cost will not rise still further. As a matter of fact, I think it will continue to rise as perishables go up.

Mr. SNYDER. Thank you, General Hardigg.

REGULAR SUPPLIES OF THE ARMY

Mr. SNYDER. We will now take up "Regular supplies" for the Army. Colonel Hoss, for regular supplies the estimate is \$152,768,000. Have you something to tell us about this in a general way?

Colonel Hoss. No, Mr. Chairman.

FORAGE OF ANIMALS

Mr. SNYDER. Your first project, No. 205, covers forage of animals. I understand you have provided for the complete mechanization of your portee or horse-mechanized regiments; is that right?

Colonel Hoss. I would rather that General Helmick answer that.

General HELMICK. No, sir; not of all horse Cavalry regiments. There has been a mechanization of several, but not all.

Mr. SNYDER. All your portee regiments have not been mechanized?

General HELMICK. There are certain Cavalry regiments that are horse regiments.

Mr. SNYDER. Of course you are maintaining some horse regiments?

General HELMICK. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. But you are changing all that transport by vans? They have been replaced; have they not?

General GREGORY. Yes, sir; that is right.

Mr. SNYDER. Has the change been effected completely, or is it still in process?

Colonel Hoss. It is still in process.

Mr. SNYDER. The change was ordered, I understand, because the animal-transport vans could not keep pace with other elements. Is that right?

Colonel Hoss. That is correct, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. There is no intention of doing away with the regular horse Cavalry?

General HELMICK. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Then the old gray mare will continue, to some extent, to be what she used to be?

Colonel HOSS. That is correct, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. The whiffletree will still need attention?

Colonel HOSS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. You have, I believe, two divisions, one brigade and two regiments of horse cavalry; is that right?

General GREGORY. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. SNYDER. Are you from Front Royal, Captain?

Captain TEAM. No, sir; I am stationed here in Washington with the remount division.

Mr. SNYDER. You have two divisions, one brigade and two regiments of horse cavalry. What does that mean in number of animals?

Captain TEAM. The authorized strength now of animals, sir, is 36,725 for the whole Army.

Mr. SNYDER. That is the authorized strength.

Mr. POWERS. What we want is the number of animals in the two divisions, one brigade, and two regiments. If you do not have it, you may put it in the record.

Captain TEAM. They are authorized 22,375 animals and now have 18,998.

Mr. SNYDER. Is it the plan to maintain those units intact?

Captain TEAM. Yes, sir; so far as I know now.

Mr. SNYDER. How many animals did you have with the abandoned mechanized regiments?

Captain TEAM. About 5,000, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. What disposition has been made of them?

Captain TEAM. Most of them have been shipped into the remount depots to be maintained and reissued as replacements for other units.

Mr. SNYDER. What about the vans? Will they serve any useful purpose, or is it the plan to dispose of them?

Captain TEAM. They will be turned over to the motor division for their disposition.

Mr. SNYDER. Have some of them been turned over now?

Captain TEAM. Yes, sir; they have.

Mr. SNYDER. What disposition have they made of them; or do you know?

Captain TEAM. I do not know, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Your forage estimate seems to be based upon an average of 43,154 animals for the year. You start off, according to page 5, with 44,852, and wind up with 39,781. Does the attrition work out to the average you are using?

Captain TEAM. It does, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. How are you going to finance the procurements indicated on page 5—some 1,381 animals?

Captain TEAM. We are going to finance those with money that we have available at the present time, which we received in the regular and first supplemental appropriations of 1942. At this time we have \$373,000 which has not been expended, and we are holding that fund for the purchase of mules.

Mr. SNYDER. There is no purchase money in the pending estimates before us now?

Captain TEAM. No, sir; only for breeding purposes.

PRIVATELY OWNED MOUNTS

Mr. SNYDER. Do you not think it is about time to free the Government of the expense of maintaining privately owned mounts?

Captain TEAM. I do not, sir.

Colonel BOBRINK. The number of private mounts provided for in this estimate is 300 against 700 provided for in the fiscal year 1942.

Mr. SNYDER. This project includes \$42,618 for foraging private mounts. There may be other amounts in other projects on account of such animals. If any of these animals belong to officers who are serving overseas, there can be no room for criticism, but the rest of them constitute an expense which I think the Government should be saved.

CONTRACT PRINTING AND BINDING

With respect to project 216, on page 11, does this fit in with procedure having the endorsement of the Joint Committee on Printing?

Lieutenant GOYETTE. Yes, sir; it does.

Mr. SNYDER. You have a considerable amount of office supplies and equipment in these estimates, including typewriting and other office machines, which stresses the enormous amount of paper and record work that goes on. I read where Admiral King has ordered the typewriter allowance of naval vessels reduced, probably to force a reduction in paper work. What is the Army doing to lighten the load, or do these estimates contemplate proceeding as usual?

Colonel BOBRINK. The Army has not followed the same procedure that the Navy has taken. It is, however, interested in reducing the amount of paper work to the minimum. To accomplish this reduction, it is making such changes in administration procedures and reports as will automatically reduce the paper work.

Incidentally, the number of machines that will be used during the fiscal year 1943 will be automatically reduced by the quotas placed on machines by the War Production Board.

Mr. SNYDER. Have the quotas been reduced according to that limitation?

Colonel BOBRINK. Yes, sir.

Mr. KERR. On this item of \$5,000,000 for contract printing and binding. I wonder if you gentlemen cannot cut that down 25 or 35 percent. It does not cost any more now; paper is cheaper. Printing paper is cheaper. I wonder if you cannot cut this printing and binding item down appreciably?

General GREGORY. I do not feel that we can, sir.

Mr. KERR. That runs through all the appropriations of the Government, and the amount is just tremendous in these items for printing and binding. What appropriation did you get last year?

General GREGORY. It was very much smaller.

Lieutenant GOYETTE. There was a total authorization granted by the joint committee of about a million and a half.

General GREGORY. Whenever you handle large amounts of property and funds, in many localities, you just cannot get away from a large amount of local forms.

Mr. STARNES. Those are forms that you have to have for the work of the service?

General GREGORY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. They are not propaganda or anything like that?

General GREGORY. No.

Mr. KERR. You set up the plants yourselves, and what do you do in the field? Do you print forms there?

Lieutenant GOYETTE. Only for local use.

Mr. KERR. All of it is for local use, is it not?

Lieutenant GOYETTE. Except in emergencies, we are not permitted to print such forms, as they must be procured from the Government Printing Office.

Mr. KERR. Of course; but those forms that you were just talking about are provided exclusively for you and your activities?

Lieutenant GOYETTE. We might print such things as letterheads, sir.

Mr. KERR. I asked you whether you print the forms that you use in your own printing plants.

Lieutenant GOYETTE. Not that particular class of forms.

Mr. KERR. What do you print? Do you just print letterheads?

Lieutenant GOYETTE. No, sir.

Mr. KERR. Well, tell us what you have got these plants for.

Lieutenant GOYETTE. Those plants were authorized by the joint committee of Congress to supplement the activity of the Government Printing Office.

Mr. KERR. What do you do with them?

Lieutenant GOYETTE. In those plants we are authorized to print requirements for instructional purposes and the like for the Army, the National Guard, the Reserve Corps, and so on.

Mr. KERR. Are not your forms for the Army exclusively?

Lieutenant GOYETTE. We are also directed to procure our forms of that character where there is a widespread distribution involved, from the Government Printing Office.

Mr. KERR. You are directed by law to operate a printing plant which calls for a cost of possibly a million dollars, and then you turn around and say that your contract printing is \$5,000,000 more. It looks large. All these estimates for printing and binding look large, and they ought to be cut. If I were on that committee, I would like to cut about all of them 25 percent.

That is all I have to say.

General HELMICK. Judge Kerr, many of these printing plants are at the various school installations, where they are an absolutely necessary adjunct to the training.

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Mr. SNYDER. Please turn to project 250, on page 56. Cannot a lot of those needs be met by surplus C. C. C. material?

General GREGORY. I would say not; no, sir. We are utilizing those C. C. C. surpluses. We made quite a substantial issue to the internets for their use, and are currently applying them against our needs as fast as they become available.

Mr. SNYDER. Of course it is not settled yet whether the C. C. C. stays out of the bill as it passed the House or not, but I assume if it

stays out in the Senate there will be a lot of fine equipment and material that will be turned over to somebody.

General GREGORY. Well, the C. C. C. did not have any excess in stock. All of their equipment of this type was in use. It will all be second-hand, of course, and it will be utilized; there is no question about that.

Mr. POWERS. Fire extinguishers are difficult to get now, are they not, on account of priorities?

General GREGORY. Yes.

Mr. POWERS. General, might I suggest that you watch the Senate, and if the C. C. C. still stays out, see if you can get a list of that equipment and see how we could lower the estimate if that equipment were turned over to the Army?

General GREGORY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. In connection with what the gentleman from New Jersey has just said, I assume that the C. C. C. has an inventory of what they have, for instance, in the way of trucks; so many 1-ton trucks, so many ½-ton trucks, and so many of this and that.

General GREGORY. That is correct; yes, sir.

EXPERIMENTATION IN SYNTHETIC RUBBER

Mr. STARNES. Colonel Hoss, I would like to go into the matter of experimentation. What has the War Department done to encourage experimentation in synthetic rubber or some such field?

Colonel Hoss. The only application that would have, insofar as the regular supplies are concerned, is on our foot tubs. On the foot tubs, we are working on a development at the present time to substitute the old rubber foot tub with a plastic tub.

Mr. STARNES. I know that. I want to get to the plastic tubs in a moment.

In what line are you using plastics, and what experiments are being carried on in the use of plastics?

Colonel Hoss. Insofar as the general supplies are concerned, there has been a very decided limitation on the use we could make of plastics. We have a six-compartment mess tray. The plastics have not worked out so well on that. They score when they cut food in the tray.

Then we considered the use of plastics in the utensils that go in the officers' mess outfit. The cost of plastics is very high, and we are using enamelware in lieu of that, at a very reduced cost, and it is very substantial.

Those are about the only two applications we have for plastics in my particular field.

Mr. STARNES. General Gregory, will you please give the committee the benefit of whatever information you have with reference to what is being done in the Army to promote the production of synthetic rubber in order to relieve the acute shortage in rubber, and also what experiments are being carried on and what use is being made of plastics?

General GREGORY. The primary use of plastics by the Quartermaster Corps is in automotive vehicles. All manufacturers are being encouraged to expand the use of this material where it curtails the use of critical metals. A savings as high as 12 pounds of copper per vehicle have already been made, by this substitution.

Among other uses of plastics by the Quartermaster Corps are synthetic resin raincoats to replace rubber raincoats, helmet liners, and combs.

Experimental work and tests are being made on many other items, among which are plastic heels and soles which will enable further saving of reclaimed rubber to be made. In this regard tests to date show considerable possibilities, especially in regard to the heels. Experimental work is also being done in developing plastic canteens and plastic scabbards of all types. Various small hardware items are continually being developed in plastic.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE FOR THE ARMY

Mr. SNYDER. Colonel Alfonte, we are happy to have you with us in your present capacity.

Colonel ALFONTE. Thank you.

Mr. SNYDER. What has become of our friend, General Littlejohn?

Colonel ALFONTE. He has gone to parts unknown.

Mr. SNYDER. Colonel Alfonte, the estimate for clothing and equipage is \$1,736,902,000. Do you have anything in the way of a general statement you would like to submit?

Colonel ALFONTE. No, sir; I do not have any prepared statement.

Mr. SNYDER. In the face of the smaller procurement program, from a money standpoint, why the increase from 146 to 300 employees in your project 301, on page 9?

Colonel ALFONTE. That is because we have opened up about 15 additional inspection depots. For instance, we have them at Memphis San Antonio, Charlotte, Greensboro, and so forth. That is the reason for the increase.

Mr. SNYDER. The principal item in the estimates from a cost standpoint is item (e), project 205, page 11. The amount there is \$834,-912,157. The succeeding pages give the items, unit costs, and quantity. What are the bases for the quantity figures?

Colonel ALFONTE. The increase there is due to the increased number of men being inducted. I might start off by saying that the basis of this estimate of funds that we request is to provide for the maintenance and miscellaneous services during the fiscal year 1943.

Mr. SNYDER. How many men do you provide for?

(Answer off the record.)

Mr. SNYDER. Did you get everything you asked the Budget for?

Colonel ALFONTE. No, sir; they cut us about 223 million for the procurement of clothing and equipment. These funds also provide for critical and essential items through December 31, 1943. It will also procure, to have on hand on June 30, 1943, the cloth, duck, and webbing necessary to manufacture these items for the Army up to and including June 30, 1944.

Mr. SNYDER. You take advantage of the slack season in your procurements, do you not?

Colonel ALFONTE. Yes, sir; we try to keep the industry going, and not let them shut down completely.

Mr. SNYDER. Are you watching these orders to see that we do not accumulate quantities all out of proportion with the likely needs?

Colonel ALFONTE. We are endeavoring to do that all the time. We try to keep 6 months' stock on hand, but not more than that.

Mr. SNYDER. Are you also watching the orders to see that you do not build up stocks of articles where supply and manufacturing conditions do not warrant large reserves?

Colonel ALFONTE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. What do you reckon the cost now of the initial and first year's maintenance allowance of a soldier?

Colonel ALFONTE. The initial allowance is \$187, or slightly more than it was last year. It is \$107 for clothing and \$80 for equipment.

Mr. SNYDER. What about the maintenance?

Colonel ALFONTE. We have combat maintenance for the theater of operations and training maintenance in the zones of the interior.

Mr. SNYDER. Give us those two figures. What are the combat maintenance figures and what are the figures for the interior zone maintenance?

Colonel ALFONTE. I do not have them in just that way.

Mr. SNYDER. You will put them in the record.

Colonel ALFONTE. I will do so.

The following is the annual cost of maintaining the clothing and equipage for one soldier, both in the combat zone and in the zone of the interior:

	Zone of interior	Theater of operations
Clothing.....	\$61	\$185
Equipage.....	28	58
Total.....	89	243

Mr. SNYDER. I notice on page 24 that the ladies are to have an initial allowance of \$184.91, and a maintenance allowance of \$70.77. How will you pay them their money allowance of \$50 for lingerie, and so forth?

Colonel ALFONTE. We will supply them with all of the articles we can fit them with but those whom we cannot fit with such articles as corsets and brassieres we will buy. The maximum for each member for undergarments is \$50.

LAUNDRY OPERATIONS

Mr. SNYDER. What is the laundry procedure now? Does the soldier bear any expense in that connection?

Colonel ALFONTE. Yes, sir; they pay for their laundry. If a Government laundry is available it amounts to about \$1.50 per month.

Colonel BOBRINK. The Government laundry does the flat work, laundering sheets, and so forth, without charge. In the case of personal clothing, the soldier bears the cost. That cost is approximately \$1.50 per month.

Mr. SNYDER. At posts where facilities exist which are not adequate to take care of the personnel expansion, what is the procedure? In other words, where the Government has its own laundry, it does the work, but where the Government does not have a laundry it must be done commercially, I presume. In what percentage of the places would private concerns have to do the laundry work?

Colonel ALFONTE. The percentage of work done by commercial concerns is much higher.

General GREGORY. If you mean the percentage of places where laundry is done by private concerns, there is a much larger number of places where the laundry is done commercially than where we do it. We have laundries at most of the major camps, or the camps of large size, so that the number of men served by our own laundries is considerably larger than the number of men served by commercial laundries. We would not have laundries at small Air Corps stations, for instance, or at posts where there are less than 5,000 men, where the work is done commercially. We have 95 laundries now.

Mr. SNYDER. Suppose we have several thousand soldiers around here: Would those soldiers have their laundry done in your establishment, or would they have to send it out to a private laundry?

General GREGORY. It would be done at our laundry if we had one at that post. If it is done at our laundry, the cost is about \$1.50 per month, while, if it is done by a commercial laundry, the cost will run from \$2 to \$3 per month. The average is around \$2.53.

Mr. SNYDER. I am strong for providing laundries to do this work for the soldiers. Regardless of any other factors that might enter into it, I think that difference is too much to ask the boys to pay.

As I understand, the same procedure is followed where there are no post facilities at all.

Colonel KOERBEL. It would be done by commercial concerns.

Mr. POWERS. There is a terrific shortage of help for the commercial laundries.

Colonel KOERBEL. We have not had much complaint of that.

Mr. POWERS. That is true of the laundries all through New Jersey. They are crying to high heaven for more help. They cannot get help.

Mr. SNYDER. What about the officers? Do you continue to charge them for laundry done in your own laundries?

Colonel KOERBEL. Yes, sir; at the piece rate. That is a higher rate. The piece rate is 10 cents for a shirt, for instance.

Mr. SNYDER. That is for the officers?

Colonel KOERBEL. Yes, sir. It amounts to considerably more for them than for the enlisted men.

Mr. KERR. What does it cost to equip a laundry?

Colonel KOERBEL. For a laundry of large size, about \$180,000; \$108,000 for a medium-sized laundry, and \$15,000 for a small laundry. We are buying laundry machinery now 27½ percent cheaper than we bought it a year ago.

BUDGET BUREAU REDUCTION OF ESTIMATES FOR QUARTERMASTER CORPS

General HELMICK. You asked the amount by which the Bureau of the Budget reduced our estimates: It was \$243,000,000. Of that about \$8,860,000 was a reduction in clothing and equipment, for internees and prisoners of war due to a reduction in the numbers provided for, about \$10,000,000, was a reduction in the cost of laundries, agreed to by the War Department after a recomputation; and \$223,000,000 was due to the elimination of 20 percent for contingencies in the clothing program. The Quartermaster General requested a

20 percent contingency fund based on the fact that they required additional money to swing the program, but it was not allowed.

Mr. SNYDER. You requested that?

Colonel BOBRINK. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. What was the reason for that?

Colonel BOBRINK. The reason for that is that there is always the necessity for placing contracts approximately 6 months in advance of the time when you can expect to get deliveries. This \$223,000,000 was 20 percent of the value of the clothing under the program.

Mr. SNYDER. I want to ask this question: Do you think that it would be economy and good practice, and to the interests of the Army, if we put that \$223,000,000 in, or restored it?

Colonel BOBRINK. We had no objection to the elimination of the \$223,000,000 on the promise that we would be permitted to submit a supplemental estimate not later than March 1 for such additional funds as would enable a continuance of the necessary contracts in force.

Colonel MCKINLEY. In the Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act 1942 you provided a 20 percent increase to take care of contingencies as they arose. That money was set aside to take care of any needs not covered by the estimates. The last release for the procurement of clothing and equipage was made the other day.

INCREASE IN COST OF CLOTHING MATERIALS

Mr. MAHON. You are charged with the purchase of innumerable supplies of different kinds, and I wonder how your costs now compare with the costs a year ago.

Colonel ALFONTE. Costs are slightly higher. For instance, on new clothing, the cost has gone up about 20 percent, but wool itself has gone up 36 percent; so that the clothing has not gone up as much as the raw material. Cotton clothing has gone up 15 percent, but cotton has gone up 87 percent, so that the raw material is going up faster than the finished cloth. On the average it is about 18 percent higher than at this time in 1940.

Mr. POWERS. Is not that true of finished articles, that they never go up in the same amount as raw materials, because the raw material represents only a certain percentage of the cost?

Colonel ALFONTE. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. But those prices never come down like the price of the raw materials.

Colonel ALFONTE. No, sir.

Mr. MAHON. Do you find a need always for all the material you purchase?

Colonel ALFONTE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MAHON. I notice here that you propose to buy gloves for the Women's Auxiliary at a cost of \$10 per pair. That seems to be an outrageous price for gloves, unless they are serving in Alaska or some place like that.

General GREGORY. Those are fur gloves, and a very limited number will be provided.

Mr. MAHON. You would not buy many of them?

Colonel ALFONTE. No, sir; very few of them would be bought.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE ARMY

Mr. SNYDER. We will take up the item of "Incidental expenses" of the Army, on which Major Geisler will appear. For "Incidental expenses," we have an estimate here of \$180,942,000 and, in addition to the amount of the estimate, it appears that you plan on using \$1,600,000 of 1940 and 1941 unobligated balances. What about the current year? Do you anticipate a carry-over in addition to the \$1,600,000?

Colonel BOBRINK. There will be a carry-over of fiscal year 1942 appropriations, but it has not been taken into account in this estimate. It will be taken into account in the succeeding fiscal year's estimate, that for 1944. We have no definite knowledge of what the unobligated balance might be on June 30, 1942.

Mr. SNYDER. Of the 97,244 employees you expect to have on the rolls, what number are presently employed?

Major GEISLER. As of June 30, there will be about 80,530.

Mr. SNYDER. What factors occasion the excess, or do you know?

Major GEISLER. The increase in personnel during 1943 will be occasioned by the increase in size and operators of the Army and by absorbing under this project the civilian employees who are hired under the project for Replacement of Enlisted Men.

Mr. SNYDER. Give us the total numbers by the general objects to be served. For instance, there will be so many to replace enlisted men, and so forth.

Major GEISLER. I will furnish a statement covering that.

The total number by general objects to be served are as follows:

Project No. 1 employees on rolls as of June 30.....	48, 785
Civilians to replace enlisted men or to fill positions which otherwise would have to be filled by enlisted men on June 30.....	31, 745
Depot expansion.....	664
Provost marshal.....	1, 400
Market center.....	399
Plant protection.....	20
New installations.....	2, 032
Automotive technicians.....	1, 987
Corps areas and independent stations.....	10, 212
Total.....	97, 244

OVERTIME PAY OF FIELD FORCE

Mr. SNYDER. I notice on page 11 that you have \$25,700,000 set up for overtime pay. Does actual experience justify the assertion that 95 percent of your field forces average a day a week of overtime?

Major GEISLER. It depends on the locality, and whether they have enough personnel. The commanding officers have it within their jurisdiction or right to say whether or not overtime will be paid. In those localities where the competition is stiff in the labor market, the commanding officers have paid overtime, and where labor is plentiful they have not. It will not be until the end of the current quarter, when we have complete reports in, that we will know how much has been actually expended for overtime.

Mr. SNYDER. It seems to run pretty high here.

Major GEISLER. It is about 22 percent of the total pay rolls.

ADVERTISING FOR AVIATION CADETS

Mr. SNYDER. Please turn to page 12 of the justification: You have an item there of \$224,874 for advertising for aviation cadets. Since when has it become necessary to advertise for aviation cadets?

Colonel BOBRINK. There is quite an extensive advertising program that has been initiated within the last month or so.

Mr. SNYDER. Who started it?

Colonel BOBRINK. The recruiting service.

Mr. SNYDER. Who heads it?

Colonel BOBRINK. Colonel Gilbert.

Mr. SNYDER. Did not somebody say here yesterday that they had about 70,000 applications from students to take care of?

Colonel BOBRINK. This recruiting expense includes advertising, and it is much lower this fiscal year than in the previous fiscal year. During the fiscal year 1942, there was available for this purpose \$708,000 as compared with \$582,000 in this estimate for 1943.

TUITION PROJECTS

Mr. SNYDER. Turn to your tuition project, please, on page 14, where you are asking \$4,680,242. I wish you would start with the item at the bottom of page 14 and continue through the first item at the top of page 16, and indicate the ones which are in continuation of instruction presently being given.

Colonel BOBRINK. These courses which will be provided in 1943 are similar to courses of instruction presently being given. The individuals will not be the same ones now attending these schools.

Mr. SNYDER. Is this instruction confined to regular personnel? I am referring to the particular items we have been discussing.

Colonel BOBRINK. No, sir; it is available for all personnel of the Army.

Mr. SNYDER. What about business administration?

Colonel BOBRINK. There is no provision in these estimates for sending any officers of the Quartermaster Corps to any school of business administration. The Chemical Warfare Service contemplates sending one.

Mr. SNYDER. Frankly, I cannot get much enthused over any of the items, other than the Armored Force items, and the language items, and probably the meteorology instruction. The Armored Force item is very much expanded over the item for last year, and, I presume, will continue to be so.

Colonel BOBRINK. Yes, sir.

Mr. POWERS. What is allowed the Armored Force school this year?

Colonel BOBRINK. I do not have that information at hand.

Mr. POWERS. You can insert it.

NOTE.—\$231,588 was included in the fiscal year 1942 estimates for the training of Armored Force personnel at civilian institutions.

Mr. SNYDER. It seems to me that this meteorological instruction would be increasing, because of our world-wide activities.

General GREGORY. That is part of the Signal Corps and Air Corps, also.

Mr. SNYDER. What about navigators? We are training a lot of navigators, are we not?

Colonel BOBRINK. That would not come under this project. That would come under the Air Corps appropriation.

TRAINING OF INSTRUCTORS AT WEST POINT ACADEMY

Mr. SNYDER. To what class of personnel does project J, commencing on page 21, apply?

Colonel BOBRINK. The estimate provided for under "J" pertains to the training of instructors now at the United States Military Academy, or of instructors intended to be assigned to the Academy.

General HELMICK. That is largely a summer course for instructors on duty at West Point, or instructors to be assigned to West Point. It provides short courses for a large number of them.

Mr. SNYDER. I wish you would enlarge a bit on the two projects referred to on page 26.

DEPOT OPERATION

Colonel BOBRINK. The first project there is for depot operation, for which \$10,000,000 is estimated. That amount is the same as the amount provided for in the sixth supplemental national defense appropriation bill for operations during the first half of the fiscal year 1943. The \$10,000,000 in this estimate is simply the amount required for the second half of the fiscal year 1943 for the war aid depots administration and operation.

Mr. SNYDER. The \$10,000,000 is for 6 months' operations?

Colonel BOBRINK. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. You are asking \$10,000,000 for the next 6 months?

MAIL PROTECTION SERVICE

Colonel BOBRINK. For the last 6 months of the fiscal year. The second item is for mail protection service, and the amount of the estimate is \$1,500,000. That is for expenses in connection with the protection and continuation of mail service to and from the overseas forces of the United States. This amount is required to procure equipment and supplies for use by the Post Office Department in preparing mail for transmission by a microfilm process for overseas shipment, thereby greatly conserving shipping space. We have already advanced \$500,000 for this project, and the \$1,500,000 in this estimate is to continue that project through the fiscal year 1943.

Mr. SNYDER. We should be glad if you would elaborate on that mail protection service item and microfilm process in the record.

Colonel BOBRINK. I will do so.

In this service, the original documents are photographed on 16-millimeter film in special cameras, the film is developed, and transmitted to the destination by whatever means may be available, such as courier, aircraft, or naval vessel. At the destination the small images on the film are photographically enlarged on paper or read by inspection, using magnifying devices commonly known as readers. Paper enlargements can be made in some types of readers, in conventional photographic enlargers, or in V-mail reproducing stations where special semiautomatic equipment exists for producing large numbers of small enlargements. Enlargements made with this special machinery are approximately one-half the linear dimensions of the original, an 8-by-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch original sheet being reproduced as a photograph

3 $\frac{1}{16}$ by 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. They can be read as readily as ordinary newsprint. After the mail has been photographed the originals are retained until notification has been received of the arrival of the film at its destination.

EMPLOYEES STATIONED AT ARMY WAR COLLEGE, D. C.

Mr. SNYDER. Turn to project 440, on page 31, and state where these employees are stationed.

Major BENJAMIN. These employees are stationed at Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, Army War College, D. C.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the number presently employed?

Major BENJAMIN. The number presently employed is 167.

Mr. SNYDER. Was not a good part of this force otherwise employed under the Department prior to the reorganization? In other words, has there not been a groupment together of a good part of this force?

Major BENJAMIN. Yes, sir; of these employees 86 percent were transferred from the offices of the former chiefs of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION

Mr. SNYDER. For Army Transportation, we have an estimate here of \$3,597,740.

General Gregory, do you wish to make a general statement as to the whole appropriation, or would you prefer that we proceed with the various subdivisions?

General GREGORY. We would like to proceed with the individual components of it.

ANIMAL TRANSPORTATION

Mr. SNYDER. What is the justification for this estimate of \$665,000 for animal transportation?

Colonel BOBRINK. That project, amounting to \$665,000, is broken down into three components, as follows: \$236,808 for the pay of civilian employees; \$424,692 for animal transportation supplies and equipment, and \$2,500 for experimental and development work. The employees provided for in this project are employees who are actually now employed during the fiscal year 1942, with no contemplated additions.

Mr. SNYDER. If the number of animals is on the decline, why should we not find a reduction in this item?

Colonel BOBRINK. The number of animals required for tactical organizations has declined with a corresponding increase of animals at remount depots. The number of depots will decrease due to normal attrition during the fiscal year 1943, but not in sufficient numbers to warrant a change in the number of civilian employees.

General GREGORY. The major part of them are at the remount stations.

Mr. SNYDER. How many remount stations do you have?

General GREGORY. Three.

Mr. SNYDER. Where are they located?

General GREGORY. At Front Royal, Va.; Fort Reno, Okla.; and Fort Robinson, Nebr. Fort Robinson is the largest.

Mr. SNYDER. You have the same type of horses in each station?

General GREGORY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Is project 505, page 4, all maintenance?

Colonel BOBRINK. There is an amount of \$399,160, in this project for maintenance supplies. That is shown on page 6, under *b*.

Mr. SNYDER. Here are 10 items on page 4. I asked you if they were all maintenance items.

Colonel BOBRINK. They are all maintenance items, in that there is no increase in the number of those items contemplated. There is merely a provision in this estimate to replace those units of animal equipment that have to be replaced.

Mr. SNYDER. And that is true also of item *b* on page 5?

Colonel BOBRINK. That item is a pure maintenance item.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

Mr. SNYDER. We will take up next the motor subhead which I believe General Frink is here to tell us about. Do you have a general statement?

General FRINK. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Are you going to have any carry-over from 1942?

General FRINK. I do not think so, sir. It will be very small, if any.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the status of your motor-vehicle-procurement program as of today?

General FRINK. We have obligated practically all of the funds we have at the present time and are asking these moneys for the continuance of that program.

Mr. SNYDER. Have orders been placed for all for which you have had money heretofore?

General FRINK. Yes, sir. It has been placed in the form of letters of intent, which we are finalizing into contracts as fast as we can go through the mechanics of negotiation of prices on each individual vehicle.

Mr. SNYDER. How are deliveries coming along?

(Statement off the record.)

Mr. SNYDER. It is the judgment of the War Production Board that industry is in a position to assimilate this additional program?

General FRINK. Industry has met the increase so far with us; yes, sir. I do not know what the War Production Board's views on it are.

Mr. SNYDER. Please amplify the statement on page 8 with respect to item *c*.

General FRINK. This is a spot item put in at the request of the Director of War Aid to take care of estimated requirements for unforeseen and unpredictable items of war aid.

Mr. SNYDER. Unpredictable items might be what?

General FRINK. Well, it might be an increase in the requirements for some type of vehicle for which we have not made ample provision in the program; it might be an increased number of vehicles, or it might be a different type altogether from what we have, that has been developed as the result of field operations.

Colonel HELMICK. You will find spot items throughout the general procurement estimates, sir. They are requested by the International Aid Director to meet the requirements which come in from time to time—emergency requirements—of the United Nations. They are based upon the amounts which have been required in previous years.

Mr. STARNES. General Frink, with reference to research and development, where is work carried on which is included under project 735?

General FRINK. It is carried on very largely at Holabird, sir, by our Engineering Division.

Mr. STARNES. You are concerned chiefly there, it seems, in improvement and new designs of special equipment that is being used with reference to motor vehicles?

General FRINK. I will give you some examples of the various major projects that we have been concerned with in the past, as an example of what we may be concerned with in the future.

Mr. STARNES. All right, sir.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. STARNES. I just wanted to get something on the subject for the record. You might leave a copy for the committee.

Have you seen the designs that have been made by the Higgins Co. of New Orleans for a type of tank that travels both on land and water?

General FRINK. I have not seen those myself.

Mr. STARNES. Do you know if those designs are at Holabird?

General FRINK. I could not say whether that boat has been at Holabird or not, sir.

Mr. STARNES. I wish you would check that for us.

General FRINK. I will do so.

(Check reveals that the equipment in question has not been tested at the Holabird Quartermaster Motor Base.)

Mr. STARNES. Thank you very much, General.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1942.

WATER TRANSPORTATION

STATEMENTS OF BRIG. GEN. C. P. GROSS, CHIEF, AND MAJ. J. F. MITCHELL

Mr. SNYDER. Water transportation is next. General Gross is here to justify the estimates, which call for a total of \$177,313,000. What is the justification? Do you have a general statement you wish to make?

General GROSS. I have a statement here; yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Proceed.

GENERAL STATEMENT

General GROSS. The Army transportation, water, estimate for the fiscal year 1943 provides for the operations of the Army Transport Service and the procurement of certain harbor boats, which procurement is part of the approved Army supply program.

The classification of expenditures is subdivided into transports, harbor boats, and shore establishments, and funds in the amount of \$96,736,500 are required for operations of the same.

The estimate provides for the operation of owned vessels, bareboat charters, and interisland transports. In addition, it provides for expansion of shore personnel in established ports, personnel for addi-

tional cargo piers now being opened, ammunition piers now being opened, and outports, the latter being established at overseas bases.

Funds are also being requested for the operation of the harbor boats now in service, and for additional harbor boats which will be in service by the end of the fiscal year 1943. The balance of funds requested will cover the purchase of small boats in accordance with the approved Army supply program, and certain additional requirements to be used for special missions. A large number of these boats are being used at additional ports being opened in the continental United States, overseas bases being established, and at new air bases.

COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION

With reference to the appropriation for Army transportation, commercial: The commercial transportation estimate for the fiscal year 1943 provides for transportation of supplies and expenses incidental thereto for all the arms and services and for the procurement of railroad equipment necessary.

Funds are also requested for the operation of holding and reassignment stations, transit storage depots, regulating stations, and port agencies, in the control of that traffic.

Mr. SNYDER. General, I have here a copy of a memorandum upon a conference held at the Budget Bureau on May 29, attended by representatives of the Budget Bureau and the War Shipping Administration. The first paragraph of the memorandum states the Army had agreed that "the Army appropriation bill will not provide for the cost of operating, loading, discharging, chartering, or other expenses incidental to the use of any vessels except those permanently assigned to the Army for operation." Do these estimates conform in every respect with that agreement?

General GROSS. These estimates conform with the decision set forth in that memorandum.

Mr. SNYDER. You have a very considerable item here for the purchase of boats. It begins on page 17. Has this program been worked out with Navy and Maritime Commission programs?

General GROSS. The estimates are for our own boats, and include none for the cargo ships that are handled by the War Shipping Administration or by the Navy.

General HELMICK. Mr. Chairman, the program has been reviewed very carefully by the Bureau of the Budget and has been coordinated with the War Shipping Administration.

The boats which are included in our estimates are those which can be purchased or can be constructed in facilities which are assigned to the War Department.

Mr. SNYDER. My question was, Has it been worked out with the Navy and the Maritime Commission? Certainly, the question of priorities is involved.

General HELMICK. The Bureau of the Budget was the coordinating agency. They went into that very carefully and cleared it for us.

Mr. SNYDER. What we are interested in knowing is whether or not it is definitely certain that this program can be carried out with despatch and in time for scheduled employment. Do you think it can?

General GROSS. We are not handicapped by the purchase of boats or the rental of boats; we may be handicapped by lack of stevedoring funds. General Somervell now is negotiating with Mr. Lewis Douglas an agreement which he thinks will be workable.

Mr. POWERS. Stevedoring funds?

General GROSS. Stevedoring funds. For instance, the whole basis of the present estimate is that money is appropriated to the Army only for owned vessels and those on bareboat charter. Therefore, we can pay for the stevedoring of only some of the boats that we are now using. We have not the money to load or unload the other ships allocated to the Army for military missions. We have immense Army port establishments where practically all those ships are loaded, and yet we may pay for the stevedoring of only a few of them from these appropriations. We will have to ask for money for the others from the War Shipping Administration.

Mr. POWERS. From whom?

General GROSS. From the War Shipping Administration, to pay for the loading and, on foreign shores, for the unloading of those vessels.

Mr. POWERS. Is there any particular reason why funds could not be included in this appropriation for that?

General GROSS. That is what we would prefer. General Somervell is now negotiating with Mr. Lewis Douglas, who is Deputy Administrator, for Admiral Land, an agreement whereby the necessary funds, will be transferred to us on demand.

(After discussion off the record:)

General GROSS. You remember, Mr. Snyder, that in the hearings on the sixth supplemental I argued against this shift of the money for the charter rental of ships. I said at that time that the power over money was the power to rule. It was not that it was unworkable for the War Shipping Administration to pay for the charter of ships. One cannot argue that the Army cannot operate on such a basis. But, when in the operation of a huge machine, including storage depots, reconsignment stations, and ports of embarkation, all designed to send troops and supplies overseas, the money for one element of that operation, the loading and discharge of ships allocated to us, is placed in the hands of another Government agency, which with that power might dictate where ships would be loaded. The situation might well become intolerable. However, as I have said, an agreement which is now underway with Mr. Douglas, General Somervell believes will be satisfactory, although he would prefer the direct appropriation of funds to the War Department.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. SNYDER. This is an administrative matter, and I have no doubt General Somervell will negotiate a wholly workable arrangement. What was your original estimate?

General GROSS. There was deleted from the original estimate: (a) For the purchase of boats; (b) funds for the rental of boats by charter. In submitting these original estimates for charter it was our desire to control our particular show that led us to put them in. The fable of the camel and the tent was strongly in mind. (c) Funds for stevedoring, to load all ships under our control, whether owned or allocated. Part of the funds were dropped from that in these estimates. We now have funds on a proportional basis, based on ownership.

Mr. KERR. How do you arrive at these estimates? You say somebody else has been doing this business and you want to do it; how do you arrive at these estimates?

General GROSS. Based upon past experience and an estimate of the number of boats that will be operated.

Mr. KERR. It is purely an estimate?

General GROSS. That is right. We have to estimate for this whole program for a year ahead, and that estimate has been arrived at with the War Shipping Administration as to what they think they can allocate, based upon certain estimates, I grant, of losses and new construction.

Mr. SNYDER. Under the subhead "Commercial," the estimate is, I believe, Colonel Lasher's responsibility; is that right?

General GROSS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Are you going to have any carry-over for 1942?

General GROSS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. About how much do you think it might be?

Major MITCHELL. Because of some funds that were put in the sixth supplemental last year, there will be quite a considerable amount. I do not know in actual dollars how much it will be. The transportation was in there for the delivery of the articles which are being supplied in the D supplemental, which deliveries are now being made for the various arms and services, and it is that money that will be left in transportation, for the rest of the period until they are all delivered. So there will be approximately the amount stated remaining due to the equipment program that is not completed and will not be completed until after the end of this year.

Mr. SNYDER. I wish you would turn to page 20, and say a word as to how readily procurable that equipment is.

Major MITCHELL. That is all under order right now.

Mr. SNYDER. That does not mean very much to us.

Major MITCHELL. This was procured through the Engineer Corps, who get these items, and it has all been cleared by the War Production Board. It is under order and will be delivered by the time this program is supposed to be complete.

Mr. SNYDER. You feel sure it will be delivered by that time?

Major MITCHELL. Yes, sir; I am sure it will be.

Mr. SNYDER. General, are you experiencing any transportation difficulties? If so, I wish you would tell us about them. You may speak off the record, if you deem that course advisable.

General GROSS. Do you mean with the railroads, or anywhere else?

Mr. SNYDER. Land transportation.

General GROSS. Railroad cooperation and performance has been splendid. It has been going very well.

Mr. SNYDER. Are you availing yourself of all commercial transportation that is available, particularly that which has been freed because of the war situation, or if not exactly freed, for which there is less demand than before.

General GROSS. Some of this responsibility is Mr. Eastman's. We are parties in interest. When we think that transportation in 1943 will be prejudiced we are needing Mr. Eastman's organization to anticipate that difficulty and take steps to meet it.

General Somervell has done that in connection with rubber conservation. The same thing is being undertaken to avail ourselves more completely of the facilities of inland-water transportation. We have a job of our own. We cannot run all the transportation in the country. We do have a paramount interest, however, in seeing that it functions when it threatens to bog down.

Mr. SNYDER. Do you get action?

General GROSS. Yes; we do.

Mr. SNYDER. I think General Somervell has done an outstanding piece of work, with you fellows back of him.

Mr. STARNES. The railroads are functioning effectively and efficiently, are they not, under private management, meeting all the demands you have made upon them?

General GROSS. I think they are doing a wonderful job. They have their own organization, the A. A. R., and you could not have more intelligent, more eager, and more willing effort.

Their performance has been so good that I think the War Production people are denying them facilities for the manufacture of an increased number of locomotives and cars that they will need in 1943, expecting their increased efficiency alone to fill the gap. But they cannot go on forever without any additions or replacements. Mr. Eastman has made a very fine case for the railroads, but he has been denied. I think there should be some support to Mr. Eastman's contention that they need some additional facilities for the work they will have to do.

Mr. STARNES. I agree with that statement, and I think it is a splendid policy.

General GROSS. The load on the railroads has been immensely increased, and it will continue to be. They have done a grand job. We should not let them down by denying them needed equipment.

Mr. SNYDER. We thank you for your statement.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1942.

WELFARE OF ENLISTED MEN

Mr. SNYDER. We will now take up the estimate for "Welfare of enlisted men." The first item appears to be a new one under the Quartermaster head. For "Welfare of enlisted men," the estimate is \$16,248,000. General Osborn is here to justify this item. Go ahead, General, and tell us how you plan to use this money.

General OSBORN. This very much enlarged appropriation over the appropriation of last year is due to two separate facts. One is the large increase in the Army, which increases all of our pro rata expenses, and the other is the large number of men going overseas, which requires large disbursements for recreational, athletic, and library equipment, to go with them, the overseas item being the larger of the two increases. The entire amount breaks down into five separate items, all of which are here on the first page.

Of the \$16,000,000—I will speak in round numbers—\$1,800,000 is for the pay of civilian employees, \$4,500,000 is for books and library purposes; \$8,900,000 is for recreational equipment, mostly, of course, athletic equipment; \$123,000 is for what perhaps is erroneously

called "public relations and entertainment," and \$800,000 is for education, mostly the correspondence institute which has recently been opened and which is operating very satisfactorily.

Mr. SNYDER. Is this \$16,247,500 the amount the Department submitted to the Budget Bureau?

General OSBORN. I think there were no cuts made by the Bureau of the Budget.

Colonel HAYES. The original submission was around \$18,000,000 and the cuts that were made were agreed to before being presented to the committee.

Mr. POWERS. How do you mean "agreed to," Colonel?

Colonel HAYES. There were certain items that we found had been provided for in other items of the appropriation, that is, certain of our items. I recall one of \$210,000 that had been included in the Quartermaster figures. So we deleted such items.

General OSBORN. And there was a cut of the Army Institute, because we were still negotiating contracts, making arrangements, and I went to the Budget and told them they could cut \$300,000 from the Army Institute costs, and it was cut at our suggestion.

Mr. SNYDER. Who has a hand in shaping this estimate in the Department? In other words, with whom do you advise; for instance, with The Adjutant General, the Chief of Chaplains, the Surgeon General, or just whom?

General OSBORN. This special services budget is a budget prepared by myself as chief of the special services.

Mr. SNYDER. This whole thing?

General OSBORN. This whole \$16,000,000; yes.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, you advise with somebody, do you not?

General OSBORN. We advise with all of the staff sections of the Army; they are all in on it one way or another. Although we do not exactly advise with the Budget, except through General Helmick, we have Budget and fiscal hearings for the Army at length. Under the reorganization, special service is part of the S. O. S.

PURCHASE OF RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT

Mr. SNYDER. Well, for example, how did you determine you want \$8,966,000 for the purchase of recreation equipment?

General OSBORN. We have that in great detail at our office, and have it in some detail here.

Mr. SNYDER. Where did you get it?

General OSBORN. Right in my office. I have a budget officer, Colonel Hayes, and two other officers.

Mr. SNYDER. Where did you get it, Colonel?

Colonel HAYES. The procedure is this: We have a complete staff in special services which is included under the quartermaster service of the Army. This staff determines, through research and demands from the field and through precedents that have been established, and works up the requirements, and the estimates provided here are based upon facts presented from the field. The policies are determined by the staff of the special services, and to provide for the objectives, funds are estimated for in the amount herewith presented.

Mr. SNYDER. What I wanted to get in the record was particularly that you get it from all sources out in the field. They can send in and say "We think we need so and so?"

Colonel HAYES. That is right.

Mr. SNYDER. "For the number of men we are going to have at this place, for this unit, and for that unit, we need so and so?"

Colonel HAYES. That is right.

General OSBORN. For instance, we originally thought that 50 cents a year per man was a sufficient amount for the replacement of athletic supplies. We found in our experience last year it was not; that the men were constantly seriously short of athletic supplies and we had to put it up to a dollar a year per man for maintenance of athletic supplies.

Mr. SNYDER. What reaction do you get from the beneficiaries? Do the men seem to be happy about what you are doing for them?

General OSBORN. We have, I think, a very good reaction on the whole. You remember in the last war, all recreation and welfare activities were carried on by civilian organizations, the running of the training camp activities being under Raymond Fosdick, and the community services also indirectly under Raymond Fosdick, and they raised large sums of money from the public. They raised \$200,000,000 to build recreation buildings in the camps.

On Mr. Baker's and Mr. Fosdick's recommendation, at the end of the war, it was decided if there was ever another war that the Army should do this job, and in this war the Army prepares the plans for recreation buildings, which are built in the camp along with the construction of barracks, and General Marshall set up this special office to perform that work.

Mr. ENGEL. Are you doing the work which the Y. M. C. A., the K. C. and those organizations did during the World War?

General OSBORN. Yes, sir, we do that, and of a somewhat different kind so far as it directly concerns the soldier in the camp. We do not do any work outside of the camp.

Mr. ENGEL. It is not proposed to have organizations of that kind do that work in any of the camps?

General OSBORN. They are doing it outside of the camps. It is all being done by the military inside of the camps.

Mr. SNYDER. I should like to say it is most gratifying to Members of the Congress to see the splendid help you are getting from professional entertainers and their sponsors. Those who engage in that splendid movement are entitled to the thanks of the Nation.

ISSUE OF POCKET TESTAMENTS

Now, in running through the projects, I see one for additional pocket testaments. It is the practice, is it not, to issue a pocket testament to each man?

General OSBORN. That is the practice, and the purchasing is done by us through the Chief Chaplain.

Mr. SNYDER. That is a splendid practice.

Mr. CASE. Is this supplying of pocket testaments a new proposition?

General OSBORN. In the last war, I believe every man going overseas was supplied with a testament. I happen to know about it, because the President wrote a message which went into the testament.

Mr. CASE. Is this item here limited to supplying these only to those overseas?

General OSBORN. No; to all men in the service.

Mr. ENGEL. I thought the Gideon Society gave out those testaments in the last war.

General OSBORN. I know the President wrote a message in each one.

Mr. ENGEL. I have my testament yet, which I got when I went overseas.

Mr. CASE. I still have one, but I think it was given to me by my Sunday-school class. But this goes to a deeper question than the mere question as to this item, and that is as to whether or not the Government is going to take over the entire field of social and religious welfare for men who are in the service and, by the same token, in the related war programs.

Now, I have here a letter signed by Daniel C. Roper, as honorary chairman of the United China Relief, in which he is making an appeal for funds for the purchase of medicines and items of that character, which he says, under the Lend-Lease Act, our Government cannot provide, the Government being limited to providing weapons and munitions of war.

General HELMICK. That is not correct, Mr. Case. There are, as you will find in our estimates, lend-lease stocks set up for medicines and surgical equipment.

Mr. CASE. That was my impression, that the definition of "commodities" under the Lend-Lease Act was sufficiently broad to permit medicines to be provided. But this appears on the letterhead which bears the name of the Honorable Paul McNutt, Secretary Henry L. Stimson, Secretary Morgenthau, and several members of the United States Supreme Court; consequently the statement will appear to many people to be an authentic statement of what can or cannot be done under the Lend-Lease Act. And you have a confusion now in the public mind with appeals of this type to people to make contributions to purchase items like that. It may be we should not have independent appeals for funds; but, if so, I do not know of any field in which you could get contributions from the public more readily than for funds to provide the testaments.

General OSBORN. I do not know about that, because it is done by the Office of the Chief Chaplain, and we are simply the agency which he uses.

Mr. CASE. For instance, take your church organizations: they would welcome an opportunity to identify their services in some way directly with the war effort, and I am sure that the natural social or religious response of a great many people is baffled to find some form of expression if they must do it in terms of paying taxes in order to provide social and religious comforts to the men in the service.

General OSBORN. May I speak on that for a moment, because I am very much interested in this subject and have given it a great deal of thought.

Two years ago when Mr. Stimson first asked me to be chairman of the Advisory Committee, he charged me with advising him on the welfare of the soldier. Immediately I was charged with that work, I of course read the Fosdick report and the Baker report and agreed with the very sound reasons they gave for having the Army do this job inside of the Army camps. But I had the same feeling you express about the need for the public having an opportunity to subscribe to the welfare and religious needs of the soldier. I talked to Mr. Stimson about it and he thoroughly agreed.

The U. S. O. had then been organized and, of course, including a number of religious groups or groups with religious backgrounds, and they had been asking the Army and the Navy for a chance to do something. The Federal Security Agency was charged with that work in communities and the U. S. O. came under them, and nothing had happened. I talked to Mr. Stimson about it. He felt that the U. S. O. should be used in some way so as to give the public a chance to feel they were taking part. And so the U. S. O. was charged with doing this work for soldiers and sailors in the communities.

Mr. CASE. The confusion comes in because the public does not know where the responsibility of the U. S. O. leaves off and that of the Army begins, as evidenced in this appeal signed by Mr. Roper. And there is going to be an increased amount of confusion because of the division of responsibility for supplying the demand on those other things, and there ought to be some clear-cut statement which would draw the line so that the public can feel "Well, the U. S. O. is the one and only opportunity we have for an expression of this feeling," and we ought to know what the U. S. O. is doing and how well it is performing that work, or it ought to be done entirely by the Army. But there certainly is confusion, and I have found that by personal contact, as well as by letters I have received.

General OSBORN. My friends even ask me if I am running the U. S. O. Of course, I have nothing to do with running the U. S. O. We are constantly attempting to make that clear, and I think the public is generally coming to understand the set-up better.

Mr. POWERS. Does not the U. S. O. operate entirely outside of the camps?

General OSBORN. Entirely outside of the camps; not in the camps, but in the communities; even in Hawaii and Alaska, and the Caribbean.

Mr. ENGEL. As I recall the testament we got in the World War, it was the New Testament and the Protestant version of the New Testament. Do you find objection on the part of the Jewish soldier or the Catholic soldier in not getting the Catholic version of the New Testament? Is there not some difference between the two?

General OSBORN. There are three different kinds.

Mr. ENGEL. There are three different kinds, and the Jewish people get the Old Testament, the Catholic gets the Catholic version, and the Protestant gets the Protestant version of the Bible?

Colonel HAYES. Yes, sir.

BACKGROUND AND TRAINING OF GENERAL OSBORN

Mr. KERR. General, tell us something about your background. This is a new position you occupy?

General OSBORN. No, sir. As for my background, my great-grandparents on all four sides of the family came from Connecticut, where they settled away back. My grandparents on both sides of my family moved to New York from Connecticut in the early 1800's, where they were merchants in the copper business, and various businesses. My father is a lawyer, still living, and quite an eminent citizen of New York, active in affairs and in the practice of law, and was an elder in the Presbyterian Church of New York until he began

to live largely out in the country at Garrison, N. Y., where my grandfather moved a long while ago, and where I have a house and my father has a house.

Before the last war, I was in the railroad business in Detroit. After I left college, I had an opportunity to get a job as assistant treasurer in a railroad, and I went out to Detroit and lived there, in the railroad business, for 4 years. Then I asked to go overseas in the Red Cross. I was rejected by the Army because they thought I was too tall. I went overseas and was in France for a year and a quarter, in charge of the military work of the Red Cross at the front, reporting back to headquarters in Paris.

Then I went back to Detroit and was president of the railroad; sold it to Henry Ford; moved to New York and was in a development business, the larger activity of which was running a patented process for making high-octane gasoline, which was then very new and which became very widespread and has contributed to the processes for making high-pressure cracking processes in this country today, I think, and was a successful business.

I had a number of scientific interests. I retired in 1928, which was a fortunate time to retire, and got myself a little office in the Natural History Museum, where I became a research associate in anthropology. After 3 or 4 years of work up there, I wrote a book on population which was a new field in anthropology, which very few people had touched, on populations of the world and the different countries of the world, particularly this country, and the growth, changes, and social adjustments necessary because of the differences of birth rates.

I joined scientific associations and wrote for scientific journals, and was asked to go on the board of directors of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, and the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which is the central Carnegie Trust, and in that way was in charge of a good deal of research work.

In 1940 one of my friends was a statistician in the Bureau of the Budget and asked me to come in as a specialist, as a consultant on population.

Mr. KERR. What does a consultant on population do?

General OSBORN. The Bureau of the Budget has a statistical division called the Division of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget, and one of their jobs is to try to standardize the research done by different governmental agencies so there will be less duplication.

Mr. KERR. What does that have to do with population?

General OSBORN. The population problem enters into almost every phase of Government research, as when, for instance, the farm people want to know whether the farm population is increasing or decreasing, or where the population migrations go.

Mr. KERR. Where were you educated?

General OSBORN. I went to a private school and then I went to Princeton University, and after that Cambridge in England.

Mr. KERR. You never studied any speciality?

General OSBORN. No; I was just in business.

Mr. KERR. You just followed the line of your inclination and took up various pursuits that were interesting to you?

General OSBORN. Yes. I knew Mr. Stimson quite well, and when I moved to Washington to work on research he asked me to do this job.

Mr. SNYDER. I think you are doing a splendid job.

FEEES TO UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES FOR INSTRUCTION SERVICE

What is the explanation for the first item under *a*, project 5, on page 13 of the justifications. Will you tell us about that?

General OSBORN. I found that there were no facilities in the ordinary branches of the Army by which the men could take correspondence courses. Such courses, I found, had been in the Navy for quite a while and had been quite a success.

We set up various plans for correspondence courses and we found that very much the cheapest way to do it was to set up courses at one of the big universities where they would use their staff to handle the educational work.

We have 5 officers and 65 enlisted men who keep the records and act as registrars of the course, and the university corrects the papers and returns them at a flat fee, at actual cost, without profit.

Mr. ENGEL. What courses do you give them?

General OSBORN. We limit all those courses to courses which were in a way related to the things a man should know about in the Army. Seventy-five percent of the enrollment in the courses are directly related to promotions in the Army. They get courses, for instance, in radio and engineering.

Mr. ENGEL. These courses pertain to matters in the Army?

General OSBORN. They are courses pertaining to promotion.

Mr. ENGEL. Are there any courses in social service?

General OSBORN. No.

Mr. CASE. What proportion of the men are enrolled?

General OSBORN. We expect to get an enrollment of about 5 percent. It has not been going very long, but they are coming in at the rate of 100 or 200 a day.

Mr. CASE. Are they open to men as soon as they have completed their basic 13 weeks training?

General OSBORN. After they have been in the Army 4 months, they are open to all men.

Mr. KERR. Do they undergo any future orientation?

General OSBORN. No; this is just a straight correspondence school.

Mr. KERR. You are not orienting any of these boys?

General OSBORN. No.

Mr. ENGEL. Do you have any courses in any kind of social service?

General OSBORN. No, sir.

PAY OF HOSTESSES

Mr. ENGEL. On page 3 of your justifications there is an item for the pay of civilian employees. You have there provision for 189 principal hostesses, 494 hostesses, and so on.

Are those stationed at cantonments, mostly?

General OSBORN. They are stationed at service clubs, and the service clubs are of different sizes.

Mr. ENGEL. Are they under the U. S. O.?

General OSBORN. No. In the camps—

Mr. ENGEL. What are they called?

General OSBORN. Service clubs. There is a guest house adjoining each service club, and that is sometimes called a hostess house.

Mr. ENGEL. How are these people appointed; are they under civil service?

General OSBORN. They are selected through the corps area commands. They are not civil-service people.

Mr. ENGEL. Who recommends them? How do they get in there?

General OSBORN. They come in through the corps area commander.

Mr. ENGEL. Does he select them? What are the qualifications?

General OSBORN. We have drawn up very strict qualifications under which they are selected. A senior hostess must be a college graduate.

Mr. ENGEL. You must have a great many applications, a great many more than you can fill. Do you give an examination? How do you eliminate those that you do not select?

General OSBORN. That is done by personal interviews in all corps areas.

Mr. ENGEL. Do they file an application first?

General OSBORN. Yes; they do.

Mr. ENGEL. Of course you eliminate some of them on their applications?

General OSBORN. We eliminate a great number of them because they do not come up to the required qualifications.

Mr. ENGEL. Who does the interviewing?

General OSBORN. That is done in the corps area.

Mr. ENGEL. By whom?

General OSBORN. Usually by the special service officers. The commanding general of the corps area has a special service officer on his staff.

Mr. ENGEL. A Regular Army officer?

General OSBORN. Yes; either a Reserve officer or a Regular Army officer, depending on the size of the corps area. In the fourth corps area there are eleven special service officers.

PAY OF LIBRARIANS

Mr. ENGEL. Your chief librarians and assistant librarians are civil service people, apparently.

General OSBORN. No; they are gotten through the American Library Association, upon the recommendation of the American Library Association.

Mr. ENGEL. Do they pass a civil service examination?

General OSBORN. No.

Mr. ENGEL. How is the pay fixed on these different jobs? Is that fixed by the Civil Service Commission?

In other words, the Civil Service Commission classifies the job to determine the amount of pay, but it does not classify the person or qualify the person who takes the job?

General OSBORN. That is right.

PAY OF CIVILIAN SPECIALIST INSTRUCTORS

Mr. ENGEL. Is that true regarding the civilian specialist instructors in the third classification also?

General OSBORN. No, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. What about the 10 civilian instructors at \$4,000?

General OSBORN. They are special men. They are men well known in their particular field. Three of them, I think, are physical training instructors of great prominence in this country.

Mr. ENGEL. Of the Gene Tunney type?

General OSBORN. Yes; of that type.

Mr. ENGEL. Are the stenographers civil service employees?

General OSBORN. Yes.

Mr. ENGEL. Both qualified and appointed?

General OSBORN. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. Thank you, General Osborn. We are with you in this work 100 percent.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1942.

HORSES, DRAFT AND PACK ANIMALS

STATEMENT OF CAPT. C. B. TEAM

Mr. SNYDER. In the estimates on page 48 of the Committee Print there is set forth \$42,000 for the fiscal year 1943 for horses, draft and pack animals. How is that to be applied or expended?

Captain TEAM. That is being expended for breeding activities. It includes the purchase of 19 stallions at approximately \$750 apiece, and then other funds incidental to the operation of the Army horse-breeding plan.

Mr. SNYDER. How many do you have now, all told?

Captain TEAM. We have 736.

Mr. SNYDER. At different places throughout the United States?

Captain TEAM. At different places all over the United States, with agents and a few at remount depots to carry on breeding plans there. Our authorized number is 700 and, by the purchase of 19 stallions, it will enable us to maintain our authorized 700 stallions.

Mr. CASE. Captain Team, what does the program contemplate so far as the purchase of horses is concerned other than stallions?

Captain TEAM. The only other purchase contemplated at all is the maintenance of our authorized strength in mules, which would mean the purchase of 1,381 mules, and we have funds on our books at the present time available for that purpose.

Mr. CASE. There will be no procurement of horses for cavalry?

Captain TEAM. As far as we know, sir, there won't be.

Mr. CASE. What does that mean as far as the remount program is concerned?

Captain TEAM. You mean as far as the Army horse-breeding plan is concerned?

Mr. CASE. Looking toward the future, yes.

Captain TEAM. Well, we are carrying the plan out as we have in previous years and do not contemplate any change at this time. We still intend to maintain our authorized strength of 700 stallions.

Mr. CASE. What do you contemplate as far as Cavalry horses are concerned? This remount program is merely a means of getting suitable horses for the Cavalry, or pack animals.

Captain TEAM. That is right, and that will all depend on what units the Staff decides to call into service later. Whatever units they set up, if they require animals, we will furnish them.

Mr. CASE. Unless you are going to purchase other animals, is there any purpose in maintaining the remount program?

Captain TEAM. Yes, sir; there is. The Army horse-breeding plan, in addition to raising horses for the Army, provides a great number of animals for other use. The horses are used on ranches and for different other occupations, and then they are available in case of emergency for purchase by the Army.

Mr. CASE. The average rancher who has brood mares will naturally wonder whether he should use the remount service, or whether he should go into a heavier type of animal for other markets. When the rancher who has been selling horses to the Government for Cavalry purchase, learns animals are not to be bought this year, will wonder whether or not he should switch to a different type of stock.

Captain TEAM. There has been a great demand, an increased demand in the last year, for riding horses for other purposes—for pleasure riding in the large cities and for recreational purposes.

Mr. CASE. I recognize there is some demand there; but I know, for instance, a large raiser of Cavalry horses recently announced he was going to sell off his breeding stock, and gave as the reason that he thought the Government was going out of the Cavalry business.

I think there should be some definite statement, if possible, made along that line, so that these ranchers can know what they can expect. Moreover, if we are not going to use any horses in the Army, our War Department would hardly be justified in maintaining the Remount Service.

Captain TEAM. I cannot make a definite statement on that myself now. The number of horses we will have to buy will depend on the type of units that are set up to be activated in the future.

General GREGORY. Of course, there is this feature of it: Right now we are overstrength on certain types. That condition is not necessarily permanent and we feel there would still be some demand not only by the Army, but a considerable demand from civil life for horses of the type our stallions will produce.

Mr. CASE. And you feel you are justified in maintaining the remount service as a matter of insuring that a proper type of stock will be available if the Army needs it?

General GREGORY. Yes, sir; very definitely.

Colonel MCKINLEY. In this expansion of the Army, the animals were purchased for certain horse organizations which were not activated as such but were motorized, thus furnishing replacements for the fiscal year 1943. But to maintain 36,725 animals in the Army, if they level off at that, will still take a considerable procurement each year.

Mr. CASE. Then it is contemplated you will keep at least 36,700 head?

Colonel MCKINLEY. That is the strength that is now authorized.

Captain TEAM. That is right, sir.

Colonel MCKINLEY. We cannot tell where they will go.

Mr. CASE. Is it not true, Colonel McKinley, that the War Department, looking at its over-all responsibility, recognizes there are possible theaters of operation in the world that make it important for the Army to maintain a horse cavalry?

Colonel McKINLEY. Yes; there are; distinctly.

Mr. CASE. Then the ranchers who have used the remount service and who are raising these horses, in the anticipation they may find a market with the Army, can go ahead with the assurance there is a potential and possible market for that kind of stock?

Colonel McKINLEY. Yes; at the level at which we are now keeping the breeding operations.

Mr. SNYDER. Thank you, General. You have done a good job.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1942.

CHANGES IN LANGUAGE OF APPROPRIATION FOR QUARTERMASTER CORPS

STATEMENT OF COL. R. S. MOORE, FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Mr. SNYDER. Colonel Moore, will you tell us about the changes in the legislative provisions under the Quartermaster Corps?

Colonel MOORE. On page 33 of the committee print the major classification, formerly "Quartermaster Corps" has been changed to "Quartermaster Corps and Transportation Service" to indicate more clearly that under this major classification funds are provided which will not only be allocated to the Quartermaster Corps but also to the Transportation Service. Likewise, the title "Quartermaster Service, Army," has been changed to "Supplies and Transportation," to indicate more clearly the purpose of the appropriation.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the next proposed change?

Colonel MOORE. There is bracketed out on page 35 of the committee print the following language: "the total amount of such prizes at the various schools not to exceed \$900 per annum." That restriction was removed by the Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, Public, No. 474, and it is therefore omitted here.

The appropriation "Regular supplies of the Army" has been entirely changed.

The language beginning on page 37 of the committee print has been bracketed out and new language inserted beginning on page 38 of the committee print. In simple form the new language indicates the purpose of the appropriation.

Mr. SNYDER. Are there any new features in the new language?

Colonel MOORE. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. It is just made applicable to the new set-up?

Colonel MOORE. Yes, sir. The new language is applicable to the objects which must be procured under this subtitle.

Mr. SNYDER. There is no new authority?

Colonel MOORE. That is correct.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the next proposed change?

Colonel MOORE. On page 41 of the committee print the restriction relative to the amount that could be utilized for laundry charges was also removed initially by the fifth supplemental appropriation act and that omission is continued here.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the next proposed change?

Colonel MOORE. On page 43 of the committee print under the sub-head "Incidental expenses of the Army," we have included a new provision in order to assure beyond a peradventure of doubt that this appropriation is available for the maintenance and operation of Quartermaster branch depots, including utilities.

We have also included a provision on page 43 of the committee print—

for supplies, services, and other expenses essential in conducting instruction of the Army in tactical or special activities and in the operation of Arm or Service Boards not otherwise provided for; for burial of the dead as authorized by acts of May 17, 1938, and July 8, 1940, including remains of personnel of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and of the Army of the United States who die while on active duty, including travel allowances of attendants accompanying remains, communication service, transportation of remains, and acquisition by lease or otherwise of temporary burial sites.

Mr. SNYDER. That is made necessary for what reason?

Colonel MOORE. Because only certain expenses of certain schools are specifically provided for, and we have many schools and many instructional activities being initiated from time to time. We must, of necessity, pay for them from some appropriation, and it appears appropriate to pay for such activities from this appropriation.]

Mr. SNYDER. What is the next proposed change?

Colonel MOORE. Also, on page 44 of the committee print there is language that formerly appeared in the appropriation "Cemeterial expenses." The amounts were deleted from the estimate of the appropriation for cemeterial expenses and it is included under this appropriation, and the language inserted here is precisely the same as formerly appeared in the appropriation "Cemeterial expenses."

Mr. SNYDER. Does the law provide for the burial of members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps? Does the law authorize the payment of burial expenses of members of that corps?

Colonel MOORE. Section 11 of Public Law 554, approved May 14, 1942, which created the Women's Auxiliary Corps, provides, in part, as follows:

* * * In the event any member of the corps dies during her period of enlistment or appointment, the necessary expense for the recovery of the body, its preparation for burial, including the use of such of the uniform and articles of clothing issued to her as may be required, interment or cremation, and transportation of remains, including round-trip transportation and subsistence of an escort to her home or the place where she received orders or enrolled or was appointed, or to such other place as her relatives may designate, provided the distance to such other place be not greater than the distance to her home, shall be paid by the United States * * *

Mr. SNYDER. What is the next proposed change?

Colonel MOORE. On page 45 of the committee print under the subtitle "Army transportation," provision is made for the maintenance and operation of holding and reconsignment depots. That is a new provision under this subtitle.

Mr. POWERS. That is because you did not have holding and reconsignment depots before? That is the answer?

Colonel MOORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the next proposed change?

Colonel MOORE. On page 46 of the committee print, under the same subtitle, "Army transportation," the limit of cost on medium passenger-carrying vehicles has been increased from \$1,200 to \$1,400.

The limitation of \$750 for light cars was removed in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, but no reference was made to medium vehicles. This amount of \$1,400 has been determined on the same basis as the limitation of \$925 for light vehicles, which was adopted in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Act. It is satisfactory to the War Department at this time.

Mr. KERR. Is the price paid by the War Department for light Packards \$1,400?

Colonel MOORE. I do not recall. There is a motor vehicle price schedule, which is printed in the Federal Register of February 3 that gives the ceiling price of practically every car on the market, as fixed by the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the next proposed change?

Colonel MOORE. On page 50 of the committee print there is a provision that formerly followed the appropriations under the major subdivisions of the Quartermaster Corps, which has been eliminated at this point and included as a general provision, section 15 of the bill which appears on page 151 of the committee print. There is no change in language. This merely changes the location of the provision in the act.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1942.

SIGNAL SERVICE OF THE ARMY

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. DAWSON OLMSTEAD, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, ACCOMPANIED BY COL. J. T. WATSON, JR.

Mr. SNYDER. General Olmstead, we are always pleased to have you come in.

You have an estimate of \$2,505,730,000.

That is a very big sum of money, despite the fact that it is well under the amount you have had in the current fiscal year. Is that right?

General Olmstead. Yes, sir.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. SNYDER. Proceed with your justification, General.

General OLMSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, the Signal Service of the Army revised estimates for the fiscal year 1943 consist of the Army supply program, and operation of the Signal Corps, totaling \$2,506,030,000. The unobligated balance for the fiscal years 1940 and 1941 is \$300,000, making the total amount to be appropriated \$2,505,730,000.

The Army supply program funds will provide items for our own Army, as well as authorized foreign-aid items. The requirement for certain items now is due to the fact that it takes longer to produce these items and they must be placed on order now to insure deliveries when needed. The bulk of the equipment funds included in this estimate is for radio and similar items. The programs for equipment for airplanes and tanks are coordinated with the airplane and tank programs and any change in estimates for those items should be reflected in this estimate.

The larger items required for the operation of the Signal Corps during this period consist of the pay of 67,392 civilians; commercial telephone and telegraph service; construction, installation, and rehabilitation of telephone and radio systems; research and development for telephone, printer, radio, and radar equipment; construction and installation of aircraft warning service projects; the operation of aircraft interceptor commands, and the operation of task forces and military missions.

A complete cost control system is now in actual operation in all the procurement districts of the Signal Corps to prevent excessive profits in the procurement of this equipment. Each contract which is made will contain a renegotiation clause and all major contracts, whether or not containing such a clause, will be renegotiated when the costs are known if excessive profits and unreasonable expenses appear. The organization set up to effect this cost control is headed by a cost estimating supervisor with a staff of 50 accountants and cost analysts who are familiar with the business methods and cost procedures used in the electrical industry.

Mr. ENGEL. Is that a separate organization, an organization in the Under Secretary of War's office?

General OLMSTEAD. It is a part of my office. I hired these people.

These accountants have been carefully selected with the assistance of the Federal Reserve System, and each one has a minimum of 10 years' business, financial, or accounting experience and has a knowledge of the elements of business, costs, and corporate matters. The information obtained by these accountants is made use of by the Signal Corps contracting officers both in the negotiation of the initial price and the final negotiation of the price in the event there appear to be excessive profits or unreasonable expenses.

As a result of informal discussions with industry, the following offers of reduction in current contracts have already been received and are being negotiated: General Electric Co., \$20,000,000; Bendix Corporation, \$14,468,177, and Radio Corporation of America, \$492,000 making a total of \$34,960,177.

I have organized an expediting service under which the entire country is divided into districts, each in charge of a civilian engineer familiar with production. This organization assists manufacturers in securing bottleneck components and has had a material effect in accelerating production. We have had about 75 expediting engineers at work throughout the country.

The Signal Corps has saved several million dollars in the purchase of radio and allied equipment by securing royalty-free use of many patent licenses. Such royalty-free use has been received from 17 companies, and about 20 other companies have offered to make a similar arrangement. This makes possible the practical elimination of the so-called save-harmless clause in our contracts and the consequent increase of prices to cover contingent liabilities.

I have with me members of my staff who assist me in the contracting, inspection, and delivery of this equipment. I shall be glad to furnish any further information which you may desire.

Mr. POWERS. That is a fine statement, General, and a fine set-up. General OLMSTEAD. I thank you.

REORGANIZATION OF OFFICE UNDER SERVICES OF SUPPLY

Mr. SNYDER. General, where does your service fit in under the new organization? Are you under the Services of Supply?

General OLMSTEAD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Does the new arrangement meet with your approval?

General OLMSTEAD. Yes, sir; I think the Government is fortunate in having a man of General Somervell's ability in that position.

Mr. SNYDER. I think you are entirely correct about that.

Would you say that it has resulted in smoother and more efficient procedure?

General OLMSTEAD. Yes, sir; I certainly do, and I think it also assists the people at the top in not having so many people to deal with down the line. I reorganized my own office along the same lines not so very long ago.

Mr. ENGEL. In other words, it eliminates what is known as red tape in the Army?

General OLMSTEAD. Not red tape, but General Marshall dealt with a vast number of people. Now he has more time for consideration of the larger questions of policy.

Mr. ENGEL. What I mean is this: I had a statement made up at one time and presented it to the Quartermaster General, itemizing the number of papers that had to be filed for a contractor to obtain a refund of money which he had advanced, and it took 54 papers, duplicates and triplicates, including 6 Government reports, to get his money back, 43 of those papers being necessary before the check was issued and 11 afterward. Does the new set-up eliminate part of that?

General OLMSTEAD. I do not think the reorganization affects the paper work since that is a matter which has to be dealt with separately.

Mr. ENGEL. I had a statement the other day from a company, with photographs, showing that it took 13 pounds of paper to put through a little item that amounted to about \$75. I forwarded that to the War Production Board.

General OLMSTEAD. All I can say, Mr. Engel, is that in our organization in the Signal Corps we have an executive control branch that is charged with eliminating unnecessary paper work. We try to do everything on an informal basis, instead of writing a lot of letters.

Mr. ENGEL. I was hoping that by the reorganization, where there are just three men at the top, the commanding general of the ground forces, the commanding general of the air forces, and the commanding general of the services of supply, with fewer organizations, that there would be less paper work to do.

General OLMSTEAD. I think there is less paper work. Conferences are held at which Mr. Nelson, General Somervell, the Undersecretary, Judge Patterson, and a number of other people interested in our procurement program are present. We discuss informally our problems, and that has resulted in cutting down paper work.

Mr. ENGEL. When it reduces, it reduces not only paper work but also help. Each one of those 54 papers I referred to had to be handled many times. I think the Army is working on that, and I hope they will get some results.

PAY OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

Mr. SNYDER. I am a bit surprised by the size of your first project. The increase is staggering. I wish you would throw a little more light on that, General.

General OLMSTEAD. That is accounted for largely by the fact that all of this money, the hundreds of millions which you have been appropriating for the Signal Corps, has been and is being converted into equipment—very complicated equipment, which has to be maintained.

We are employing personnel and training it so that it will be able to keep this expensive equipment in serviceable condition at all times.

I have just been at Lexington, Ky., where we opened a new and very fine depot. I visited schools where these employees are being trained in the installation and maintenance of this equipment.

These men at Lexington are from all parts of the country. We are setting our sights high, so that we shall be sure to keep this equipment in service.

Mr. SNYDER. You are beginning to do it now?

General OLMSTEAD. Yes, sir; and that is the way to win the war.

MAINTENANCE OF TRAINING SCHOOLS

Mr. KERR. How many schools have you throughout the country?

General OLMSTEAD. I am going to ask Colonel Watson to answer that. There are a very great many of them, and I have visited several.

Colonel WATSON. We have 3 schools today for advanced training. Also we have people in training in a large number of high schools scattered throughout the country. In the State of Kentucky there are probably 15 of them. Also, there are vocational schools and colleges to train men.

Mr. KERR. How many colleges?

Colonel WATSON. There are 11 at the present time, and that number is being expanded.

Mr. ENGEL. To what extent has the N. Y. A. training been helpful to you, if you have had any contact with it? Have you had contact with it?

Colonel WATSON. We deal with the Office of Education.

Mr. ENGEL. Does it help indirectly, or would you not know?

Colonel WATSON. The Office of Education directly assists in our training. It pays for the tuition and instruction of Signal Corps civilian trainees—preservice—and 20 percent of Office of Education money is available and now being spent for vocational-training equipment.

Mr. ENGEL. The Office of Education got out a statement which is very enlightening, showing each organization in the Government that is giving some sort of training, like the N. Y. A., the C. C. C., the Office of Education, and so forth. It is a very good statement, but I could not examine the statement without becoming impressed with the idea that we could consolidate some of this training—and I am for that training—under fewer agencies and save considerable money, and also have greater efficiency.

I would like to have someone in your Department get a copy of that statement, and if it is not too much trouble give me the benefit of any ideas you may have on that subject.

General OLMSTEAD. We will be very glad to do that.

Mr. SNYDER. With respect to item 4-a, project 1, pages 7 and 8, are these people to be civilians?

General OLMSTEAD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Women or men?

General OLMSTEAD. Mostly men.

Mr. SNYDER. How are you going to hold onto your men?

General OLMSTEAD. We enlist them, if they can fulfill the enlistment requirements of the Signal Corps Reserve. Then we use them as enlisted men whenever they are called by the draft board. If they are men overage or with dependents, or otherwise not subject to call by the draft, we cannot hold them any more than any other civilian employee. However, we feel that since they have come with us voluntarily, that they will want to stay with us.

Mr. SNYDER. Was not any of this type of employment contemplated by the W. A. A. C. or Army Specialist Corps laws?

General OLMSTEAD. This estimate was drawn up before legislation was enacted providing for those two corps. I have in my office a section which will deal with the W. A. A. C.'s and the members of the Army Specialist Corps, and the necessary conversion will be made from civilians to these particular corps, as and when Mr. Davis and Mrs. Hobby develop the program of their organizations.

EMPLOYMENT OF CIVILIANS TO REPLACE ENLISTED MEN

Mr. SNYDER. I should like to ask General Helmick a question at this point. General Helmick, how many civilians are provided for in these estimates under all agencies as replacements of enlisted men?

General HELMICK. As you probably remember, in the 1942 estimates there was a pool of 30,000 civilians set up to replace enlisted men on housekeeping duties. That released about 35,000 enlisted men but due to the fact that separate funds were used, there were certain fiscal difficulties of administration. Very close control was exercised over this pool, and it required a separate accounting for each man.

Because of the increase of the Army, the pool would have to be increased. The amount of the increase could not be accurately forecast, and the continuation of a separate pool was considered undesirable. The level of housekeeping civilians on military posts had been established by the pool, and during the past year new posts that were established were allotted civilians at that level.

Consequently, for fiscal year 1943, the pool was distributed to the various activities to which it had been allotted, and has been absorbed in the estimates of those activities. Civilians to replace enlisted men, therefore are not set aside as a particular pool.

Mr. SNYDER. You still have the same number?

General HELMICK. We still have the number allotted in 1942, and due to the arrangement of which I have just spoken, Mr. Snyder, there are others who have prevented enlisted men being diverted from military duties. In other words, instead of putting enlisted men on nonmilitary jobs and then replacing them, we have determined that

a certain number of civilians are needed at a post, and put them in immediately.

Mr. SNYDER. General Olmstead, in view of what has been said, do you not think this item could be reduced, or should be reduced?

General OLMSTEAD. No, sir. I believe these funds cover pay for the job whether performed by civilians or by Army Specialist Corps personnel.

PAY OF MEMBERS OF ARMY SPECIALIST CORPS

Mr. SNYDER. Is there anything else you have in mind, Colonel Moore?

Colonel MOORE. As to paying the members of the Army Specialist Corps in lieu of other employees, they will be paid from this appropriation. In none of these field appropriations is there set up specifically any amount of money for the payment of the members of the Army Specialist Corps who will be supplied to each supply arm. Each, however, has included in its estimates amounts to employ personnel. If it utilizes a member of the Army Specialist Corps, it can pay him from the money included in these estimates.

Mr. ENGEL. I notice you have here a provision for telephone men of various types.

I had a man from outside of my district come to my office recently. I was not particularly interested in him except that I thought that there was an opportunity for the Army to get a man of the type they required. This man had 20 years' experience with the telephone company, running lines, and so forth. He was a thoroughly experienced man, and I sent him to whoever I thought might be interested in him. But no one seemed to be interested in him. He went out and did not get a job with the Army where I thought he would be a very valuable man to use.

Do you not need that type of man? You do have money provided here for them.

It seems to me we have not any surplus of men in the country as far as the telephone companies are concerned, because any supply of trained men you have will be taken from the telephone system.

General OLMSTEAD. That is right.

Mr. ENGEL. It seems to me a man of that type would be a valuable man and a man you would want to have, and he was ready to help you.

Do you have hard and fast rules which will turn away a good man because he happens to be, perhaps, too old? Could you not use that kind of man for that kind of service?

I would like to have your idea about that.

General OLMSTEAD. Of course, this personnel question is quite a complicated one. Men who fall in the category that you are referring to are field men who have been working for telephone companies. If he has been working for the telephone company 20 years, it is fair to say that he is around 40 years of age. At our headquarters here in Washington we do not hire men as a rule to work in the field; but these moneys that are appropriated for the jobs are sent to the different corps areas. The jobs are set up at those different places, and they contact the public and the telephone companies for the purpose of hiring this type of man.

Mr. ENGEL. They hire the men in the areas where they work?

General OLMSTEAD. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. Then this man should apply in the corps area where he lives?

General OLMSTEAD. Yes, sir; at the nearest corps area. They are taking on men all the time.

Mr. ENGEL. Would he apply through the corps area commander?

General OLMSTEAD. He can make his application in that way, just so he gets it before the signal officer.

Mr. ENGEL. There would be openings for men of that type?

General OLMSTEAD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. With respect to project 3, page 25, are the Department's board and tie lines charged to this project?

General OLMSTEAD. No, sir.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR COMBAT ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. SNYDER. About 85 percent of the amount you are requesting is in project 5. You have had very large sums for that purpose heretofore. The last appropriation was contained in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, which was approved April 28, 1942.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SNYDER. Turn to project 13, page 95, applying to research and development.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. KERR. What liaison do you have between your Signal Service and that of our allies?

General OLMSTEAD. In connection with communications?

Mr. KERR. Yes.

General OLMSTEAD. There is a Communications Board in London, and there is a Communications Board here in Washington, in which the Army, Navy, and British Commonwealth of Nations are associated. The Signal Corps has representation on it.

Mr. KERR. Are they able to understand our signals?

General OLMSTEAD. We cover all of that in minute detail, so that we can understand each other.

Mr. SNYDER. I have one other question about this item: Dr. Bush gets his money for these research purposes. Do you plan to spend this money with commercial laboratories and college laboratories; just how do you parcel the money out?

General OLMSTEAD. The real heading for this project would be a little clearer if it were "For research, development and procurement," because we farm out, buy or hire, all the research work we can. The only actual research work we do is when we cannot get anybody else to do it. You can see that there is a twilight zone between making the pilot model and following it into production, when we can buy the product in big quantities. We farm it out among many firms, when we have the pilot models, so as to get the production quickly.

AERIAL COMMANDS

Mr. SNYDER. Referring to our aerial commands in this country, I will not ask you where they are located or where they are being located, but we are establishing and appropriately equipping them. are we not?

General OLMSTEAD. You mean our aerial commands, and not the Navy's?

Mr. SNYDER. I am referring to our own here along the coast.

General OLMSTEAD. Yes sir; and I wish you gentlemen could come to my office to see the map that shows every location where we intend to place them.

Mr. SNYDER. I think it would be well for the committee to drop in and see that map.

General OLMSTEAD. I will be glad to have the committee do so.

Mr. SNYDER. How do you and Admiral Bowen, of the Naval Laboratory, hit it off? Are you pulling together and aiding one another?

General OLMSTEAD. Admiral Bowen, I believe, is in charge of the Naval Research Laboratory, and the Navy has another admiral in charge of general development work. At any rate, as far as Bellevue is concerned, our laboratory and the Naval Laboratory exchange information all the time.

NATIONAL DEFENSE RESEARCH COUNCIL

Mr. ENGEL. Dr. Bush's outfit is called the Inventors' Council, is it not?

General OLMSTEAD. That is the National Defense Research Council.

Mr. ENGEL. They make available to the Army information with regard to inventions and inventive genius in the industries, do they not?

General OLMSTEAD. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. I think the committee has had three cardinal principles in mind, one of which has been industrial mobilization, and research and development. By industrial mobilization, I mean the mobilization of industrial brains and industrial inventive genius, and through this council you speak of, we propose to have the mobilization of the inventive genius of the country.

General OLMSTEAD. That, I understand, is its purpose.

Mr. ENGEL. I think when this thing is over, we will not go back to the old system, but we will continue along the line of making available to the Army and Navy a tremendous amount of industrial brain power and inventive genius, such as we have in this country, to the end that they may cooperate more closely with the Army and Navy along research lines. I think that is an important thing.

General OLMSTEAD. I quite agree with you.

Mr. ENGEL. This outfit is a sort of clearing house for that sort of information, is it not?

General OLMSTEAD. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. In other words, it is a clearing house for suggestions. Naturally, there are many "nut" suggestions, but there are some real suggestions, and they go through them to see whether there is any good in them.

General OLMSTEAD. Yes, sir.

AIRCRAFT WARNING SERVICE PROJECT

Mr. SNYDER. Turn to the Aircraft Warning Service project, please, No. 23, commencing on page 136. I wish you would tell us something more of the necessity for this very large amount.

(Discussion off the record.)

NEGOTIATION OF CONTRACTS

Mr. ENGEL. Who is in charge of the negotiating of contracts?

General OLMSTEAD. I will explain our organization: The Signal Corps has two services—the Supply Service, of which General Colton is the head, and the Operations Service, which includes the schools for soldiers and tactical organizations. Under General Colton, in the Supply Service, there is a legal division of which Colonel Snow is in charge. This division includes a cost estimating section.

Mr. ENGEL. I have been talking to Colonel Snow about it.

Mr. POWERS. General, your estimate here for the Signal Corps, for the next fiscal year, is approximately \$2,500,000,000. Can you see at the moment any additional moneys you will need during the fiscal year that are not included in this bill?

General OLMSTEAD. The only answer I can make to that is that I never have passed through a fiscal year yet without something happening which required me to divert funds to meet some new thing that arose, and that I knew nothing about when the appropriation was made.

Mr. POWERS. Is there anything that you know of now that you will have to come before the deficiency committee for?

General OLMSTEAD. No, sir.

Mr. POWERS. Is this the total amount that you asked the Budget for, or this \$2,505,730,000?

General OLMSTEAD. I think we had some shrinkage.

Colonel WATSON. We lost about \$36,000,000.

Mr. POWERS. You were satisfied with the cut?

General OLMSTEAD. Yes, sir.

Mr. POWERS. You know of nothing now that you will definitely need, but you will have to see what the developments are?

General HELMICK. In conformance with the committee's request we are contacting the services and they will give us estimates of any additional funds which may be needed.

Mr. SNYDER. You expect to have that when?

General HELMICK. By Tuesday. It will be submitted Wednesday morning.

Mr. POWERS. If you need any additional money, we want you to say so, and save you from coming before the deficiency committee. If there is anything you need, say so now, and let us have the justification.

General OLMSTEAD. If additional funds are provided to meet contingencies we would put them in reserve, and only use them to meet authorized projects.

Mr. KERR. General, your discussion of this matter has been most interesting to me, and I believe that your activity will be one of the most important factors in the winning of the war.

General OLMSTEAD. Thank you, Judge; we will do our best.

Mr. SNYDER. Thank you, General; you have been very helpful to us.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1942.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

STATEMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. JAMES C. MAGEE, THE SURGEON GENERAL; BRIG. GEN. C. C. HILLMAN; COL. C. H. SHOOK; AND LT. COL. PAUL I. ROBINSON

Mr. SNYDER. We will now take up the estimates for the Medical Department. Our friend General Magee and other officers of the Medical Department are here to justify the estimates for that Department. We are glad to see each of you.

General, before we go into the details of your estimates I think it would be well for you to say a word or two to us about the health of the Army and about matters generally with which your Department is concerned.

GENERAL STATEMENT

HEALTH OF THE ARMY

General MAGEE. Since the striking power of the Army is in a great measure dependent upon the number of physically fit troops available for duty, it is the constant objective of the Medical Department to circumvent so far as possible illness of military personnel, to prevent from induction into the Army all individuals who have detectable defects of a nature that might cause them to be frequent ineffectives, and to furnish to those who become casualties the finest care possible.

The average percentage of the Army absent from duty because of sickness during the calendar year 1941 was 3.6 as compared with 2.6 for 1940 (figures for 1940 are final, those for 1941 are provisional). This increase in sickness was largely the result of an epidemic of influenza and respiratory diseases which began in the latter months of 1940 and continued into the early months of 1941.

During the year there was a progressive decrease in the sick rate, amounting to 58 percent reduction in the last 4 months as compared with the first 4 months. This reduction was largely the result of the decrease in the number of cases of respiratory diseases. The rate for the last 4 months compares favorably with that experienced before mobilization, and beginning with October was lower than the average for the preceding 10-year peacetime period. There has been no approach to the extremely high incidences of influenza which occurred during the fall of 1918. It can only be hoped that this good fortune will continue.

The incidence of the contagious diseases such as measles, mumps, scarlet fever, and meningitis was greater than in 1940, but on the whole much less than for the corresponding period during the last large-scale mobilization in 1917. It is worthy of note that during World War I 1 out of every 3 cases of meningitis terminated fatally, while during 1941 only 1 out of every 15 cases failed to recover.

The combined mortality rates from all diseases were consistently lower in 1941 than those experienced in either the peacetime Army or the war Army of 1918. In fact the 1941 mortality rates for the Army were the lowest on record.

This marked improvement in the health of the Army which was progressive during the year was undoubtedly the result of the influence of a number of factors, the effects of which cannot be accurately evaluated separately. Some of the factors which may have been in part responsible were:

1. Health conditions throughout the civil population were good, and no serious epidemics occurred.
2. By the latter half of the year the Army was largely composed of men who were well seasoned by months of rigorous training in camp and on maneuvers.
3. The policy of limiting the expansion of the Army to fit the facilities for proper housing, clothing, and hospitalization.
4. The enforcement of health measures such as proper food, potable water, ventilation, heating, exercise, and wholesome amusement.

The health of the Army garrisoned in foreign stations was in general better in 1941 than 1940.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

As stated above, a constant objective of the Medical Department is to prevent and control illness that may affect troops. All recognized methods available in the medical sciences are utilized to this end. The effectiveness of these measures is shown by the combined rates of admission for all diseases in the expanding Army of 1941, which, while higher during the first 9 months of the year than those experienced during a similar period in the small peacetime Army, were for the most part appreciably lower than those experienced during 1918.

The Civilian Board for the Investigation and Control of Influenza and Other Epidemic Diseases in the Army, the establishment of which was reported last year, has undertaken, through its various commissions, a number of investigations and study projects concerning problems of infectious disease control particularly pertinent to the Army population. Typical examples of these projects are: A bacteriological survey of troops in certain New England camps, particular attention being paid to the rates of meningococcus carriers; a study of the distribution and incidence of the fungus disease *Coccidiomycosis* in certain areas of the southwestern part of the United States (the information developed by this study having a direct bearing on the choice of locations for camps and medical installations in those areas); an investigation of a typical pneumonia in a large southern camp; and studies carried on in the Midwest to perfect methods for the prevention of cross infections in military hospitals. The members of the Board and the consultants have been constantly available for consultation and have rendered valuable assistance to my staff.

The incidence and distribution of communicable diseases in the civil population have been followed carefully in an effort to anticipate possible spread of these diseases to Army personnel.

Immunization.—The protection of troops through specific immunization to certain diseases has become increasingly important. The immunization procedures now applied routinely are smallpox vaccination, vaccination against the typhoid paratyphoid fevers, active immunization against tetanus with tetanus toxoid, and yellow fever vaccination—adopted for all troops January 24, 1942. In addition, troops departing for areas where danger from typhus fever or cholera exists receive appropriate vaccinations. Plague vaccine is

also provided for the added protection of troops who may be under serious threat of exposure to this disease.

Venereal disease.—Following a steady decline since World War I an all-time low was reached in 1939, but with the beginning of mobilization in 1940 the rates for that year returned to the 1930 level. This rise has not continued, however, and the rate of 40.5 per 1,000 for 1941 is slightly lower than the 1940 rate.

For the first 4 months of 1942 the rates are as follows:

	<i>Per 1,000 per year</i>
January.....	44.9
February.....	43.5
March.....	38.7
April (3 weeks).....	32.8

Two important developments of the past year have been, first, the provision for the assignment of officers specially trained in venereal disease control work to major units of the Army, and second, the collaboration of various civilian agencies with the Army's venereal disease control program. The United States Public Health Service and the Division of Social Protection of the Federal Security Agency, the American Social Hygiene Association and the State and local health departments of the States in which troops are located have all cooperated effectively with the Army in an effort to reduce the sources of civilian infection to which soldiers may be exposed.

Sanitation.—Mobilization, with the assembling of large bodies of untrained troops, gives rise to many problems in sanitation which must be solved by training and the development of new methods adapted to military operations. The proper housing of troops to minimize the dangers from infectious disease, and the development of methods of handling of food, dishwashing, providing of safe water supplies, waste disposal and control of insects and vermin that are vectors or reservoirs of human disease, are some of the problems that have been or are being solved. During the year, mosquito-control activities were carried on at 161 camps, posts, stations, and air fields. The methods of control being used are those which were so successful in the control of malaria during World War I—clearing, drainage, filling, and the application of oil and other larvicides. The result of this work is shown in the malaria rate among troops in the continental United States for 1941, which was 1.7 per thousand. This compares favorably with the average rate for the 10-year period 1931-41, which was 2.30.

Medical intelligence.—In order that the Medical Department will be informed of health conditions to be expected in all areas where troops may be stationed, medical intelligence data are collected and classified on all local, regional, and world disease problems. Contact is maintained with conditions affecting sanitation and disease prevalence in distant theaters of military activity. This allows proper planning and operation of all preventive-medicine programs conducted by the Army.

Industrial hygiene.—The expansion of the Army's industrial plants for the manufacture of munitions has given rise to many problems in industrial preventive medicine due to the hazardous nature of some of the necessary manufacturing methods. These problems are being handled by an industrial hygiene and first-aid program. This pro-

gram was instituted last year when provisions were made for the emergency (out-patient) treatment of military personnel and civilian employees in Army-operated industrial plants, and for the supervision of industrial hygiene in such plants. All dispensary equipment, supplies, and civilian personnel at such plants were transferred to the Medical Department, and new dispensaries were established where needed. In April, there were 40 dispensaries caring for over 200,000 civilian employees under this program. In the first three-quarters of fiscal year 1942, there were 132,694 out-patient treatments of United States Employees' Compensation Commission beneficiaries in Army dispensaries and hospitals.

ACTIVITIES OF OTHER MEDICAL DEPARTMENT CORPS

Thus far I have dealt mainly with the activities of the Medical Corps proper. The activities of the Dental Corps, Nurse Corps, and Veterinary Corps will be stated next in the order named.

DENTAL CORPS

During the calendar year 1941, the following professional service was rendered to military personnel by the Dental Corps:

Number of cases admitted for treatment.....	1, 462, 606
Number of sittings.....	3, 212, 031
Number of permanent fillings.....	1, 497, 578
Number of root-canal fillings.....	3, 153
Number of prosthetic appliances constructed or repaired.....	35, 339

In addition to its normal duties, the Dental Service developed a pack dental equipment for mounted organizations and a new type dental clinic for camps and stations of from three to six thousand troops, produced 17 strip films on dental subjects for teaching purposes, and compiled material to publish a technical manual for dental technicians.

NURSE CORPS

Army nurses are regularly attached for duty at all principal stations within the continental limits of the United States and at numerous stations outside the United States. They are serving in the Hawaiian Department, Alaska, Panama, Trinidad, Iceland, Newfoundland, Ireland, Australia, unnamed foreign bases, and on ocean transport duty.

Nurses at various hospitals are being organized and, after examinations and appointment in the Army Nurse Corps, serve together in an affiliated unit. Sixteen such units with a total nursing strength of 1,444 have been activated, and 60 more are in the process of organization. When all these affiliated units have been mobilized, they will have a total of 7,832 nurses.

To meet the needs of the rapidly expanding service, the number of chief nurses authorized has been greatly increased. In order to qualify for promotion to the grade of chief nurse, a nurse must exhibit qualities of leadership, organizing and executive ability, and be recommended by her immediate superiors. Many Reserve nurses coming from civilian hospitals with outstanding educational and professional qualifications have been promoted.

The number of foreign stations and bases has been greatly increased and the quota of nurses is based on the ratio of troops. The movement of troops has required an additional number of nurses for transport duty and nurses have been assigned to transports evacuating women, children, and enemy aliens from the various foreign stations.

VETERINARY CORPS

Increased veterinary facilities have followed the increase in the number of animals in Army use. There are now approximately 52,000 equines in the Army Service. Eleven new veterinary hospitals have been recently constructed, bringing to a total of 45 the number of such hospitals in operation.

During the year the Army Veterinary School, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., produced equine encephalomyelitis ("Horse sleeping sickness") vaccine sufficient for the vaccination of all the animals of the Army and R. O. T. C. units. This vaccine has now been used for the past 3 years with highly gratifying results. Following immunization of Army animals with this vaccine, it is possible to send them in the field without fear of cases or losses, irrespective of whether the disease is prevalent in civilian animals. The prevention and control of equine encephalomyelitis acquired greater importance during the past year because of a rather extensive outbreak of the malady in the human family, particularly in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota. Several thousand cases occurred with about 10 percent mortality. The fundamental research work which the Army Veterinary Corps did in elucidating the mode of transmission, and its work and experience with the disease in lower animals, made available information of great importance in the control of the disease in man. Further, the Army Veterinary School is now engaged in research work looking to the further perfection of the vaccine for use in man (especially troops) should future circumstances make it necessary to utilize vaccine to control outbreaks of the disease in the human family.

During the year all Army horses and mules were actively immunized against tetanus through the administration of tetanus toxoid. In addition to protecting these animals against the disease, the animals themselves serve as a reservoir for horse serum from which tetanus toxoid for human immunization can be obtained.

The Veterinary Corps also performs a meat-inspection service. In the calendar year 1941, this inspection service prevented more than 69,000,000 pounds of inferior meat being used by the Army and Civilian Conservation Corps. The rejections because of unsoundness or failure to meet Federal specifications and contract requirements as to type, class, or grade, were made at the time the foodstuffs were offered for delivery and before they became Government property. Thus, this inspection service resulted in a large equivalent monetary saving to the Government represented by the difference in value of items initially offered for delivery and those finally accepted.

CURRENT GENERAL ACTIVITIES

To enumerate the many and varied activities of the Medical Department would unnecessarily burden this report, but the following, added to what has been shown above, will serve to indicate the scope and extent of our work:

PLANNING

Practically all tables of organization for Medical Department units have been revised during the past 4 months. In these revisions, every effort has been made to conserve the number of Medical Corps

officers in units. Tables for new units have been prepared and processed to provide adequate medical service and hospitalization for task forces, base forces and for troop shipments to secret overseas destinations. Timely recommendations and requests have been made for activation and organization of theater of operations medical units. Numerous research projects are now underway in the Medical Department equipment laboratory, and many others have been completed. Equipment has been standardized for use with the various units, and many items of commercial equipment have been tested to determine their fitness for use as Medical Department items. New articles are being studied and tested with a view to replacement of unsatisfactory items of equipment with those of a more modern design and function.

Tables of basic allowances have been set up for the following new units:

- Field hospital, mobile, 400 beds.
- Medical battalion, ambulance, air.
- Medical battalion, ambulance, motor.
- Medical battalion, gas treatment.
- Medical battalion, mountain.
- Armored medical battalion

There are under procurement at the present time necessary ward cars for six hospital trains. A mobile optical repair truck for use in field medical supply depots to repair and replace soldiers spectacles has been completed; five more are under procurement.

TRAINING

Commissioned personnel.—The trend of training requirements has been definitely on the increase. In order to meet these requirements, officers' courses in hospital administration have been established and are currently in operation for the 1-month course. These courses offer training to key individuals, such as commanding officers, adjutants, chiefs of service, chiefs of section, ward officers, and so forth. Training is conducted by actual participation in hospital duties of the named general hospitals. In addition courses of from 1 to 3 months are given at replacement training centers, at the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and at medical depots. These courses offer basic training to Medical Department officers to prepare them for participation in military medicine and service with field units and installations. Selected enlisted men, following 3 months' duty on enlisted status, are recommended by a board of officers for attendance at an officers' candidate course, the successful completion of which entitles them to a commission in the Medical Administrative Corps, Army of the United States. The Army medical-school course and Mayo Foundation courses are offered in order to answer certain specialized needs required by the medical military aspects of medicine and surgery. These latter courses are postgraduate in nature.

Enlisted men's training.—There have been established and are currently in operation four Medical Department replacement training centers. Training in basic technical and tactical subjects is given at these centers in 8- to 11-week training cycles. In addition, sanitary technicians and occupational specialists are trained. Field units and fixed installations are thus relieved of the responsibility for conducting basic military and basic technical training. Unit training, however,

continues to be the responsibility of command, and must of necessity be given within units and installations. Cadre, fillers, and loss replacements for all present and future activated units will be procured from the replacement training centers.

Enlisted technicians.—In a 2- to 3-months' course enlisted technicians' schools are conducted at certain named general hospitals. The purpose of these schools is to train certain qualified and necessary technicians peculiar to the functions of the Medical Department. These technical specialists include laboratory, dental, medical, pharmacy, surgical, veterinary, and X-ray technicians. In addition to the above-mentioned schools, authority has been granted by the War Department to establish additional Medical Department enlisted technicians' schools at four other named general hospitals.

Noncommissioned officers' course.—This course, running from 1 to 3 months is conducted by retaining certain selected enlisted men at medical replacement training centers in competitive training with each other in order to select the officer candidates for attendance at the officers' candidate school, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Those men who were second choice in selection to attend the officers' candidate school, receive special training to fit them for the position of noncommissioned officers. This course is in addition to and follows the basic military training course at the replacement centers.

PROCUREMENT

The procurement activities, started in the fiscal year 1940, have been enlarged to meet the tremendous requirements of the new Army of the United States, the initial and continuing demands for supplies and equipment for new bases, and the terms of the defense aid program. New medical supply depots have been established, and old established depots have expanded to larger quarters. This general expansion and the advance work incident to keeping assembled units packed and ready for use have increased immeasurably the distribution of large stocks. The equipment for new dental clinics, mobile surgical hospitals, induction stations and new tactical units has called for study of new and modern equipment and revision of basic equipment lists. Special care was exercised in the preparation of specifications for this equipment in order to conserve those materials regarded as critical and essential.

Procurement planning work over the past 20 years has proven very valuable in the emergency by providing readily available information as to sources of supply, and as an aid to industry generally in securing priority ratings to obtain raw materials necessary to complete both Government contracts and items absolutely essential to civilian institutions in order to safeguard the health of the civilian population. It has been necessary to resurvey a great many of the firms in which the Medical Department is interested due to production changes resulting from everchanging requirements. Many new firms were contacted during the past year; surveys and resurveys were made. Continuous contact and survey of production is maintained in order to determine the cause for delayed deliveries, bottlenecks in production, and necessity for priority ratings for raw materials.

BLOOD PLASMA

Through the cooperation of the Army, Navy, National Research Council, American Red Cross, and commercial biological manufacturers, a blood plasma procurement program, calling for the production of 700,000 units of dried plasma for the Army by the next fiscal year, is progressing satisfactorily. A center for the preparation of liquid plasma to be used by military hospitals in the zone of the interior has been established, the opening of another in the near future is contemplated, and plans are near completion for the early installation of at least three more at geographically desirable locations in the United States.

Dried plasma has proven its life-saving value in cases of shock, burns, and hemorrhages, and its use during the fall maneuvers, after Pearl Harbor, and for victims of sea disasters has already more than justified the entire program. It will continue to save the lives of many of our injured officers and soldiers, especially in theaters of operation, because it can be utilized so much further forward than whole blood.

PERSONNEL

The 1,250 regular officers of the Medical Corps are assigned mostly to administrative or tactical duties; professional duties are being carried on largely by Reserve officers. There has been, and still is, great difficulty in securing medical officers, especially those in the lower age group; it is the young physicians who are required for field service with tactical units.

An extra recruiting drive has been undertaken to secure the services of a sufficient number of adequately trained physicians to meet our Army's requirements for medical officers. With the establishment of the Procurement and Assignment Service, Federal Security Agency, a proper distribution of physicians for civilian as well as military usages has been undertaken.

Medical Administrative Corps.—The procedure employed for granting commissions in this corps is by the selection of well qualified enlisted men to attend a three-months' course of instruction at an officers' candidate school. Successful students are tendered appointments in the grade of second lieutenant upon graduation from the school.

Nurse Corps.—The strength of the Nurse Corps has been greatly increased during the past year and Army nurses are now on duty in general and station hospitals, and domestic and foreign stations. This increase carried proportionate increases in grades to bring the strength to 77 assistant superintendents and 1,358 chief nurses. Twenty-one chief nurses were promoted to the grade of assistant superintendent, and 244 nurses to the grade of chief nurse.

A number of colored nurses are on duty at the present time and it is contemplated that others will join the corps in the near future.

Dental Corps.—Our requirements for dental officers have been met without difficulty.

Veterinary Corps.—The commissioned personnel of this corps has been considerably increased since last year and additional officers will be required by July 1, 1942; Reserve Corps officers will be called to active duty to fill this requirement.

Sanitary Corps.—Practically all qualified, available officers of the Sanitary Corps Reserve were on active duty by the end of 1941. These officers have been assigned technical duties in keeping with their training, thus relieving medical officers for assignment to duties for which complete medical training is required. The fields in which Sanitary Corps personnel are being utilized are bacteriology, biological chemistry, sanitary engineering, food and nutrition, entomology and procurement and handling of medical supplies. It is essential that additional Sanitary Corps personnel be commissioned if the Army's medical program is to be effectively completed.

Enlisted Men.—The increase in authorized strength of enlisted personnel has been proportionate to the increase in the Army and the increase in hospital beds. Civilians are being used in many capacities in our hospitals, releasing enlisted men for tactical duties.

Civilian employees.—During the fiscal year 1941, a policy in regard to civilian field personnel in the Medical Department was adopted wherein enlisted men in positions offering little or no training would be replaced by civilian employees in fixed installations. This policy has been continued and expanded to meet the current requirements. Employment of civilian personnel has been decentralized to corps area surgeons. Each corps area is authorized to employ civilians in proportion to the number of beds in that corps area. Approximately 430 civilians are required for a 1,000 bed hospital. The break-down of this figure by class is as follows: 33 percent clerical, 9 percent technical, 17 percent tradesman; and 41 percent custodial.

It will be noted that the technical employees compose the smallest group. This group is supplemented by incoming enlisted men who undergo instructions in technical duties of the Medical Department. Considerable difficulty has been met in recruiting physical therapy aides, dietitians and other highly qualified technicians. To alleviate this difficulty special short courses have been inaugurated in schools throughout the United States, and open continuous examinations are held by the Civil Service Commission.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Hospital construction has been extended to meet the needs of the increasing strength of our Army. Because of the national emergency, all new construction recently planned is of an emergency or temporary type. With the exception of the few semipermanent installations, all expansion has been or is being accomplished by the construction of cantonment-type buildings following plans developed and perfected by my office in conjunction with the War Department construction agencies.

The number of prophylactic stations has been considerably augmented above those used in the fiscal year 1941. These stations were established in proximity to large Army camps and stations by renting property.

Regimental infirmaries have been established for each regiment or similar group.

ARMY MEDICAL LIBRARY

The Army Medical Library has continued its work of maintaining as complete a collection as possible of all medical books and journals published throughout the world. The war has necessitated radical

changes in the acquisition policy of the library; difficulties attending importation, combined with the suspension of publishing activities in some countries, has resulted in a great curtailment in accessions from the continent of Europe, but accessions of domestic and Latin-American works have been increased. Our library is now probably the most complete in the world and has rendered valuable service to the various agencies of the Government and civilian institutions in helping to secure data of a statistical, sanitary, or health nature during the present emergency.

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM

The Army Medical Museum is the central laboratory of pathology for the entire Army. Army regulations require that all autopsies and all significant surgical specimens be sent to the museum for review and file. This material and data are available for teaching and study, and to the Surgeon General in administrative and scientific questions. Since mobilization and particularly since the declaration of war, the accessions have increased tremendously. In the first 4 months of 1942 there were as many accessions as there were during the entire year of 1941. A very important function of the museum is to administer the American Registry of Pathology for the National Research Council. This brings the Medical Department of the Army into cordial and intimate contact with all the important medical organizations in the country. The photographic department of the museum contains over 75,000 negatives covering not only the field of medicine but the allied subjects and these are available to qualified persons for teaching and research.

A new activity of the museum resulting from the War is the development and the administration of the Museum and Medical Arts Service. This activity will furnish personnel and material to accompany expeditionary forces to collect pathologic material, missiles, weapons, protective devices, photographic and other graphic methods of preserving diseases and injuries incident to the War and their treatment. This material will be sent to the museum by the various units and it will be available there for study, research and historical purposes.

SUMMARY

The above remarks briefly indicate the new and expanded activities which have been undertaken in the Medical Department since my appearance here last year; additional expansion and new facilities will be necessary to match the pace of our fast-growing Army. The estimate, herewith submitted, has been prepared to anticipate the minimum requirements for funds which are consistent with the medical department objective of providing for our Army the best and most practical medical supplies, treatment, and care within the knowledge of the medical profession.

REJECTIONS FOR ARMY SERVICE BY REASON OF VENEREAL DISEASE

Mr. ENGEL. General, referring to your statement on venereal disease, I was literally amazed at the amount of syphilis in the country and the rejections by the Selective Service because of syphilis. I happen to be on the Federal Security Agency subcommittee of the

Appropriations Committee, and I have been very much interested in the syphilis control program conducted by Dr. Parran, and when I looked it over I had placed in the record the Army figures on the rejections because of syphilis.

General MAGEE. It is horrifying.

Mr. ENGEL. In one State, in the colored race, there were 401 rejections per thousand, and in my own State I think there were 150 per thousand, and in the District of Columbia, I think, about 264 per thousand. That means that 1 out of every 4 had syphilis, and I would like to have you say more about it. I think it is very, very important, because I think there is an opportunity here for eradicating the disease.

General MAGEE. Of course.

Mr. ENGEL. Now, why is that? Is it because doctors do not report the disease?

General MAGEE. Oh, no.

Mr. ENGEL. Or is it because they use crackpot remedies, or what is it?

General MAGEE. No; it is part and parcel of the perversity of human nature.

This is a problem that has confronted mankind for ages, and the so-called social diseases, syphilis and gonorrhoea, find their best support in the habits of promiscuous people. If all families could live off by themselves and did not come in contact with others, or if all young men could be chaste and all young women pure, in a generation you would not have any venereal disease. But we know how mankind is organized. They do seek the companionship of the other sex, and they will not be guided by the admonitions of their elders, and there never has been at any time a recognition on the part of the public of the enormity of this problem. Only in recent years have the facts concerning venereal disease been brought into the open and a national effort made to eliminate it. But it is going to be a long, hard, uphill fight.

Now, the way the Army comes into the picture is this: We are procuring young men. We want them in the military service and for training, and we have been rejecting those that come up with this disease. That is a problem that goes right back to the communities.

Mr. ENGEL. Do you reject them for syphilis?

General MAGEE. We have been rejecting them during the training period. We are liberalizing that now to a certain extent, where the professional care of a man will not interfere so much with his training that he will be useless as a soldier.

Mr. POWERS. Do you reject them for gonorrhoea?

General MAGEE. We have been rejecting them, but there are so many of them, and under modern methods we can control gonorrhoea quite promptly.

Mr. ENGEL. You have a new remedy for gonorrhoea?

General MAGEE. Sulfanilamide and drugs of that sort.

Mr. ENGEL. There is no remedy for syphilis?

General MAGEE. Well, there are some newer drugs that have been developed in recent years, and newer methods of applying them, and we think we are cutting down considerably the period of treatment.

REDUCTION IN DEATH RATES FROM PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA

Mr. ENGEL. I would like to have you say a word on the developments in the control of pneumonia in the Army. I recall when we had the Army officers before us on the estimates for the Civilian Conservation Corps, it was testified that deaths from pneumonia were practically eliminated.

General MAGEE. Yes.

Would it please you if General Hillman should testify on that? That is more within his department.

Mr. ENGEL. That is all right. The losses from flu and pneumonia in the World War were terrible, as I recall.

General MAGEE. Yes.

General HILLMAN. What is the question?

Mr. ENGEL. The comparison between the deaths in the Army by reason of pneumonia and flu epidemics as compared with the conditions in World War No. 1, and the reason for the reductions in deaths in pneumonia cases.

General HILLMAN. The death rate during the World War from pneumonia was about 24 percent. Within the last year or two the death rate from pneumonia has been reduced to approximately 1 percent.

There are two or three reasons for this. The first reason is that we no doubt have a less virulent type of pneumonia than we had during the World War period. Secondly, the methods of treating pneumonia have been very greatly improved during recent years: First, with the use of specific antiserum for the treatment of various specific types of pneumonia, and secondly and more recently, the treatment by the new sulfa drugs that we have.

DEATH RATE FROM CERTAIN DISEASES

Mr. ENGEL. Could you place in the record, General Magee, a short statement on the death rate per thousand in diseases like typhoid, pneumonia, and so forth?

General MAGEE. Yes, sir; I would like to have that prepared in the office and send it for inclusion in the record.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

Admission and death rates per 1,000 strength for certain diseases, World War, 1940 and 1941

Disease	World War		1940		1941 ¹	
	Admission	Death	Admission	Death	Admission	Death
Pneumonia, all.....	18.98	4.67	5.36	0.04	6.6	0.06
Menigitis.....	1.17	.45	.03	.01	.13	.01
Measles.....	23.65	.57	3.00	.....	14.40	.002
Scarlet fever.....	2.83	.09	.31	.....	1.80	.001
Mumps.....	55.80	.....	3.17	.....	7.20	.....
Typhoid.....	.27	.06	.01	.01	.01	.....
Paratyphoid.....	.05	.....	.09	.....	.01	.....
Tuberculosis.....	9.30	1.34	1.43	.06	2.00	.04

¹ December 1941; P. I. not included.

TRAINING OF NURSES

Mr. ENGEL. Here is another thing in which I happen to be interested. We have an item here for the training of nurses. I would like to have you, before you get through, comment on the need for that kind of training. You can place it in the record, if you like.

General MAGEE. Yes, sir.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

There is no item in this estimate for the training of nurses. There was such an item in one of the Federal Security Appropriations last year, I believe. There are approximately 500,000 women in the United States who have had nurses' training. Approximately 300,000 of these are practicing the nursing profession. The appropriation for the retraining of nurses which was given to the Public Health Service last year was for the purpose of regaining for the nursing profession many of the 200,000 not now actively engaged in nursing duties so that they could take over positions in civilian life and release younger nurses for Army service. It is understood that 1,400 nurses have finished refresher courses paid for from this appropriation, and it is further understood that 75 percent of this number are actually employed full time. It is estimated that by July 1, 1942, 3,000 nurses will have finished this refresher course, and that fully 75 percent will be practicing the nursing profession. This should release considerably more than 2,000 nurses in civilian life for military duty. It is difficult to estimate how many nurses have come into the military service because of the above-mentioned retraining. It is reasonable to assume, however, that the nation as a whole will have more nurses available and that for this reason a greater number will be available to the military service.

Mr. SNYDER. We are very glad to have your statement, General. I am sure you are aware of our great interest in your branch. It is quite essential that the health of all of this nonregular personnel that you are getting be looked after in a most thorough way, and I may say that it is gratifying to us to know that the responsibility is in such capable hands.

General MAGEE. Thank you, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. We have got to be ready in every way to look after the injured, and the recuperation of those who have been under severe strain at the fronts, and we want to make it our business to see that you are not handicapped in any way in that respect insofar as the Congress can render aid. I am sure you appreciate that fact, and will not hesitate to bring to our attention any phases of your problem where we can be of help.

ESTIMATES FOR 1943

You have an estimate here, General, of \$645,720,000. I suggest that you indicate to us in a general way how it is proposed to apply that amount. We have before us an analysis in considerable detail.

General MAGEE. In general, it will be applied under several projects. I might say a word on project 110, procurement and production. This project is for the following purposes:

(a) The necessary initial supplies and equipment required for new general and station hospital beds in the United States, and for other miscellaneous minor items of initial equipment.

(b) The procurement of critical and essential items required by the Army supply program.

(c) Provision for a reasonably safe reserve level of depot stocks which may be termed working capital or carry-over stock, repre-

senting reserve supply of current maintenance items for the increased Army strength.

(d) Certain supplies and equipment to be furnished to United Nations under the defense-aid policies now existing.

Project 410, operation of professional medical services, represents the operational expenses of providing medical care for the entire Army during the fiscal year 1943, based chiefly upon the anticipated current requirements for hospitals in continental United States, and in the theaters of operation.

The remaining projects represent the operational expenses of the following special activities of the Medical Department:

Project 420, medical depots and medical sections of general depots.

Project 510, Medical Department schools and replacement centers.

Project 610, research and development activities.

Project 710, administration of the Surgeon General's office.

DELIVERIES OF EQUIPMENT

Mr. SNYDER. How well are you faring in the procurement of the equipment for which provision has been made heretofore? Does it appear that deliveries will meet using needs, insofar as you may be able to visualize them?

General MAGEE. In general we have done very well, but we have certain very serious difficulties, and I have Colonel Shook with me, who knows more, probably, about the procurement of medical supplies than anyone else. He has been in the most intimate contact with all the great manufacturers of medical supplies, and that is his function. I would like him to say just a word or two on that for the benefit of the committee.

Mr. SNYDER. On deliveries?

General MAGEE. On deliveries and procurement.

Colonel SHOOK. Our plan goes back to the planning of the National Defense Act of 1920. When we established our procurement planning districts, we proceeded to prepare for this national emergency.

We can say that in 1939, when war was first declared, and our appropriations came to be large enough to place contracts, we had ample facilities in this country to produce all types of medical supplies. As the program for the aircraft, shipbuilding, and ordnance developed, and the raw materials became more critical, we began to develop bottlenecks. Our bottlenecks today are in those critical materials, and practically all of our delayed deliveries are traceable to items for which we have not been able to develop material substitutes since the outbreak of the war.

COSTS OF EQUIPMENT

Mr. SNYDER. What about the costs?

Colonel SHOOK. The costs have risen moderately. I think we have a percentage of around 14 percent.

Mr. SNYDER. With reference to the medical field, is that more than in other agencies, or less?

Colonel SHOOK. I would say it is less. A lot of our items have remained stationary or even gone down.

RENEGOTIATION OF CONTRACTS

Mr. SNYDER. Are you negotiating your contracts now?

General MAGEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Have you had occasion to renegotiate any of your contracts?

Colonel SHOOK. We have renegotiated a couple; yes.

General MAGEE. We have reviewed them all, but as to most of them we were not under the necessity of reversing them.

Mr. SNYDER. When you did renegotiate them, how did you come out?

Colonel SHOOK. It resulted in a saving to the Government.

Mr. SNYDER. Were the contractors liberal-minded about it?

Colonel SHOOK. Very much so. There is a very thorough understanding in the industry in this regard.

ITEMS AFFECTED THROUGH ESTIMATE REDUCTION BY BUDGET BUREAU

Mr. STARNES. General Magee, did the Budget cut your estimates?

General MAGEE. On occasions there have been some cuts, but not very many serious deletions.

Colonel ROBINSON. There were no cuts that we did not approve after reconsideration of them.

General MAGEE. They have been very reasonable with us.

Mr. STARNES. Before you reconsidered and agreed, how much of a cut did they apply to your estimates?

Colonel ROBINSON. About \$37,000,000, most of which was deferred.

Mr. STARNES. To which items chiefly did this cut apply?

Colonel ROBINSON. One of the biggest items was an item for deficiency of stocks that had been caused by methods of calculation, man-years' errors and general items of this sort that just crept in over a period of the last 2 or 3 years.

Mr. STARNES. Do you feel that the amount of money provided in this bill will be sufficient for your needs during the year?

Mr. SNYDER. The whole year?

Colonel ROBINSON. No, sir; it will not be, because the Army has increased and there will undoubtedly be other changes in equipment not now provided for.

Mr. STARNES. I see. Now, give us those deficiencies that you had, or put it in the record.

General HELMICK. An itemized list was submitted to the committee, Mr. Starnes. Disallowances made by the Bureau of the Budget in this estimate are represented partly by a reduction in the number of man-years of army strength to agree with the directive, and partly by a deferment of certain items for inclusion in subsequent estimates. The disallowances due to deferred items may cause inconvenience unless they may be included in supplemental estimates. The deferments in question are as follows:

Project 110. Procurement and production:

E (4)—Standard items	-----	-\$19,350,090.00
F (4)—Standard items	-----	-12,900,060.00
Total	-----	-32,250,150.00

These items represent estimated deficiencies in maintenance supplies and equipment which were incurred during Fiscal Years 1940 and 1941, which have caused a depletion in Reserve Stocks.

Mr. STARNES. Were those items important, and did you feel that they were at the time you submitted the request?

Colonel ROBINSON. Yes, sir; we thought they were important when we submitted them.

Mr. STARNES. Is there a likelihood that you may be embarrassed, or that the health and welfare of our men may be jeopardized to some extent, by the lack of these items that you have asked for, especially in view of the increase of the Army?

Colonel ROBINSON. I believe that there is no danger as long as we will be able to recompute and submit further estimates; in other words, the items have been deferred, as has been stated, until we have further knowledge and data upon which to base subsequent estimates. Funds will be adequate, if there is a possibility of a supplemental estimate in the middle of the year.

Mr. POWERS. But eventually you are going to come back and ask for them?

General MAGEE. Oh, yes.

PROVISIONS AGAINST DETERIORATION OF RESERVE STOCKS

Mr. STARNES. What provisions are you making to insure that the reserve stock you are holding in depots will be fresh, or, I should say, potent for the uses intended?

General MAGEE. They are rotated. We move them very rapidly. The flow of the stocks is very rapid, and there is a very rapid turnover. We have had no difficulty at all.

Mr. STARNES. You feel that the turnover will be sufficient to guarantee a fresh reserve at all times?

General MAGEE. Oh, yes.

PROBLEM OF INDUCTING TROOPS AFFECTED BY SYPHILITICS

Mr. STARNES. I was somewhat astonished to hear you say a moment ago that the bars were being lowered on physical examination for the induction of troops by taking into the service men with syphilis.

General MAGEE. I would like to qualify that statement.

Mr. STARNES. I think you had better qualify the statement.

General MAGEE. All right. General Hillman will speak on that. We worked it up together, and he can give you the background.

Mr. STARNES. Before you start on that, General, is it not a fact that syphilis is highly contagious?

General HILLMAN. Selectees have been rejected on the basis of positive serological tests and have not been of a highly contagious type. If you get syphilis in the primary stage, it is contagious. However, that contagiousness lasts only for a few days under proper treatment. I mean, you can promptly eradicate that contagiousness by appropriate treatment.

Mr. POWERS. That is in the primary stage?

General HILLMAN. Yes. Of the 47,000 rejectees for syphilis, out of the first million men, I would say that a very low proportion were contagious.

Mr. STARNES. You do not think that by using the same towels, the same toilets, the same drinking vessels, and so forth, that we were taught so zealously to avoid in World War I and up through the years, that there would be any danger of infecting innocent or healthy youngsters coming into the service by your accepting men with syphilis?

General HILLMAN. I think there is no more chance, under the conditions I have mentioned, of transferring syphilis than there is of transferring other diseases. I would say the danger of transferring other diseases, such as respiratory diseases, is much greater.

To put it another way, syphilis is only transmissible where there is an open sore; for example, an open sore on the mouth or on the penis. That is where the danger lies. Those dangers disappear very promptly with treatment. After the first few days of treatment the patient is no longer contagious, because he has no open sores. The vast majority of the young men who present themselves for the Army who are syphilitic are not in the open stage; but they may break down if not given adequate treatment. It is felt that the symptoms can be held in abeyance and a cure effected in a large proportion of cases by appropriate treatment.

Mr. STARNES. How do you break down the organism in the body of the patient, and how long does it take to do that?

General MAGEE. Now we are getting on a subject that we have had a great deal of discussion about recently with our committees on the National Research Council, and so on. I will ask General Hillman to speak again on the newer plans for the treatment of syphilis.

General HILLMAN. The old standard method of treating syphilis lasted from 1 year to 2 years. The man is not infectious during the greater part of that period. After he has had one or two doses of arsenical, he is no longer a source of danger. But the treatment has to be continued at intervals for a long period of time in order to cure the disease.

In recent years there has been an effort to avoid that long period of treatment. Syphilologists have devised a treatment by which large quantities of an arsenical are administered in a very short period of time; in fact, continuously over a 5-day period.

There are therefore these two extremes—from 5 days to a year or 2 years. It would be highly desirable from the viewpoint of the military service if a soldier could be treated for 5 days and then returned to duty cured. Unfortunately about one in two hundred have died under that treatment; so we would be hardly justified in requiring all our young men to take such treatment. A great deal of study has been given to the question by eminent syphilologists, and their most recent recommendation is for a 6-months' treatment, which is much more intensive than the older treatment, has not the dangers of the 5-day treatment and yet comes within the period of time that a man would spend in training in the United States Army.

Mr. STARNES. Would you isolate these syphilitic inductees until you can be sure that the disease is under control and will not be communicated to boys who are free from it?

General HILLMAN. Yes; that is the intention. The fact is that we have not taken any such cases; but there is great pressure on the part of the public to take in syphilitics.

Mr. STARNES. You say pressure on the part of the public to take them in?

General HILLMAN. Yes.

Mr. STARNES. From what segment of the public is that coming?

General HILLMAN. Well, I think the feeling is general.

Mr. STARNES. You certainly do not get any pressure of that kind from my section, and we have more volunteer soldiers than in any other part of the country, and I know that the people down there are not asking you to take syphilitics in. I think what you mean, probably, is that the Selective Service group is trying to establish some such idea.

General MAGEE. No, no; it is not that.

Mr. STARNES. I have not heard any expression of public opinion from any of these 48 States, or from a single father or mother or taxpayer who says that you ought to induct syphilitics.

General MAGEE. I could show you letters that would convince you.

General HILLMAN. That is our impression.

Mr. STARNES. I would like to know where you get that impression.

General MAGEE. For example, here is a person who says: "Look here; of all the men we have had before our local boards, 11 percent were found to be syphilitic. They are living in our communities, and you take our healthy boys into the Army and won't take these men who are going around pursuing their normal occupations here, and who are infected with syphilis. Is there any reason under the sun why they should not be taken into the military service the same as our otherwise healthy boys?"

Mr. STARNES. There again, does not that come from your local boards?

General MAGEE. No; it did not come from the local boards. We have had conversations with many persons who think that we should induct men suffering from social disease and that not to do so was indefensible. Now, in our training period, before the advent of war, we rigorously refused to take in syphilitics because we feel they were poor material since much of their time would be spent in isolation while undergoing treatment. At that time, it was contemplated that selectees would be militarized for 1 year only and would then return to their homes.

Mr. STARNES. I think it would be an untenable position, and you will hear from me and from the people I represent, if you undertake to induct syphilitic men into the service and mix and mingle them with men who are free from the disease. You will hear from us just like you would if the Japs had landed here.

General MAGEE. What are you going to do about them in your own town if they are not inducted? We propose to accept them in the Army, segregate and treat them until they are completely free of symptoms and contagiousness before releasing them to organizations and the society of physically fit inductees.

Mr. STARNES. Well, we have got a Public Health Service that is taking care of some of the cases, which has been rather effective, and in addition to that they are going to their own private doctors; but

we certainly do not knowingly embrace them in intimate social contact.

General MAGEE. They go to school with your boys; they eat at your restaurant; they eat sometimes at your own table, and you do not know it.

Mr. STARNES. No; I can assure you that that has not been my experience.

General MAGEE. You do not know them.

Mr. ENGEL. General, what test did you use in the World War—the Wasserman?

General HILLMAN. In the World War we did not use any such test during the induction examination.

Mr. ENGEL. I mean, How did you discover the presence of syphilis during the World War; by the Wasserman test?

General HILLMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. What test do you use now?

General HILLMAN. One of the so-called precipitation tests. There are about four or five of them.

Mr. ENGEL. Dr. Parran testified before our committee, if I remember correctly, that of the men rejected for syphilis under the modern tests, 40 percent would not have been detected under the tests used in the World War. Is that correct?

General HILLMAN. Yes; but we did not use the routine test in the World War.

General MCAFEE. I think that is the point of this discussion; any man who has a positive Wassermann blood test is rated as a syphilitic. In World War I they had no such routine test, and unless they had lesions that were apparent or could be ascertained on physical examination, they were not labeled as syphilitic. Now, there is a question whether or not these cases of syphilis that we have found based on serological tests include all of the undertreated cases. I have an idea that a very large percentage of the syphilitics are undertreated. It usually requires 2 years' treatment with arsenical preparations, and the heavy metals, before the criteria of cure are satisfied and not all cases continue their treatment to that conclusion.

Now, these cases come up before a board. They are found to have a positive serum, and they are labeled as syphilitics. Many of them do not know it. They think they have been cured.

Mr. STARNES. In order to complete my examination on this particular subject, can this committee have any assurance that if you are going to lower the bars to such an extent that you are going to induct syphilitics, that those syphilitics will be isolated and treated medically with the best skill that you have available, until you know that there is no danger of infection of innocent, healthy youngsters coming into the Army?

General MAGEE. We would not be content to embark upon any such program until we could assure ourselves that they could be held, as General Hillman has said, under treatment during the training period.

I can assure this committee that every inductee suffering from a social disease will be isolated and treated until he is absolutely non-contagious and incapable of transmitting disease to others with whom he may come into the most intimate contact.

This is a thing on which we are getting the best advice in the country. We do not want to take any chance in such a thing, and that is the goal we are aiming at.

Mr. STARNES. Further, the committee would like to know if we could have the assurance that when you take them in for training, when they are inducted, from that time on, to the extent of the medical skill available to the Army, and the facilities available to the Army, those men will be isolated and treated to a degree that there will be no danger of infection of innocent men.

General MAGEE. When you come to the question of isolation, you raise the point that we were talking about before. That does not seem quite logical, if you will pardon me for saying so.

Let us take the treatment, first of all. We have a syphilitic register. It is a register bearing the man's name and the story of his infection as nearly as we can get it; his initial lesion, the symptoms he developed, the amount of treatment he has had, if any, and where that treatment was given. That man is put under treatment immediately. Every time he is treated there is a notation made on the syphilitic register of the type and quantity of the treatment and the name of the physician who gave it. Then, at appropriate periods, there are clinical notes inserted, and that syphilitic register is maintained until the man dies, is discharged from the service, or is cured.

Mr. STARNES. Would the medical service of the Army knowingly induct into the service and place with other troops a man suffering with pneumonia?

General MAGEE. No, sir.

Mr. STARNES. Or with measles?

General MAGEE. I do not think you are looking at it the right way.

Mr. STARNES. Or with any other communicable disease that would endanger the health and the lives of healthy men?

General MAGEE. I do not think that the situation is quite as simple as that.

Mr. STARNES. But you would not do that, would you?

General MAGEE. No; we would not do that. Of course we would not. But I do not think the situation is as simple as that. Another instance is the man with a common cold. Of course everybody gets common colds, but that is an infectious disease.

Mr. STARNES. There is a lot of difference in its effects.

General MAGEE. Of course.

Mr. STARNES. We have been talking of the medical service. Syphilis is one of the most serious diseases we have.

General MAGEE. Of course it is. But here is a thing to remember and which we have tried to make clear. None of us would want to take a chance. We would not want to do anything that was not supported by the very highest type of medical advice; and in this problem we are getting the advice of the best brains that the medical profession can produce.

Mr. ENGEL. The Army is not going to take any action in the matter of admitting these people who will in any way in the slightest endanger the health of the troops individually and collectively?

General MAGEE. Certainly not.

(After discussion off the record.)

Mr. CASE. Are you having any trouble in getting enough plasma?

General MAGEE. There has been no trouble getting the blood. There has been some difficulty in getting it processed, because the processing houses could not get the centrifuges and the drying apparatus to make it.

Mr. CASE. Have you considered getting portable units to forward around the country?

General MAGEE. No; this cannot be done. This is a very complicated matter; it can only be done in a well-established laboratory.

Mr. CASE. I had that question asked me yesterday by a doctor at home—whether or not the hospitals could fix up any kind of portable outfits.

General MAGEE. No. I do not know the exact process, but it is dried under a low-pressure vacuum.

(After discussion off the record.)

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF HOSPITALS

Mr. CASE. Has there been some division of responsibility with the Corps of Engineers with respect to the care and maintenance operations which you formerly handled, especially improvements?

General MAGEE. This has happened: There used to be an appropriation called "Construction and repair of hospitals," that was a Quartermaster General's appropriation, but it was set aside and expended only on the authority of the Surgeon General. Now that the engineers have taken over all construction, they have lumped all those funds and they are not under the control of the Surgeon General. My engineer friends assure me my wishes will be respected in every particular, so I am not in a position to establish a controversy between the engineers and the Surgeon General; but, as it is now, they control the money.

Mr. CASE. Has that been working long enough to know how it will work out?

General MAGEE. Not long enough, no; it has just been inaugurated.

Mr. CASE. Do they then determine where repairs should be made at hospitals, or do you determine that?

General MAGEE. Actually, as the authority now rests, they determine that through local agencies to whom such authority is delegated. They assure me, however, that they will listen to my wishes in every instance.

Mr. CASE. Do they expect you to initiate recommendations for hospital construction, or do they initiate that?

General MAGEE. For general hospital construction, I initiate the matter. I mean I say we are going to require so many more hospital beds and I think they ought to be in such and such a place. Then the actual location is determined in this way: A board is formed composed of engineers and medical officers who select the site in the general locality we want it. The actual construction, estimates of cost, and so on, is an engineer problem.

Mr. CASE. So far as you know, then, at this time the new policy is working out all right?

General MAGEE. I have no reason to say anything else for the time being.

(After discussion off the record:)

FIRST-AID TRAINING OF MILITARY MEN

Mr. MAHON. General, I have been over in the Senate conference committee and missed your very interesting testimony. I wonder if you discussed with the committee any first-aid training which you

may be giving to military men in order that they may protect each other whenever possible?

General MAGEE. Oh, yes. When we entered on this military program, we realized this, that so far as technical skills, technical medical skills, were concerned, we were confronted with a great shortage. We have established at each of our medical replacement training centers and at a number of our large general hospitals, courses for instruction—in the medical replacement training centers primarily instruction to teach young men all we can, in the period of time available, of these skills known to medical science, and in our general hospitals we are developing a group of technicians—X-ray technicians; surgical operating technicians; dental technicians; laboratory technicians—and we are turning out a perfectly fine type of youngster who is competent to go out in the service and assist in the laboratory and, after a little more instruction by the technicians, he can take over the actual operation of certain functions of the hospital himself under them. Then, of course, every soldier in the line gets instruction in personal hygiene and first aid. This is not as extensive as the instruction given to the soldier in the Medical Department, but enough to teach him something about the more objective things he can handle.

Mr. MAHON. Let us say a flying fortress is engaged in a bombing raid and say three or four of them are shot and the plane remains in the air and they go back to the base: Are the men who engage in that work sufficiently well informed so that they can probably save lives?

General MAGEE. We hope so. If they have profited by their instruction, they should be. Each one has a first-aid package and each one has a small amount of sulfanilamide, and we hope they will benefit by the instruction they are given.

Mr. MAHON. Have you investigated the results of these battles, like in Java and elsewhere?

General MAGEE. No; we have not had sufficiently detailed reports. I know the British soldiers, after they have been removed from combat action, have frequently treated others' wounds.

Mr. MAHON. I heard a ranking Army officer say that one of the things the boys needed who were in the Air Corps and in the planes was a little more instruction in order that they could take care of those fellows who were shot up, when en route back to the base.

General MAGEE. That is part of the soldier's instruction. If we get any data to convince us they are not getting enough, we would certainly ask the War Department to devote more time to the question of first aid.

Mr. MAHON. Do you not think it is a very serious thing?

General MAGEE. Colonel Shook just reminds me that all planes have first-aid kits as part of their equipment. This is a large kit. But, of course, training the soldier is a pretty complicated problem. He has to learn to march, he has to learn to drill, he has to learn to shoot, sometimes he has to learn to cook, and he has to learn something about first aid. Some will learn more about it in a given time than others; not all will learn it well.

Mr. MAHON. But we are going to have increasing numbers of bombers flying over objectives and those men are going to be injured and shot, and yet the planes will come back and bring them back, and they will need treatment.

General MAGEE. As Colonel Shook pointed out, there is a first-aid kit on the planes, and the men have had first-aid instruction and they have printed instructions so that, if they are able to read and can remember a little bit about what they were told, they can do a pretty good job of giving first aid to each other.

Mr. MAHON. I wonder also, General, if you have inquired about what is happening on the battlefield and trying to revise, change, or suggest any improvements in the instruction?

General MAGEE. Naturally we are receiving intelligence reports concerning the conduct of the Medical Service at the front. These reports are digested and the experience used in the modification of our supply lists and revision of our training manuals.

Mr. MAHON. Do you know anything about what the British bombing planes have done with their injured, and how successful they have been in bringing them through to land?

General MAGEE. The most comprehensive report I got was after the Battle of Poland, from the Chief Surgeon of the German Air Forces, and I have spoken to a number of English officers and their reports confirm just what we have always thought—that, in the type of warfare we are now confronted with, things happen fast and happen far removed one from the other, and the soldier has to do the best he can for himself, with what he has, until he is picked up and transported to the hospital for treatment. It is a very difficult thing with the old cavalry tactics speeded up.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. MAHON. General, I am sure you are doing a fine job and are doing the best you can with that, and it was so important and interested me so much that I wanted to ask a few questions.

CHANGES OF LANGUAGE REQUESTED

Mr. SNYDER. Now we have just a few changes of language here, General Magee, and Colonel Moore is here to explain each of these changes.

Colonel MOORE. On page 59 of the committee print, there is included under the head "Medical and Hospital Department" an item for the operation of the Army Medical Museum and the library, Surgeon General's Office, under the direct supervision of the Surgeon General. This authority was previously carried in two separate appropriations.

There is also an item included to authorize the Surgeon General to maintain and operate his branch depots. There was included initially in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Act, Public, No. 528, authority to pay for the care and treatment of military personnel in private hospitals, whether or not on duty, or furlough, or leave of absence, except when elective medical treatment has been obtained. That has been continued here and broadened to include members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

On page 60 of the committee print there is an item for the medical care and treatment of authorized personnel of our Allies when such care and treatment cannot be obtained from medical units of their own

country. There are in this country from time to time many military and other representatives of foreign governments for whom we want to provide medical treatment.

General MAGEE. It is almost essential, and is the easiest way to handle it.

Mr. SNYDER. The English extend the same courtesy to us, I assume?

General MAGEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOORE. At the bottom of page 60 of the committee print there is an item omitted because it was contained in section 1 of Public, 580, approved June 5, 1942, which gives authority for the duration of the war and 6 months thereafter. That pertains to pay of interns.

Mr. SNYDER. That is all. Thank you.

General MAGEE. Thank you, gentlemen.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1942.

AIR CORPS, ARMY

STATEMENTS OF LT. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY AIR FORCES, ACCOMPANIED BY MAJ. GEN. O. P. ECHOLS, MAJ. GEN. H. J. F. MILLER, COL. L. S. SMITH, COL. E. H. WHITE, LT. COL. R. S. MACRUM, LT. COL. T. C. ODUM, MAJ. D. H. PRATT, M. W. PERLEY, AND G. P. HILDEBRAND

Mr. SNYDER. General Arnold, the committee would like to have a statement from you of present and projected general objectives as to our military aviation, and we should like to have some word from you as to the aviation outlook as a whole in relation to the war effort. Proceed in your own way. You may do so off the record, and if there is any part of your statement which you consider would be appropriate to include in the record, you may insert it later.

General ARNOLD. I have a statement of a general nature to submit.

Mr. SNYDER. We will be glad to have that.

GENERAL STATEMENT

General ARNOLD. The fiscal year 1942 has been one of unprecedented Air Force expansion. An expansion of the magnitude undertaken involves terrific training and procurement problems.

Comparable expansion is under way in navigator, aircraft gunner, radio operator, bombardier, and maintenance technician training. A greatly expanded technician training is scheduled by December 31, 1942; however, we now expect to attain the objective approximately 6 weeks ahead of schedule.

Throughout the past year new Air Force units have been activated as rapidly as newly trained personnel and newly ordered equipment have become available. This activation of new units involves, of course, repeatedly dividing the relatively small group of well-trained

experienced personnel available in the Air Forces so as to give each new unit a cadre or corps of experience on which to base the new units' subsequent training. The results from the relatively speedy method of expansion have been gratifying.

The organizational equipment to provide for the expansion was financed by the First and Sixth Supplemental Appropriation Acts of fiscal year 1942. The major portion of the equipment financed by the Sixth Supplemental Appropriation Act has been ordered and much of the equipment financed by the first supplemental is now in service.

The Sixth Supplemental Appropriation Act of fiscal year 1942 financed the construction required for the expanded pilot training and programs of corresponding size in the other Air Force specialist categories. All of this additional school construction is now in progress under the supervision of the Corps of Engineers. All reports indicate that this construction will be completed on an adequate schedule to satisfy our specialists training schedule.

Our guiding star in the aircraft procurement has been the President's announced aircraft production objective for the calendar years 1942 and 1943.

Our plans for fiscal year 1943 call for continued rapid activation of new air units and further intensification of all categories of training including unit operational training, while at the same time engaging the enemy in vigorous offensive action wherever he can be contacted. Our fiscal year 1943 estimates which are being studied by you today reflect these plans and are comprised of the normal maintenance, administration, and operation requirements attendant to the performance of the estimated number of flying hours in the various types of aircraft required to carry out our 1943 mission plus the following salient additional items:

(a) Procurement of 23,550 airplanes, including standard complement of spare engines and spare parts.

* * * * *

(c) Procurement of additional spare parts in compliance with combat requirement findings of the Joint Aircraft Board.

(d) Procurement of a pool of supplemental Government furnished equipment.

(e) Defense aid operations.

(f) Operation of civil air patrol.

The 23,550 airplanes for which funds are requested here are those airplanes listed in the estimates for the Sixth Supplemental Appropriation Act as being required to place sufficient airplanes on contract to complete the President's objective. The request for funds was deferred to the fiscal year 1943 regular estimates because the contracts for these airplanes were not immediately required to secure maximum uninterrupted production of the aviation industry at the time of the Sixth Supplemental Appropriation Act. This point was explained at the committee hearings for the sixth supplemental, fiscal year 1942. Mr. Nelson has stated in a letter to the Secretary of War, dated May 2, 1942, that it is necessary to place orders for these 23,550 airplanes

shortly after July 1, 1942 in order to avoid interruption in production schedules.

* * * * *

Aircraft spare parts and replacement assembly requirements in this war have greatly exceeded all early estimates. Extensive combat operations in widely separated areas, heretofore considered inaccessible, have greatly increased the distribution factor in computing spare parts requirements. Spare parts reserves must be located in strategic locations all over the world. Aerial action and flying equipment required for such aerial action may be shifted between points 2,000 miles apart over-night. It takes weeks to shift the maintenance parts over such a distance. Since maintenance parts are absolutely a prerequisite to sustained operations, sufficient over-all supply of parts must be made available to the Air Forces to permit spotting strategically limited amounts of such parts with respect to the various probable areas of action.

In order to determine the spare parts requirements under current combat conditions the Joint Aircraft Board has made a study of air combat experience of the British and United States Forces. The item for additional spare parts for new aircraft augments the standard spare complement purchased with new airplanes sufficiently to meet the minimum requirements of the Joint Aircraft Board for those Air Force airplanes scheduled for delivery after January 1, 1943.

We have also included in this estimate an amount to cover the estimated minimum requirements of supplementary Government-furnished equipment. This supplementary Government-furnished equipment will act as a cushion in which the shocks of unexpected drains and production delays in Government-furnished equipment may be absorbed so as not to delay delivery of combat aircraft.

Defense aid operations covered in these estimates are comprised primarily of operation of the Ferrying Command, training of pilots and navigators for other nations, operation of operational training units for the British, and the maintenance of our various military missions.

In accordance with our Air Force policy of using existing civil aviation facilities wherever possible in the attainment of our assigned objectives, the initial tests in this work have been sufficiently encouraging to warrant further extension of the civil air patrol operations. Hence we have included an item covering operating costs for the organization in our fiscal year 1943 estimates.

PLANE PROGRAM

Mr. SNYDER. General, we shall take up the details of the estimates with others in your organization. I have one or two inquiries, however, that I should like to address to you.

The pending estimates, I understand, provide for the remainder of the planes that are to be produced for the Army under the 2-year program ending December 31, 1943. Is that right?

General ARNOLD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And the number is to be 23,550; is that right?

General ARNOLD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. The total of the program is 185,000 planes, of which the Army's quota is 148,000, including lend-lease and foreign orders directly placed. Is that correct?

General ARNOLD. That is correct.

Mr. SNYDER. Is it your judgment that that program will be realized?

General ARNOLD. It is our judgment that it will be realized. We must realize it; we cannot fail.

Mr. SNYDER. In that case, our industry will be geared to the production of considerably more than the 1943 production objective?

General ARNOLD. That is what we expect to do.

Mr. SNYDER. Is that speed-up going to affect quality, or is it going to mean producing types unsuited to meet enemy types?

General ARNOLD. No, sir; we are doing everything possible to maintain quality while reaching quantity. However, we are eliminating everything not 100 percent necessary in those planes, to cut out man hours.

AVAILABILITY OF PLANES ON ORDER

Mr. SNYDER. Now, there is quite a bit of money in these estimates for effecting improvements in planes already produced and probably in use: Is it apparent now that when these new planes come off of the lines they are not going to be available until a lot of improvements or alterations can be made?

General ARNOLD. We do not do it that way. The way we do it is this: Combat experience indicates certain changes that we call "must" changes. They are the changes involving life or death. They are the ones that we do before we allow the combat plane to go into the active theater. Some of them are done in the factory; some of them are done in what we call modification centers after they come out of the factory; some of them are done right on the field itself. We hold those changes right down to the minimum.

Then we have, in addition, a lot of alteration changes. Some of them are incorporated in the one-hundredths plane as it comes out of the factory, some with the two-hundredths, some with the five-hundredths, some with the one-thousandth, where it will not interfere with production.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. SNYDER. Does it appear reasonably certain that there will be available for these planes necessary spares, necessary accessory equipment, guns, ammunition, radio, and so forth?

General ARNOLD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. What about flying and maintenance personnel? Will they be in step with the planned airplane output?

General ARNOLD. Currently, as we train our pilots, our bombers, navigators, gunners, we are training supply and maintenance per-

sonnel. In order to get them trained as quickly as possible, we are using every source available. For instance, we have air-line shops training our personnel for us; we have civilian schools training our personnel for us. We even send some of our personnel out to the factories themselves, where we have mechanics getting "top-off" training, so that, when these planes roll out of the door, those mechanics can go right to the tactical organizations with the planes.

Mr. SNYDER. Does it appear now that essential materials used in the fabrication of planes and parts will be available as and when needed to maintain the 1943 calendar-year objective?

General ARNOLD. I think they will; yes, sir.

ADMINISTRATIVE FORCE

Mr. SNYDER. General, in going over these various projects, it is very evident that you are confronted with a tremendous administrative job. You are asking for large administrative forces to serve at various places and a very large amount of office and mechanical equipment of various kinds. I just wonder to what extent you have availed yourself of the advice and services of business experts, with a view to cutting out nonessentials and unnecessary red tape.

General ARNOLD. In every case where possible, I have gone to civil life to get the best brains available to cover the particular job. Whether it is procurement, or whether it is operation, or whether it is maintenance, or whether it is training, at every place possible I have replaced trained Army men by men from civilian life when the civilians can do the job equally well or better.

CIVILIAN AIR PATROL

Mr. SNYDER. Your final project, at page 104, applies to civilian air patrol. I do not recall that we have made any specific appropriation for this purpose heretofore. Will you explain the project briefly and indicate in what ways the money will be employed?

General ARNOLD. As the most of you know, when we went into this war, there were several civilian organizations built around the pilots and small aircraft. In some cases they had already built up organizations that could be used in their entirety.

So we fixed up a procedure whereby we could get the maximum benefit out of those fellows, and they could actually do certain types of submarine patrol for us.

Mr. SNYDER. In your judgment, you see effective results ahead, if not already accomplished, by this activity?

General ARNOLD. That is correct, sir. In addition to that, there are certain other duties we may use them for. For instance, we can see that they may possibly be used in the actual courier service; they

may be used by them for patrol service, where military aircraft is now used; also they may be used for the antisabotage patrol of power lines, pipe lines, aqueducts, and for border patrol. At any place where we normally may need an airplane but do not want to use a combat plane, because of taking it from more strenuous military operations, we will use these civilian patrol planes.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. SNYDER. What about the compensation, care and maintenance of private equipment, and responsibility for the flying personnel as to insurance, or other phases?

General ARNOLD. I would like to put that in the record.

The Air Forces engages Civil Air Patrol to perform essential specified functions. Sufficient funds to defray the costs incident to the performance of the job are transferred in a lump sum to the Office of Civilian Defense of which Civil Air Patrol is a part. The administration in connection with the performance of the requested functions is handled entirely by the Office of Civilian Defense and Civil Air Patrol. Civil Air Patrol engages its personnel for these jobs on a per diem basis, pays an hourly allowance for the use of aircraft and makes such other expenditures as are necessary in performing the specified function. The hourly allowance for the use of aircraft is computed so as to cover gas and oil, maintenance, insurance, and depreciation for the aircraft. These costs are charged against the lump sums transferred from the Air Forces and reports of operations and expenditures are periodically made to the Air Forces.

Mr. SNYDER. Have you any recommendations to make to this committee as to anything we might do that would be of assistance to you in the discharge of your responsibilities? If so, we should like to be advised of it.

General ARNOLD. I appreciate very much that request from you, and I also want to tell you that your committee has met every request that I have made since this war started, and there is really not much more that anybody can do that you have not already done for me; because you have given us the money we have asked for and you have not tied our hands in the employment of it, and it is now up to us to make good.

Mr. SNYDER. Do the pending estimates meet with your unqualified approval in every respect?

General ARNOLD. Yes; except for a few items that have come up since these estimates were compiled. General Echols will present these additional items when he takes up the details of the estimates with you.

Mr. STARNES. General Arnold, the program envisioned by this appropriation will round out the President's request for 185,000 planes over the years 1942-43—calendar years?

General ARNOLD. The Army part; yes, sir.

PRODUCTION FACILITIES

Mr. STARNES. Do you feel we have the raw material available which will permit us to realize this ambition?

General ARNOLD. I think the raw material is available, but I think you will probably have to have certain economies exercised that are not now exercised.

Mr. STARNES. With reference to production facilities, do you feel the existing plants and those under construction will be sufficient, or does this money contemplate the construction of additional plants throughout the country, or the expansion of existing facilities?

General ARNOLD. In my opinion, there will be some expansion of existing facilities, particularly insofar as accessories and parts manufacture is concerned.

Mr. STARNES. Had plans been made for these heretofore, or does this situation arise because of unforeseen difficulties and because existing facilities could not meet those objectives?

General ARNOLD. In my opinion, it is caused as the result of the tremendous expansion in a short period which, for one reason or another, did not come out balanced. Now we are planning the thing so as to get all of the component parts to come out to make up the whole.

Mr. STARNES. Are you continually carrying on the program of research and development that you have been so successful with during the past 3 years?

General ARNOLD. Yes, sir; even more so now than before.

Mr. STARNES. Do you have a sufficient amount of funds in this bill for that purpose?

General ECHOLS. Yes, sir.

AMOUNT OF FUNDS REQUESTED OF BUDGET BUREAU

Mr. STARNES. In order to save the record, General Arnold, we have requested every departmental head coming before us to furnish us with the amount of money that the Budget trimmed, and we propose to consider the question of adding whatever sum may be necessary to enable you to carry out a rounded program for the year without coming up here on a supplemental estimate or a deficiency and taking the time of yourself and your staff and also of the Congress. If you need additional money, we want to give it to you.

General ARNOLD. They did not cut us on experimental.

Mr. STARNES. I am going to skip operations and get into the field of training. Is it contemplated that any additional air schools will be established with the appropriation provided herein?

General ARNOLD. Funds for the expansion of our training facilities were in the Sixth Supplemental Appropriation Act.

REDUCTION IN TRAINING PERIOD OF PILOTS

Mr. STARNES. Have you been able to reduce the training period appreciably without affecting materially the efficiency of the pilots you have turned out?

General ARNOLD. We have cut down the school training period at least 2 months and, at the same time, had to add to the crew training period, which was necessary to make individual fighting units.

Mr. STARNES. Are you able to make that cut-down and adding-to and at the same time add appreciably to the number of trained pilots, with the use of existing facilities?

General ARNOLD. In individual training, by cutting down on the total training time of the individual, we have been able to turn out more pilots.

Mr. STARNES. With existing training facilities?

General ARNOLD. With existing training facilities; that is right.

CIVILIAN TRAINING SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS

(See p. 206)

Mr. STARNES. Have you explored the possibility of using the Civil Aeronautics Authority's program in connection with your own pilot training program?

General ARNOLD. I believe we are using it to the maximum of its capabilities. We get from them a certain number of instructors for our civilian flying schools, and we also take from them such of their graduates as can pass our requirements.

Mr. STARNES. These civilian flying schools have been of inestimable value to you in teaching the fundamental, basic principles of flying?

General ARNOLD. They have been of great value in that way.

Mr. STARNES. Have you, as a matter of policy, lowered your educational requirements appreciably in order to obtain more pilots?

General ARNOLD. We have completely changed our requirements. Instead of having them based upon so many college years, we are basing it upon the general adaptability of the individual.

Mr. STARNES. Are you using enlisted pilots in any appreciable number? Are you heading in that direction, or do you still have to use commissioned pilots?

General ARNOLD. We are heading in the direction of having a certain percentage of enlisted pilots. We do not know exactly what the percentage will be, but we are going to get as many as we can. For instance, right now we have one pursuit group in which all the junior pilots are enlisted.

(After discussion off the record:)

CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS AND CRASHES

Mr. STARNES. General Arnold, do you care to comment on the crashes which have come about during the expansion of the air force, and tell us some of the reasons for these crashes, and whether they are out of line with what took place in other countries?

General ARNOLD. The whole question of accidents has caused me some concern. Whereas, we expected to get an increase in the number of accidents, and we expected to get a certain increase in the percentage of accidents compared with hours flown, the rate

went up for some portion of our expansion period much too rapidly, in my opinion. In the training part of our expansion alone the rate of accident was quite satisfactory, but in the individual part of their flying, either of their pilot's flying or after they left the schools, the accident rate went up very rapidly.

In general, this was caused, as might be expected, due to the lack of experienced supervisory personnel in sufficient numbers to properly handle operations. You cannot get experience overnight and yet it takes experience to properly handle operational training of these young men. We used every known means to cut down the accidents and to place suitable personnel in all of these operational positions and, by a considerable amount of hard work, we have now been able to get it back in hand and I think our accidents now are running along at a rate in line with the tremendous amount of flying that we are doing.

(After discussion off the record:)

The question of accidents caused me so much concern that I organized a special section in my office for accident investigation, prevention, and cure, if we could find one. And in order to get the best talent available, we went to the C. A. A. and the C. A. P., and we went out in civil life and grabbed all talent we could, to make a study of the whole accident problem and taking the preventive measures that we could take.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. KERR. General, in this great expansion of your Air Corps, are you experiencing any trouble at all in getting pilots and man equipment?

General ARNOLD. No, sir; not yet. However, seeing that there might be a shortage of pilot personnel and that we should make the best possible advantage of it, we went to the Navy and asked them to join with us in having one pool from which to get all of the good men, because we all wanted the same kind of men and we did not want any wastage there.

Mr. KERR. I am sure there is great comfort in your answer to that question.

Now, what percentage of your personnel is represented by men who come from Civil Aeronautics teaching and schools and with their kind of training?

General ARNOLD. I cannot answer that question offhand, because I do not know; but there is a large percentage of the instructors in our primary schools who came from the Civil Aeronautics schools.

Mr. KERR. You take their instructors in the Army?

General ARNOLD. We asked them to train so many men for us as instructors; then, when we get those men, we run them through our own instructor schools to acquaint them with our standards and with our methods of teaching, and then we distribute them to the primary schools.

Mr. KERR. Is there any conflict in the qualifications of these men who were equipped by the Civil Aeronautics teaching with your requirements in order to get into your flying corps?

General ARNOLD. It is mostly a question of numbers, more than anything else; it is not a question of qualifications, it is not a question

of the difficulty of getting in; it is a question of getting the numbers we want. We do not accept them all; there is quite a number not accepted.

Mr. KERR. What becomes of those who are discarded by the Army?

Colonel SMITH. It is not a question of discard. Those qualified men not used by the training command go into ferry command duties and go into other pilot duties.

Mr. KERR. For the Army, or Navy?

Colonel SMITH. For the Army.

Mr. KERR. Well, that is very interesting, too. It shows there is a fine spirit of coordination between your activities, in respect to equipping our planes, and Civil Aeronautics.

General ARNOLD. We are endeavoring to use every facility available that can help us out.

Mr. KERR. Are you having any trouble at all in drawing those men from commercial planes and getting them into your set-up?

General ARNOLD. No, sir; we do not have any trouble.

Mr. KERR. They all readily come with you?

General ARNOLD. Yes, sir.

(After discussion off the record:)

INSURANCE FOR FLYERS

Mr. POWERS. General, you and I in past years, probably for the last 10 years, have talked a lot about insurance for flyers. I believe flying cadets are insured by the Government to the extent of \$10,000, and your student pilots are also insured by the Government to the extent of \$10,000, and they have the option of dropping that insurance when they are commissioned or become full-fledged flyers. Is there any provision made for insurance for all of your flyers, compulsory or otherwise?

General ARNOLD. We have required for some years that all flying officers carry insurance to fit their particular requirements, and we make our commanding officers investigate each case of the people serving under him, with a view to carrying out that policy.

Mr. POWERS. Are all of your flyers now insured?

General ARNOLD. I cannot say that all of them are, but I can guarantee that the most of them are.

Mr. POWERS. Is there anything you could do to further the taking out of policies by all of the flyers?

General ARNOLD. I think that is required now; I know it is required now; but when you get to taking them in as rapidly as we are taking them in now, sometimes somebody may slip in, that we do not know about, who has not any insurance. That is why I won't say it is 100 percent.

Mr. POWERS. But it is required?

General ARNOLD. It is required.

PAY OF FLIGHT SURGEONS

Mr. POWERS. We have also had considerable discussion in the past about flight surgeons. There is a limitation in this bill limiting flight surgeons, I believe, to \$720 additional pay, or extra pay, per year. Colonel Grant was up here the other day and we had some discussion

about the subject, and the colonel told the committee at that time that since December 7 five flight surgeons were killed in action and six flight surgeons were missing. Whether they have been killed or captured, of course no one knows. He further told the committee it was planned to evacuate wounded by air; that flight surgeons would go along on those flights and they are constantly participating in hazardous ventures. What is your thought about the limitation we have in the bill, particularly in view of the language carried in the new pay bill, where there is 50 percent additional flying pay for everyone?

General ARNOLD. I think the flight surgeon is as much entitled to the extra pay as anybody else, and always have thought so. I think the present combat experience indicates that the flight surgeon is required to go along on the mission and bring back the wounded, not only in transport planes but also in bomber planes. The bomber plane may or may not have been shot up in action and is returning to the rear for repairs and maintenance, and I certainly think he is entitled to it.

DELAY IN PLACING FLYING CADETS

Mr. POWERS. I am glad to have your version on that. I have two more questions. I always get a big thrill out of a kid coming into my office and saying he wants to become a flying cadet, and as my office in Trenton is very close to the recruiting office, I also get a big thrill out of taking a kid down there and getting him started. But I find you have a great waiting list, and even when a boy has passed his mental and physical tests and is ready and eager to go, it seems there is a long period he must wait because of the shortage of schools, overcrowding, or what not.

General ARNOLD. We have a regular schedule for training pilots which requires that we take in a certain number every 6 weeks, and they graduate a certain number at the end of the course. So we take in just enough to meet our requirements. The requirements are based on the number of technical units we are forming, plus the number of additional pilots we need for attrition; so we do not take in any more than that. We do, however, maintain a pool in the form of replacement centers in three places in the United States, and in those replacement centers we keep enough of a cushion to take care of the next class. So, quite naturally, with all of the boys throughout the United States who are qualified and who have made application, there will be a waiting list; but the waiting list, as I remember it, is never more than 2 or 3 months.

Colonel SMITH. That is right. We are filled up now to about the middle of September.

General ARNOLD. Then you have three schools, so that no boy will have to wait more than three classes.

Mr. POWERS. What does that mean in time?

General ARNOLD. That means from now until September.

Mr. POWERS. General, the committee read with considerable emotion of the death of General Tinker. Every member of this committee knew General Tinker, and for the record I would like to say, for myself and the committee, that I do not think that there was ever a finer flyer, a finer gentleman, or anyone with more guts than Tinker had—he was a fine American.

General ARNOLD. That statement expresses the views of every member of the Air Forces who ever served with General Tinker. We all have the same thought of him.

Mr. ENGEL. Carrying on the discussion that occurred between you and Mr. Powers, General, in reference to this delay: I was driving back to Washington recently and I saw three soldiers standing beside the road near Jackson. I slowed down and picked them up.

There happened to be a Pittsburgh paper on the back seat of the car, and they saw it, and they said, "That is where we live." I took them to Pittsburgh and left them there.

These three boys had been to Camp Custer and had qualified as flying cadets, but they were sent home, and they said they would be home about 3 months before they would be called out.

It seems to me that the time of these three young fellows would be practically wasted, and also the money of the Government for 3 months' pay would be wasted.

Is there not some sort of training you can give these boys which would be helpful, such as classroom training of some sort while they are waiting to get into school? It seems to me that as long as all of their costs are being paid you could get them into some classroom work and give them some kind of training which would be helpful when they got into their later training.

General ARNOLD. It is a question of where you would stop. We now have about two classes in our reception centers going through just that kind of training. It depends on how many more we would be warranted in having take that pre-training. Formerly we had none. Those two classes amount to about 14,000 men at this time, waiting, and doing what you are talking about.

Mr. ENGEL. There are 14,000 men waiting?

General ARNOLD. Waiting to get into flying school. It is a question of how many more we would be warranted in giving that pre-training.

Mr. ENGEL. You mean 14,000 men are receiving classroom instruction now?

General ARNOLD. Yes; those men are receiving that training now. It is a question of how many more men we would be warranted in putting in those replacement centers to give them that kind of instruction. If we wanted to do it, we could take every boy qualified in the United States, 250,000 of them, and put them in the reception centers.

Mr. ENGEL. I am talking about young men who have passed the test.

General ARNOLD. That is right.

Mr. ENGEL. Those are boys who are going to be flying cadets.

General ARNOLD. But we are examining 250,000 of them.

Mr. ENGEL. But these boys have passed the examination.

General ARNOLD. It is a question of how many we want to put in there. We have reception centers running now. It is a question of the limit on the number of men to take the training.

Mr. ENGEL. You mean a large proportion are not being sent home but are being actually given class work?

General ARNOLD. That is right.

Mr. ENGEL. In other words, you are doing what I referred to?

General ARNOLD. But we are not doing it to the extent you want, because there are some more you want to put in.

PRODUCTION OF PLANES AT FORD'S WILLOW RUN PLANT

Mr. ENGEL. What about mass production of planes at Ford's Willow Run plant?

General ARNOLD. It looks as if when Ford comes in he will come in with a bang.

Mr. ENGEL. It has been a success?

General ARNOLD. Yes; I think it is going to come through. Of course, the aircraft factories have adopted practices and procedures tending toward mass production.

Mr. ENGEL. Will that method of production at the Willow Run plant cut the cost materially?

General ARNOLD. We have come to the point now where we are saying that we think mass production has cut the cost, because, up to date, as I remember, the manufacturers have turned back over \$240,000,000. It is coming in more all the time. It shows that they have reached the point where the cost of the individual airplane is coming down as the result of mass-production methods.

Mr. ENGEL. What about the material costs; has that gone up any?

Gen. H. J. F. MILLER. The material cost has gone up somewhat.

Mr. ENGEL. What about the labor cost?

Gen. H. J. F. MILLER. The labor cost has not increased a great deal since the war started.

Mr. ENGEL. Now, I want to take up this matter of pilots again. We are going to have, as you testified, 148,000 planes, with thousands and thousands of pilots.

I was impressed some time ago with a statement you made, and which you repeated a short time ago, regarding the lack of experienced officers.

We are getting an army of second lieutenant flyers. Where are you going to get your experienced officers, and how are you going to train them?

General ARNOLD. It does not work quite that way, sir.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. ENGEL. You are taking them from the ranks?

General ARNOLD. Yes; when a man shows ability we promote him and give him a rank commensurate with the job he holds.

(Discussion off the record.)

AIRPLANE ACCIDENTS

Mr. CASE. Referring to the questions which Mr. Starnes asked you about the accident situation, have these investigations you mentioned discovered any evidence of sabotage?

General ARNOLD. We have not discovered any evidence of sabotage. Occasionally there is a report received which indicates that there might be sabotage, but when we run it down it does not work out.

Mr. CASE. I have introduced a bill in the House to provide the death penalty for sabotage. I was led to do that partly because I felt that if there was any sabotage responsible for the accident situation, it definitely deserved that kind of a penalty. I think that anyone

who deliberately injures a plane that a soldier or cadet flies is guilty of treason and he should be punished as a traitor.

General ARNOLD. I think that is a very good solution of the problem because if they did have sabotage in our plants or at the operating stations it would be hard to get them back under control without some such penalty staring them in the face.

NEGRO STUDENTS FOR AIR FORCE

Mr. CASE. Are you taking many Negro students into the Air Force now?

General ARNOLD. We are building up one pursuit group, and we have plans for building up a second pursuit group.

Mr. CASE. Will those be maintained as individual units of colored troops, or will they be dispersed among other stations?

General ARNOLD. They will be straight colored groups.

Mr. CASE. Where will they be located?

General ARNOLD. At the present time they are located at Tuskegee.

Mr. CASE. General Arnold, I noted with a great deal of interest last night that Col. Edwin Panders Perrin had been nominated by the President for promotion to a brigadier generalship, and the comment was made that he would become the youngest general in the Army. We know that he holds an important position as deputy chief of staff with General Brett in Australia, and I am sure this is a good illustration of your policy of recognizing experience and ability where you find it. It happens that Perrin comes from Custer, S. Dak., which is my home town, a small town with a population of only 2,000. His father is cashier of the bank which is next door to my little establishment there. I would like to ask you whether you know whether or not he is the youngest officer to be appointed as a brigadier general in the history of the Army, or is he just the youngest among present generals?

General ARNOLD. General Perrin, who will be 37 years old this October, is the youngest general commissioned in our Army in this war. Historical records show that in the Revolutionary War the Marquis de La Fayette was commissioned brigadier general in 1777 at the age of 20, and in World War I, John M. Hodges was made brigadier general when he was 34.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SNYDER. General, we thank you for your patience and for your valuable contribution to our study of the problems with which we have to deal. I want to say to you that we have every confidence in the world in you, and I know each of us feels that if you are given free rein our Air Force will perform in a way that cannot be excelled.

General ARNOLD. I will tell you, sir, that I appreciate that very much. That is very gratifying to all of us.

Mr. STARNES. The Air Force is under the command of one of the most capable men in the world. You have been freer in your expressions than any member of the War Department with the members of the committee, and we perhaps have been a little freer with you.

General ARNOLD. We appreciate your help; you have been of inestimable assistance to us.

ESTIMATE FOR 1943

Mr. SNYDER. General Echols, under the head of Air Corps, Army, the estimate is \$11,043,270,000. That is the net amount, is it not; in other words, you do not anticipate any carry-overs?

General ECHOLS. That is correct; yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. For the current fiscal year, do you see any need at this time for that amount to be augmented?

General ECHOLS. No, sir.

COST OF ALL FEDERAL AIR ACTIVITIES

Mr. SNYDER. Prior to the emergency we used to include in our hearings a statement of the entire cost of all Federal air activities. It was a headache to prepare, I know, but Colonel Martenstein's office and our friend Mr. Perley, whom I see here, did a fine job in getting the figures together for us. The last one printed was for the fiscal year 1938. Are such statements available through 1940?

Mr. PERLEY. They are; yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. We should not care to publish them, but if they are available we should like them for our files.

General ECHOLS. We shall be glad to furnish them, sir, to the committee.

ARMY EXPENDITURES FOR AVIATION, FISCAL YEARS 1941 AND 1942

Mr. SNYDER. Our interest just now is Army aviation. I wonder if Mr. Perley has made any attempt to gather together Army expenditures alone under all heads for or on account of aviation for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942? Of course, for 1942, it would have to be predicated upon funds thus far appropriated. It would be very interesting and informative if we might have a compilation of that kind.

Mr. PERLEY. Yes, sir; we have that statement ready.

(The information requested is on file with the committee.)

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. SNYDER. General, I suggest that you proceed now with your justification.

General ECHOLS. We are presenting an eleven-billion-forty-three-million-two-hundred-and-seventy-thousand dollar estimate for the Army Air Forces for the fiscal year 1943.

The estimate for 23,550 airplanes, including spare engines and spare parts provides for the completion of the Army's share of the President's 2-year production program, including Army defense aid airplanes, which is 148,000 aircraft.

The estimate for research and development is an increase over the amount for the fiscal year 1942. This provides for the continued development of high altitude aircraft, engines of increased power, armament, and associated equipment. The acceleration of the program in 1942 has advanced the service test stage of much equipment, hence the increase in that phase of the project in the fiscal year 1943.

You will note that there are two rather large items in project 82. The first item is the result of a study made by the Joint Aircraft Committee composed of members of the Army Air Forces, the U. S. Navy, the Royal Air Force, the British Air Ministry, and the war Production Board. The study determined the operational requirements for spare engines, propellers, and airplane parts in addition to the spare units provided in our airplane programs. The factors considered which led to the conclusion of the increased requirements were in part as follows:

(a) The necessity of maintaining repair and overhaul facilities at an increasing number of scattered bases.

(b) Lack of adequate overhaul facilities and trained personnel at isolated bases.

(c) Damage to component parts in battle.

(d) Stock losses resulting from enemy bombings.

(e) Shipping losses.

(f) Necessity for carrying spares in aircraft being ferried to combat zones.

(g) Emergency requirements for items of equipment such as test sets, trainers, and so forth, used by the training command.

(h) The increasing preponderance of new types on which there is little service experience.

It was further determined that spare units and spare parts for efficient operation could best be provided on a percentage basis for each type and model of airplane, with an individual percentage for each part, according to the nature and purpose of the part, as shown by experience in the theater of operations, and at training facilities. Consideration was also given to the methods of operation of the Army, Navy, and United Nations Air Forces and to their particular individual requirements. Specific percentages required for particular spare units or spare parts run from 10 to 500 percent.

The second item in project 82 is for the procurement of additional critical items of G. F. E. for airplanes. There has been a rapid acceleration in schedules.

The cushion planned by this study will eventually be consumed as the final deliveries of airplanes on the various programs are made.

Project 83 provides fuel and oil for the operation of aircraft. In the 4-month period, December to March, flying hours within the continental United States increased 100 percent.

The remaining projects, with the exception of 96, which provides for military missions, ferry command, and training of foreign students, represent the regular requirements for the operation and training of the Air Forces during the fiscal year.

These projects form a coordinated program which includes the maintenance and operation of production, training, and tactical facilities, and the expansion of the Air Forces as rapidly as possible.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. SNYDER. You have had all of the funds needed for the complete construction and equipment of all planes, starting with the 5,500 program, apart from unanticipated alterations or additions?

General ECHOLS. Yes, sir; that is correct, except on the 5,500-plane program, you remember, due to the increase in cost of airplanes, we were not able to order all the spare parts that were required at that time. That has since been made up.

NEGOTIATED CONTRACTS

Mr. SNYDER. I suppose you are using the negotiated contract altogether now?

General ECHOLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. You find that the most satisfactory?

General ECHOLS. It is by far the most expeditious.

RENEGOTIATION OF CONTRACTS

Mr. SNYDER. Have you engaged in any renegotiations of contracts because of apparent excessive profits under the original contracts?

General ECHOLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Give us one example, and the total.

General ECHOLS. The contractors have returned or are in process of returning \$240,000,000 as the result of renegotiations.

Mr. SNYDER. Approximately how many contracts are involved in the return of that much to the Treasury?

General ECHOLS. One hundred sixty-one.

Mr. SNYDER. What has been the attitude of the concerns with which you deal toward the renegotiation and other features of the provisions of section 403, title 4, of the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942?

General ECHOLS. To date we have had no difficulty. They have been most cooperative. There are large numbers with which we have not yet completed renegotiations.

Mr. SNYDER. You would not have any idea about how many more you will have?

General ECHOLS. No; we do not.

Mr. SNYDER. You have got \$240,000,000. If that rate should continue, by the time you get through, you will have recovered many millions of dollars?

General ECHOLS. I would think so; yes, sir.

BREAK-DOWN OF ESTIMATE

Mr. SNYDER. General, do you see any objection to including in the hearings a break-down of the estimate by subtitles, as they are termed here? For instance, new aircraft, so much; experimental and research, so much?

General ECHOLS. No, sir; I see no objection. Would you like to have the totals of A, B, and C?

Mr. SNYDER. That is right. General Echols, will you insert such a statement when the transcript comes to you for review, just putting in the 1943 totals?

General ECHOLS. Yes, sir.

(The statement requested was furnished the committee:)

<i>Statement of funds requested by subtitles, appropriation, Air Corps, Army, fiscal year 1943</i>	
Subtitle A. New aircraft.....	\$2, 945, 596, 712
Subtitle B. Experimental and research.....	112, 876, 009
Subtitle C. Maintenance and operation.....	7, 282, 513, 284
Total Air Corps, Army.....	10, 340, 986, 005
Required to meet contract authorization for 1941 and 1942.....	702, 283, 995
Total estimate or appropriation.....	11, 043, 270, 000

MODERNIZATION OF EXISTING AIRCRAFT

Mr. SNYDER. With respect to project 13, what was the earliest delivery date of the planes it is intended to modernize?

General ECHOLS. Project 13 provides for the modernization of existing aircraft, that is, aircraft which have already been delivered, and these funds are to incorporate, in general, the improvements and operational requirements which have been found necessary as the result of combat or training experience. They are airplanes which have already been delivered, usually less this equipment.

Mr. SNYDER. How quickly can all of this work be accomplished?

General ECHOLS. Well, sir, this work is continuous.

Mr. SNYDER. I understand. Will it be practicable to spare the planes from operation long enough to accomplish the work?

General ECHOLS. If they are "must" changes, they are sent to the depots or modification centers and the changes are made.

Mr. SNYDER. And if they are desirable changes?

General ECHOLS. If they are desirable changes, they are made when they go to depots for overhaul or repair or are otherwise out of commission.

Mr. SNYDER. The great percentage are desirable changes rather than "must"?

General ECHOLS. They are both.

Mr. SNYDER. With respect to project 14 (d), page 18, when did you arrive at this amount?

General ECHOLS. That was about 4 months ago.

(Discussion off the record.)

TECHNICAL EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT WORK

Mr. SNYDER. Are you experiencing any difficulty in retaining your technical employees engaged in research and development work?

General ECHOLS. No, sir; we have not had a great deal of difficulty in retaining those engaged in research and development. We have some difficulty in getting as many experienced technical employees as we would like to have.

SERVICE TEST AIRCRAFT

Mr. SNYDER. The justification with respect to project 73 (a), page 27, is not very clear. Is this equipment for use or for test, or for both?

General ECHOLS. This is for service test. After the experimental articles of equipment have passed through experimental tests, we order a certain number for service tests. This is particularly applicable to the types of airplanes and equipment that I have just described—nonconventional or very new, which we would not dare to put in production without buying a limited quantity and having a service test.

Mr. SNYDER. Is this purely an estimate, or does it include some definitely planned procurements?

General ECHOLS. It includes definitely planned procurements, though it is an estimate based on the assumption that these experi-

mental articles, some of them, will come through and be ready for service tests during this period.

Mr. SNYDER. Of the types you mentioned?

General ECHOLS. Yes, sir.

MATERIAL AND LABOR FOR MAINTENANCE OF AIRCRAFT

Mr. SNYDER. Turn to project 82, please, on page 31. Has the substitution of civilian labor for service personnel been completely effected in subdeposits?

General MILLER. Probably 95 percent has been completed. We still have a few military personnel left in some of the subdeposits that have been taken over recently.

Mr. SNYDER. How do you manage to hold on to your experienced civilian labor?

General MILLER. We do not hold on to them, as a matter of fact. We hold on to a certain percentage, a rather small percentage, because they are interested in having jobs in the civil service with us more than they are in making a larger salary with a concern where they may or may not retain their jobs.

Mr. SNYDER. You lose a great many in the draft, do you not?

General MILLER. We lose a great many in the draft.

Mr. SNYDER. It would seem very important that you should keep this trained personnel.

General MILLER. It is important; but the policy of the Selective Service does not favor it as a class.

Mr. SNYDER. The policy of the Selective Service, as I understand, is that if a man is turning out war products in certain factories and plants he is exempt. Would it not be your disposition to keep such a man rather than let the Selective Service get him?

General MILLER. Very much so.

Mr. SNYDER. Do you do that?

General MILLER. No; Mr. Snyder, for the reason that that would be in effect saying that he was indispensable. I cannot say that. They have given me that option in each individual case. I have now 125,000 civilian employees.

Mr. SNYDER. And they give you that option in each case?

General MILLER. If I can establish in each individual case that that man is indispensable, they will release him.

Mr. SNYDER. That is fair.

General MILLER. But I can only say that about a very few employees in each depot.

SPARES WITH NEW AIRPLANES

Mr. SNYDER. Project 82-1 (b) is on page 37. This item covers spares other than engines, does it not?

General ECHOLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Does the new method of estimating referred to on page 37 occasion a larger appropriation?

General ECHOLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. In what way?

General ECHOLS. This new estimate was based on a study made by members of the Joint Aircraft Committee, which is composed of

representatives from the Army Air Corps, the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, the War Production Board, and the British Air Commission. Each type and model of aircraft was broken down into the various component parts based on operational experience either with that aircraft or similar aircraft, and the spares list was made up for that particular airplane; and there was also taken into consideration the distribution factor of endeavoring to keep the various combat organizations in the theaters of operation stocked with the necessary parts. Certain aircraft, for example, based on experience, appear to need a higher percentage of propeller replacement than others. In some cases replacement parts are very high on particular aircraft, and that increase brings the average up.

(After discussion off the record:)

INCREASED PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

Mr. SNYDER. General, what provision has been made or is contained in the pending estimates looking to increased productive capacity?

General ECHOLS. There is no provision in these estimates for increased productive capacity.

FUEL PROJECT

Mr. SNYDER. Let us turn to your fuel project on page 38. Do the unit costs indicated there represent the cost at the point of use or the point of issue?

Major HOWZE. They represent the cost at the point of use. It is difficult to predict today exactly what it will cost, because we are putting in so many facilities throughout that area.

Mr. SNYDER. How much are the unit costs above the costs supplied to us in the regular 1942 bill?

General ECHOLS. The unit cost is 2 cents above the cost supplied in the regular 1942 bill.

Mr. SNYDER. Are the prices frozen now, apart from transportation?

General ECHOLS. Yes, sir; they are practically frozen at the present time.

FLYING CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

Mr. SNYDER. Project 85-2, page 45, applies to flying clothing and equipment. The statement is made there that no additional requirements are foreseen at this time. I take it that that means maintenance, too.

General ECHOLS. Yes, sir; it includes maintenance.

PILOT AND OTHER TRAINING

Mr. SNYDER. With respect to project 94, page 98, which relates to pilot and other training, are the unit costs the same as you have given us heretofore?

General ECHOLS. With the exception of pilot training they are the same. Tuition for lot training has been reduced.

Mr. SNYDER. Do you anticipate that you will be able to accomplish the program indicated here on pages 98 and 99?

Colonel SMITH. Yes; we will be able to do that.

Mr. SNYDER. That will be all for the present. Mr. Starnes.

Mr. STARNES. General, the chairman's questions have been so comprehensive and your answers so understandable, that I have only a few questions to ask. One of them is a question of policy with reference to the use of civilian instructors. In my contacts with the Air Corps, I have heard nothing but the highest expressions of praise for the part the civilian auxiliaries and instructors have played in training youngsters how to fly.

General ECHOLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. It strikes me that some representation should be made to the Selective Service Board by the War Department with reference to the desirability of exempting those men from the draft so long as they are engaged in instruction work at these schools. What have you to say with reference to that?

Colonel SMITH. That is being done.

Mr. STARNES. With reference to the recoveries made on contracts where they have been renegotiated, will you please tell us whether or not you are finding the manufacturers of accessories making exorbitant profits, or of planes?

General ECHOLS. Our experience has indicated that they are. I think that has been discussed here a great many times, and while it was one of the things that could never be proven in connection with the manufacturer, it has been fairly apparent that if labor were ever stabilized and if material were ever stabilized, quantity production would begin to reduce costs. The question in everybody's mind has been—when that would happen. It began to happen, I think, about December 7, but it did not become apparent for about 2 months. About 2 months ago it became apparent. Then the aircraft manufacturers, I believe, themselves became a little bit worried, knowing that they were going to make large profits. A number of them had approached us voluntarily stating that when they could definitely determine their costs, they would want to give back some money. As for the accessories manufacturers, some of them were new in the business, and they had to be contacted and asked to come in and file their costs reports. In some cases mild pressure was applied.

Mr. STARNES. My question was prompted by the fact that the most startling case and one that attracted most public attention, was the *Heinz case*, in Ohio, in the manufacture of starters. That concern was manufacturing accessories, and that was the case in which public attention was directed.

General ECHOLS. Yes, sir.

(Discussion off the record.)

AUXILIARY FREIGHT SERVICE

Mr. STARNES. With reference to the auxiliary freight service which has been established by the Air Corps, will you tell us something about that?

General MILLER. We have made a contract with the commercial air lines for the operation of aircraft, for their own purposes, of which some are to be reserved for our use. Those are in daily operation, and they have been augmented by more.

Mr. STARNES. Where do they operate?

General MILLER. They operate throughout the United States, and we are also carrying supplies to other places.

Mr. STARNES. Do you feel this service is absolutely essential to maintain an efficient flying force in the field?

General MILLER. Absolutely; yes, sir. The operation is entirely by their personnel.

Mr. STARNES. Your relationships there are entirely satisfactory, and the service is highly efficient?

General MILLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. COLLINS. General Echols, I have asked some questions for the record, and have found that the answers are made off the record, or have been deleted; so you may delete the answers to any questions I may ask you, if you wish to.

It seems to me that in this enlightened age of speed in which we live now, we ought to be able to put our reliance on something besides surface vehicles for the transportation of supplies almost anywhere, and I was wondering if we had made any progress in getting away from that outmoded method of transportation in our warfare. It might tax the ingenuity of the people in this country to do that, but generally we manage to do those things when the emergency requires it.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. COLLINS. I want to compliment you on the policy you have followed with respect to Government-owned and privately operated plants. I think it is has been the great contributing factor to the success of your program and I cannot compliment you too highly. I have all praise for the Army Air Force.

General ECHOLS. Thank you.

Mr. STARNES. I want to join Mr. Collins in that statement.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. KERR. General, there is just one question I am interested in. Have you an item in this appropriation for the enlargement or construction of any airports?

General ECHOLS. That is in the Engineer Corps estimates.

Mr. KERR. You have none?

General ECHOLS. There is no item in here; that would come in the estimates for the Army engineers.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. SNYDER. General Echols, did you get all the money you asked the Bureau of the Budget to put in, for everything in your whole bill?

General ECHOLS. Yes, sir; we got all of the money we asked the Bureau of the Budget for. However, there are a number of items which have come up since the estimates were processed.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. MAHON. General, I have in the back of my head that the Flying Fortress, B-17, used to call for a quarter of a million dollars; then they were going to revise it, and it wound up about \$400,000. Has the price come down now on planes like that?

General ECHOLS. It has dropped since my last appearance here, and the same with the Consolidated, B-24.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. POWERS. General Echols, I think you have justified these estimates very well. I have no further questions.

General ECHOLS. Thank you, sir.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. CASE. General Echols, I am sorry the remarks of Mr. Collins with regard to the policy you pursued in placing these orders with private industry were not taken down just as he made them, because they were a very fitting tribute and I think should be in the record. It seems to me that the use you have made of private industry will justify itself not merely in the record that is being established in production at the present time, but in the value it will mean for the country in the future.

Has there been any significant change in the cost trend? You have told us on previous occasions that we were just about at the point of getting where we were going to get the benefit of large-scale production, and I think you touched on that a little earlier in your remarks today. Would you care to expand that a little bit?

General ECHOLS. I think, assuming there are no material increases in the cost of material or labor, the unit cost of the airplanes and equipment which have been standardized and are put into production will come down appreciably during the next few months.

Mr. CASE. Has there been any reduction in the B-17 and these other types of planes that you recently mentioned today?

General ECHOLS. We recently renegotiated contracts, and got a reduction on existing contracts.

Mr. CASE. That gets it down in tangible terms and makes a good showing.

(After discussion off the record:)

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

Mr. CASE. I notice on page 93 of the justifications a break-down under the heading of "Commercial printing." There has been a great deal of discussion in the commercial printing field about the tendency of all Government printing to be handled by the Government Printing Office. It is apparent here that it is contemplated to place at least this much with private industry, and that is in keeping with the policy of the Air Corps that has already been mentioned. Would there be any objection to placing in the record the quantities and items, but giving neither the unit cost nor totals; simply the quantity, such as 350,000,000 tabulating cards; 1,500,000 stock consumption and balance reports?

Colonel WHITE. There is no objection to that. Those are all specialized forms which the Government Printing Office cannot produce for us. This has all been gone over with the Public Printer and they have agreed to doing it outside.

Mr. CASE. I think that would be of interest and to the credit of the Air Force.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

350,000,000 tabulating cards.	700,000 pay roll for personal services
1,500,000 stock consumption and balance reports	300,000 monthly cost report
3,000,000 stock list forms	150,000 work order reports
1,500,000 organization equipment lists	60,000,000 flight reports (1 and 1a)
(5)	15,000,000 consolidated statistical reports
1,500,000 organization equipment lists	150,000,000 time cards (250a)
(1)	30,000,000 time cards (250b)
18,000,000 memorandum receipts	12,500,000 stock forms (1).
600,000 flying-time records	8,500,000 stock forms (2).

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8,500,000 stock forms (3).	4,500,000 shipping tickets (12-part).
8,500,000 stock forms (4).	6,750,000 shipping tickets (16-part).
8,500,000 stock forms (6).	1,000,000 mimeograph stencils (pre-
1,500,000 label, gummed, address.	printed).
300,000 label, gummed, Secret.	47,450,000 teletype forms (1-part).
300,000 label, gummed, Confidential.	47,450,000 teletype forms (4-part).
600,000 statistical reports (hectograph).	3,000,000,000 pages Airplane, Engine,
4,500,000 shipping tickets (9-part).	and Accessory Handbooks.

PAY FOR OVERTIME

Mr. CASE. At several points in the justifications I note an item for overtime pay. Previously this afternoon, the representative from the Armored Force School testified they were going on a 48-hour week, but their positions under Civil Service would not be paid overtime for working more than a 40-hour week. Now on page 26, I notice an item representing a pay increase to take care of working above the 40-hour week, and similar items on other pages. These are under different headings. I have not attempted to cover all of them, but those stand out.

Can you state whether it is the uniform policy through the Air Forces to establish overtime pay for all civilian employees who are working more than 40 hours a week?

General MILLER. We cannot do anything about it; the employees in the field service outside of the District must be paid for overtime.

Mr. POWERS. It is a basic law, is it not?

Mr. CASE. If it is a basic law, then why is it we do not get an item like that in the estimates for the Armored Force School, which we had earlier this afternoon? The major said they were going on a 48-hour week.

General MILLER. Presumably their employees are per annum employees who will have to be paid for the 8 hours of overtime only in case their overtime is in connection with the overtime of per diem or similar employees working for the defense effort.

Mr. CASE. Is it not correct, Colonel Moore, that there are branches of the Army where overtime is paid, and there are branches where overtime is not paid, even though they work beyond 40 hours?

Colonel MOORE. Yes, sir; that is due to the authorization contained in Public Law No. 100, approved June 3, 1941, which does not allow overtime pay to all per annum field employees.

Mr. CASE. Then there is no uniform policy through the War Department?

Colonel MOORE. The policy in the War Department is uniform, but the basic law—

Mr. CASE. Is not uniform?

Colonel MOORE. Does not authorize you to pay all per annum employees who do work the extra day each week.

CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING INSTRUCTORS

Mr. CASE. Did you investigate personally the flying and training records of C. P. A. instructors that you called in?

Colonel SMITH. We asked the C. A. A. for recommendations on each one and those that they selected we made contracts with.

Mr. CASE. Did you exercise any control or did you make any investigation of the records of the men to whom these C. P. T. contractors subcontracted their allotments?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir; we did not conduct any investigation of the subcontractors.

Mr. CASE. It is a fact that those people you called in subcontracted their quotas and allotments, is it not?

Colonel SMITH. To what extent, sir?

Mr. CASE. Well, I do not know to what extent. That is what I would like to find out; but I understand that considerable subcontracting was done. You apparently gave quotas to these men recommended by the C. A. A., and then these men subcontracted those quotas. I am trying to find out what check was made on the subcontracts.

Colonel SMITH. We called in the regional supervisors of Civil Aeronautics, and they are the ones who contacted the individuals.

We had to do this thing in quite a big hurry, and we did it in one week.

Mr. CASE. Did you make any check of the subcontractors—of their individual flying records?

Colonel SMITH. We took the C. A. A. records; we investigated their records. The officials of the civilian pilot training program called to Washington the highest rated men within the civilian pilot training program, who were located in areas that were relatively free of other activities and who had, at the time, civilian pilot contracts, for the purpose of selecting the necessary number to accomplish this program.

It is believed that the records of the civilian pilot training operators speak for themselves. The personnel for these contracts were contacted only on the basis of their proficiency and their current program which has already been sponsored by the Government. It is assumed, therefore, that their records under those conditions were of sufficient warranty for future contracts.

Mr. CASE. Did you get from C. A. A. anything on the flying records of the men who got the subcontracts? You say you took their recommendation on those to whom you gave quotas and allotments, but did you make any check of the recommendations as to the men who got subcontracts?

Colonel SMITH. I do not understand just where you make the line between the subcontract and the school we contracted with.

Mr. CASE. You called in, on a few days' notice, a number of men recommended by C. A. A.?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASE. And you gave allotments to them of the number of pilots you wanted to train?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASE. Then what check have you made of the men to whom they gave their subcontracts?

Colonel SMITH. We have not made any subcontracts, sir.

Mr. CASE. No; but these men to whom you gave these quotas made subcontracts, and those students are being parceled out to subcontractors.

Colonel SMITH. We sent a supervisor to each one of these major schools that we contracted with; we sent a supervisor and several assistants to go into the program with them so as to get it the way we planned it; we took the record of each individual concerned, here in the C. A. A., and checked that for their competency before the contract was initiated.

Mr. CASE. But you have not checked anything as to the competency of the pilots or contractors who got subcontracts?

Colonel SMITH. We have their records, yes, sir. In addition to which each contractor and the site used in the execution of his contract has been inspected by a representative of the commanding general of the training center concerned who has verified the capacity and the suitability of the contractor and the plant.

Mr. CASE. Where did you get them?

Colonel SMITH. From C. A. A.

Mr. CASE. Of the subcontractors?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASE. As well as the primary contractors?

Colonel SMITH. Everyone given a contract has been checked in the records of C. A. A., with the records existing there.

GLIDER-TRAINING PROGRAM

Mr. CASE. Who furnishes the housing, board, and also the ships for the students in the glider-training program?

Colonel SMITH. The student, of course, whenever he is enlisted as an aviation cadet, or as an aviation trainee, is allocated a certain amount for his room, board, and lodging. He in turn pays this to the contractor who furnishes it, and the contractor arranges for his housing and for his food to meet the standards established by the Air Force, and we see that those standards are maintained.

Mr. CASE. Who furnishes the ship for him—the contractor?

Colonel SMITH. The Government furnishes the ship.

Mr. CASE. What contract have you made as to the care of the ships furnished by the Government?

Colonel SMITH. They must be maintained under the technical requirements which we make.

Mr. CASE. Do you require the contractors or the subcontractors to provide any housing for this type of ship?

Colonel SMITH. Not necessarily; no, sir.

Mr. CASE. Have you had any trouble with any of them being destroyed?

Colonel SMITH. Not as yet.

Mr. CASE. Will you investigate that and furnish for the record the facts on that?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASE. I have reference to whether ships on the ground have been lost because of improper handling and improper inspection of the facilities for the handling of the ships.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

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DAMAGE TO AIRCRAFT USED IN THE GLIDER TRAINING PROGRAM—JUNE 17, 1942

1. A total of 53 type L-2A, L-3B, and L-4A aircraft have been damaged to date as follows:

(a) In the process of being ferried by Air Forces pilots from Lubbock, Tex., to Plainview, Tex., and Clovis, N. Mex., three L-3B and one L-4A airplanes received major damage.

(b) At the Fontana School of Aeronautics, Rochester, Minn., three L-2A airplanes received major damage on the ground as the result of a terrific windstorm.

(c) At the Anderson and Brennan Flying Service, Aberdeen, S. Dak., 18 L-4A airplanes were wrecked, and 1 BT-15 airplane received major damage on the ground as the result of a tornado.

(d) At the Harte Flying Service, Hays, Kans., 28 L-4A airplanes were wrecked while staked down, by a tornado which crossed the line of ships. This storm drove personnel to the cyclone cellar, broke one-half inch down ropes, carried ships 150 feet into the air, and moved the 24-by-60 foot hangar 1 foot off its foundation.

2. Aircraft involved: L-2, Taylorcraft powered plane; L-3, Aeronca powered plane; L-4 Piper powered plane; BT-15 Vultee powered plane (basic trainer).

Mr. CASE. What requirements have you made as to the physical condition of the students and the subcontractors, the instructors?

Colonel SMITH. The instructors must all meet the requirements that are made by the C. A. A. The students meet Air Force physical qualifications Class 2.

Mr. CASE. Have you visited the fields and the areas of the country where this subcontract training is being given?

Colonel SMITH. Our representatives have.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. CASE. From what you know of the general character of the terrain where these various fields are located, would you say that those represent sites where there is a fair chance for a pilot to get down in an emergency landing, if that is necessary?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; very definitely.

Mr. CASE. You think that is true in the cut-over land in Minnesota and Wisconsin?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. If you get on any sort of a highway that is open, that is sufficient.

Mr. CASE. Has the actual training program begun?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASE. Bearing in mind the investment made in each pilot, are you satisfied that adequate precaution is being taken to prevent accidents?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASE. And I would ask you the same question with respect to the ships. Is that true?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SNYDER. Thank you, General Echols. You have a whale of a big job, and I marvel at your endurance. We stand ready to help you in any way we can.

We have a great man at the head of the Air Force in General Arnold, and I know he would say he owes much of his reputation to such capable coworkers as yourself.

General ECHOLS. I thank you, sir.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1942.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

STATEMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. EUGENE REYBOLD, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS; ACCOMPANIED BY COL. E. E. GESLER, BRIG. GEN. C. L. STURDEVANT, COL. R. F. FOWLER, COL. C. GARLINGTON, LT. COL. M. M. DAWSON, LT. COL. J. S. SEYBOLD, LT. COL. F. H. FORNEY, LT. COL. T. T. MOLNAR, LT. COL. H. B. LOPER, MAJ. W. W. BROTHERTON, CAPT. G. E. THOMAS, AND LT. M. D. JAMES, SUPPLIES; COL. L. R. GROVES, MAJ. F. T. MATTHIAS, MAJ. A. W. LYON, LT. COL. F. J. WILSON, LT. COL. E. C. ITSCHER, LT. COL. E. K. DALEY, CAPT. J. C. BOLE, AND J. B. CASH, CONSTRUCTION; LT. C. K. MILROY, AND D. C. McPHERSON, REAL ESTATE; MAJ. J. B. HEROMAN AND LT. F. GAINES, UTILITIES.

Mr. SNYDER. General Reybold, in peacetime your money needs for civil activities render insignificant your military outlays. Quite the reverse is true today. For the current year you have had thus far \$8,344,810,533, and these estimates contemplate an additional amount for the 1943 fiscal year of \$2,923,548,000. You look like you are standing up under the load very well, General.

We are glad to have you with us, as well as these officers accompanying you.

General REYBOLD. Thank you.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. SNYDER. Do you have a general statement?

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. You may proceed.

General REYBOLD. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, it is a privilege to appear before you today to discuss the appropriation for Engineer Service, Army, for the fiscal year, 1943. As you know, responsibility for all military construction was assigned to the Corps of Engineers in December 1941 and that as a result of the war, the size of the Army in 1943 will be more than double that provided for by the Military Appropriation Act, 1942.

The appropriation title "Engineer Service, Army" now covers a much wider scope than previously. It includes the activities formerly carried under the appropriation titles "Engineer Service, Army," and "Military construction, defense installations," which were presented by my office; "Construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at military posts," "Barracks and quarters, Army," and "Construction and repair of hospitals" and that part of "Army transportation" pertaining to leasing of docking facilities which were

presented by the Quartermaster General; that part of "Seacoast defenses" pertaining to construction and maintenance of fortifications which was presented by the Chief of Coast Artillery; that part of "Signal Service, Army" pertaining to leasing of Signal Corps facilities which was presented by the chief signal officer; and that part of "Air Corps, Army" pertaining to maintenance of Air Corps technical buildings and landing-field facilities at air stations which was presented by the Chief of Air Corps. The necessary changes in the wording have been made so that all these functions are provided for in this appropriation bill.

Funds for most of the items of new construction, which were included in the Budget, 1943, presented by the President on January 5, 1942, have already been provided under the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942. Due to the greatly enlarged Army and the change of procedure of financing maintenance for Air Corps technical facilities, the estimate submitted herein under the project "Maintenance of structures and operation of utilities" has been materially increased over the amount included in the original, 1943 estimates under "Barracks and quarters, Army."

In accordance with the system of fiscal control recently established for the War Department, the appropriation, "Engineer Service, Army" is now divided into the following projects: Procurement and production, operating (including maintenance and repair of matériel), education and training, research and development, departmental overhead, construction (military installations), maintenance of structures and operation of utilities.

"Procurement and production," project 100, totals \$581,391,941. It provides for the procurement of necessary military supplies, both for the direct supply of troops and for the building up of the essential depot stocks of troop equipment. It covers the operating costs of procurement district offices, including the pay of civilian employees. The items procured number some 10,000 and range from simple hand tools to the most complicated pieces of equipment.

Project 400 provides for the maintenance of engineer equipment, such as searchlights, railway rolling stock, and other equipment used by troops in the field; for the operation of engineer depots and engineer defense aid depots; and for the maintenance and operation of engineer field functions, including corps area and department engineer offices, railway operating battalions, the Alaskan road project, engineer supplies for task forces, other projects and military surveys and maps.

Project 500 provides for the operation of the Engineer School and for engineer field training.

Project 600 provides for the purchase and installation of pilot units of experimental bridge equipment; for research on electrical equipment; for research on camouflage, field fortifications, construction, and for research to improve mapping technique, railway construction, demolition equipment, and the like; and for tests on passive defense against aircraft attack.

Project 700 provides for salaries, contingent expenses, and printing and binding in the Office of the Chief of Engineers chargeable to field appropriations in the administration of its military functions.

Project 200 is divided into seven major subprojects as follows: Air force facilities, ground force facilities, storage and shipping facilities, defense installations, seacoast defenses, acquisition of land, passive protection.

Project 300 provides for the maintenance of structures and operation of utilities at ground and air force stations, including Air Corps Ferrying Command installations and defense aid facilities under War Department jurisdiction, and for the maintenance of seacoast fortifications and related installations and for the leasing of land, buildings, wharves, and so forth, required for military use. Two new elements are included; one, the maintenance and repair of Air Corps technical facilities such as landing fields, runways, and aprons, hangars, shops, and so forth, for which funds were previously provided under the appropriation, "Air Corps, Army"; and, two, the maintenance and repair of "on-reservation" war housing built or financed by other Federal agencies.

Mr. SNYDER. I believe your branch, under the recent reorganization, falls under the "Services of supply?"

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. How do you find the new set-up? So far as your branch is concerned, would you say that it is running smoothly and that you have found it to be an improvement over the former organization?

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Have you an organization chart applying to your own branch?

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. I wish you would send us one, and have indicated thereon the name of the officer in charge of each activity or function shown on the chart.

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir; I will be glad to do that.

Mr. SNYDER. Of the very considerable amount that has been made available to you thus far for the current fiscal year, does it appear that it will prove adequate for the objects for which provided; that is, over the expenditure period contemplated?

General REYBOLD. For the current fiscal year 1942, we will have enough money.

Mr. SNYDER. As to material and construction projects covered by current appropriations, have you placed orders or contracts for all the projects contemplated by the appropriations?

General REYBOLD. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. What are you holding back on?

General REYBOLD. We are struggling to do that very thing, but there are some contracts, both for supplies——

Mr. SNYDER. There are no bottlenecks holding you up?

Colonel SEYBOLD. No more than what we have always had.

General REYBOLD. I might add that our contracts for troop equipment are practically completed for the current year.

Mr. SNYDER. It is our understanding that the pending estimates have been cleared through the War Production Board. That is correct, is it not?

General HELMICK. Yes, the equipment program and a statement of equipment and supplies have been cleared through that Board. The board was informed of the amount of construction which was contained in these estimates.

REDUCTIONS MADE BY BUDGET BUREAU

Mr. SNYDER. Are the estimates before us in the amounts that were submitted to the Bureau of the Budget?

General REYBOLD. No, there were some cuts by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. SNYDER. Please indicate, by objects, the amounts not approved. You can put a break-down of that total amount in the record.

Colonel DAWSON. The total amount for the supply portion of the estimate was \$40,201,677.

Mr. SNYDER. What are the principal items?

Colonel DAWSON. There was \$30,000,000 for transportation which was transferred to another appropriation.

Mr. SNYDER. What do you mean by that?

Colonel DAWSON. This amount was taken out of the appropriation for Engineer Service, Army, and put in the transportation estimate submitted by the Transportation Service. It was not really a cut; it was a transfer.

Then there was \$10,000,000 taken out from another project, but restoration of that is not needed.

General HELMICK. There were many other reductions which were made by the War Department after a review of the construction program.

The War Department, in conference with the Bureau of the Budget, offered to make certain reductions, amounting to some \$200,000,000, in an effort to urge for economy.

Mr. SNYDER. The Bureau of the Budget did not do this cutting?

General HELMICK. The cut was made in conference between the War Department and the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. SNYDER. You are not coming back in 1943 and ask for a deficiency?

General HELMICK. I informed the Bureau of the Budget when this cut was made, that I felt the reduction was severe; that the program might not meet our needs; and that we probably would have to come back later in the year for additional estimate.

Mr. POWERS. Will you put in the record a statement showing the amount of money you think you are coming back for? You might give that statement to Mr. Pugh before we start marking up the bill.

General HELMICK. Yes, sir; I shall give that statement to the committee.

Mr. POWERS. It seems to me every time you tangle with the Bureau of the Budget you come out second best.

General HELMICK. The Bureau of the Budget follows a policy of presenting estimates for amounts which are definitely known to be needed. Amounts which are not exactly known, are deferred, with a view to including them in later supplemental estimates when the requirements are more definite.

Mr. POWERS. But you still come off second best.

General HELMICK. There is no objection on the part of the Bureau of the Budget to letting us come back with supplemental estimates later in the year.

The CHAIRMAN. General Reybold, have you any recommendations to make to this committee as to aid it may render in helping you better to discharge your responsibilities?

General REYBOLD. No, sir. You have been mighty good to us in giving us what we requested.

ENGINEER SERVICE, ARMY

Mr. SNYDER. For equipment for our own forces, what does the estimate mean in terms of men, including and excluding combat maintenance?

General HELMICK. The figures were given for the supply program.

Mr. SNYDER. You are required now to include in all of your contracts involving an expenditure of \$100,000 or more a clause reserving the right to renegotiate.

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Have you renegotiated any heretofore, even though the contract did not provide for so doing?

General REYBOLD. I do not think we have renegotiated a single contract.

Colonel SEYBOLD. That is only in process; we have not done that yet.

Mr. SNYDER. When you have called these people in for renegotiating contracts have they responded in good spirit?

Colonel SEYBOLD. They have responded.

Mr. SNYDER. Have you set up any special machinery for ascertaining actual production costs and profits with a view to renegotiation, should that course be found to be justified?

Colonel SEYBOLD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. General Carter or General Helmick, I should like to ask this question: What steps, if any, have been taken by the Department looking to uniform and strict observance of the law respecting the renegotiation of contracts? I refer to section 403 of the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

General CARTER. In the headquarters of the Services of Supply there has been set up a price board which is responsible for the renegotiation of contracts, in collaboration with the Services.

There is also set up in the headquarters of the Services of Supply a cost analysis section which has the responsibility for determining the facts which are presented to the Price Adjustment Board in connection with the renegotiation of contracts.

In the Services they have been instructed to set up price adjustment sections that correspond to those in the headquarters of the Services of Supply. I believe at this time those sections are in process of being organized.

General Olmstead related to you the other day the type of organization they have set up in the Signal Corps, and I think we will have similar organizations in the other services.

Up to date the results have been I think very gratifying. A great many of the contractors have come in voluntarily and offered reductions.

I really think the mandate of the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Act is being properly carried forward.

Mr. ENGEL. Have you any idea as to the total amount of savings up to date by reason of the renegotiation of these contracts?

General CARTER. I would not want to estimate that figure, but it is quite large, Mr. Engel. It is growing constantly and the results are

coming into the Services on these renegotiations. We have not assembled the figures yet.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, suppose we go into some of the details of the estimates. What basis exists for the unit costs used under projects 122, 123, and 124, commencing on page 10?

General REYBOLD. The costs are approximately the current cost.

Mr. SNYDER. On page 42, General, you provide for continuing the Alaskan road. Have funds been allocated to that project heretofore?

General STURDEVANT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. That amount, then, plus the funds requested here will constitute all costs now foreseeable during the 1943 fiscal year.

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. This work is now in progress?

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Other routes have been advocated, I understand, and continue to be advocated, but the route you are following was chosen in the interest of expedition. Is that correct?

General REYBOLD. No, sir; the route was chosen to serve certain landing fields that exist in that Territory.

Mr. SNYDER. Landing fields no doubt were a factor but expedition, obviously essential, mainly controlled the selection of the route upon which work now is underway?

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir; and it was very thoroughly considered by the War Department and the General Staff in the selection of that route. The air fields are already in existence along the chosen route.

Mr. SNYDER. Turn to page 87, please. This is a development project. Would procurement come under you or the Air Corps?

General REYBOLD. We develop and place them for the Air Corps.

Mr. SNYDER. They are being made now?

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Is there an adequate allowance set up in these estimates for procurement of such material as appears to be most suitable at the present time?

General REYBOLD. With respect to this project?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. You say in connection with this project that \$200,000 is the minimum amount necessary? Would you advise a larger amount?

General REYBOLD. That is merely the development phase, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SNYDER. I understand that. Is that enough for development?

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir; we are pretty well along and that is being developed very well, or standardized, I might say. There are some loose ends that we have to iron out.

Mr. SNYDER. Project 200, page 92, which is a subhead under the "Engineer service, Army," head, is a consolidation of the former appropriation "Military posts" and other activities previously otherwise provided for, as indicated in your opening statement?

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir; that is pretty well explained in my opening statement.

Mr. SNYDER. Looking at page 96, are there any other amounts in here for going forward with or initiating construction in that area?

General REYBOLD. This is a reimbursement item for work already accomplished or started. I think there is nothing else, except what is right here.

Mr. SNYDER. You have a camouflage project on page 96.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. POWERS. I want to make some inquiries about the east coast, particularly the Second Corps Area, in which I am located.

(Discussion off the record.)

LATITUDE OF COMMANDING GENERAL IN AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION

Mr. SNYDER. General, turn to page 98, please. The statement there suggests the query as to how much latitude the commanding general has in the way of authorizing construction.

General REYBOLD. It is practically wide open.

Mr. SNYDER. Has the Department given any instructions that emergency work of this character should be without frills or furbelows, and accomplished in the most economical way practicable, consistent with the needs of the emergency situation?

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir; those orders are in effect.

Mr. SNYDER. You keep after them about that, do you?

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir.

CONSTRUCTION OF AIR FORCE FACILITIES

Mr. SNYDER. On page 100 you have a project for additional Air Corps facilities. You state the unit cost is higher than the unit cost of similar installations, provided for in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, which only became law less than 2 months ago. Why the increase?

Colonel GROVES. The increase covers additional requirements.

SUBDEPOT TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

Mr. SNYDER. What type of construction is it planned to use in building the subdepots referred to on page 105?

Colonel GROVES. They will be of the simplest type we have that will serve the purpose. Wherever we can, we are using what we call the theater of operations type of construction, which you may remember seeing in the South during the winter of 1939-40. You will recall the type of construction used for the depots at the camps down there. That is the general picture of the theater of operations type of construction.

Mr. SNYDER. That is about the cheapest type of construction you could use.

Colonel GROVES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. With respect to the project on page 107, is that situation brought about because of a lack of accessory equipment?

Colonel GROVES. That is something I am not prepared to answer. All I know is that the Air Corps forces have asked for this.

LANDING-FIELD FACILITIES

Mr. SNYDER. How important is the project on page 108 regarded?
(Discussion off the record.)

OPERATIONAL TRAINING STATIONS

Mr. SNYDER. Is the project on page 109 a defense-aid matter?

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir.

General HELMICK. Yes, sir; that is essentially a defense-aid matter.

Mr. ENGEL. Does "defense aid" mean lend-lease?

General HELMICK. Yes, sir.

BREAK-DOWN OF ESTIMATE

Mr. SNYDER. I wish you would give us a break-down of this single item. That amount looks awfully big for a temporary lay-out.

Colonel GROVES. I can give that right now.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. CASE. Is that for construction within the United States?

Colonel GROVES. Both within and without.

HOUSING FOR GROUND TROOPS

Mr. SNYDER. Turn to the housing item for ground troops, on page 113, please. Here you are figuring on a lower cost than in the sixth supplemental defense bill. What has brought about the difference?

Colonel GROVES. The Bureau of the Budget. They allowed it on the lower basis. We will not be able to build it for the lower price. It is bound to cost more.

HOUSING FOR WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

Mr. SNYDER. You have a project on page 116 for housing for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. Several locations, it appears, are in contemplation. What sort of a lay-out do you have in mind? Tell us quite fully about this.

Colonel GROVES. That is under discussion now with the Director General of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. That consists essentially of providing barracks similar to those for enlisted men, adding to them more toilet facilities and adding bathtubs and laundry facilities. Instead of having barracks that we use for the accommodation of 63 men, the barracks provided here will accommodate 50 women, and when we come to the 74-man barracks, we will have a similar reduction in the number of occupants. We will also have to provide separate recreation buildings and separate quarters for their officers.

Mr. SNYDER. Can we not save some money on item B, on page 129? Are you not able to devise something that would not cost more than \$250 or \$300 per capita?

(Discussion off the record.)

EMERGENCY RIVER CROSSING

Mr. SNYDER. With respect to the first item on page 153, we gave you some money in the sixth supplemental bill under the general head here shown. That was for entirely different projects, as I recall.

Colonel GROVES. It was. This item was not included at that time by the Bureau of the Budget, because it had not at that time been approved by the President.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SNYDER. What does "reimbursement" mean in connection with this project? It is reimbursement of what?

Colonel GROVES. This item is of a reimbursement nature since work has already been authorized and funds sent to the field from balances available for projects not yet begun.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDING

Mr. SNYDER. General, do you have charge of the construction of the new War Department Building across the river?

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. How are you progressing with that work?

General REYBOLD. Very well, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SNYDER. When do you expect to have it completely finished, landscaped, and occupied?

Colonel GROVES. It will be finished on November 15, right on schedule. There will be a small amount of planting which will have to wait for the appropriate season.

Mr. SNYDER. As I recall, \$35,000,000 has been appropriated for that work. Does it appear that that amount will see you through?

General REYBOLD. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. You will be short about how much?

General REYBOLD. I think around \$14,000,000 or \$15,000,000.

Mr. SNYDER. You have overshot the mark by a pretty big margin.

Colonel GROVES. The building has overshot the original conception both as to size and speed of completion. The change in location has been a major factor in the increased cost.

Mr. SNYDER. What are the reasons for that?

Colonel GROVES. There are three or four reasons.

Our estimate was based on the use of a site which had been carefully selected both from the standpoint of usefulness and of economy in construction. As you are aware, it was necessary to use another site which has proven even more difficult and expensive than we had anticipated when we stated to the Senate committee that, although it was impossible to give any accurate figures on the increased cost of construction resulting from the change in site, it would be many millions.

The sudden outbreak of the war and the immediate demand for more space for war activities further added to the cost. It was at once apparent that a maximum of office space in the new building would have to be provided, and that as rapidly as possible in order to insure more efficient operation of the War Department as well as to avoid the expense and construction effort involved in providing millions of square feet of temporary space. Instructions were issued to expedite the work in every possible way.

A million square feet of office space are now available and an additional half million will become available in June. Progress on the job has been outstanding in the construction field. Our present schedule promises the remaining space in sizable increments until the building is completed next fall.

It was considered advisable to approach the utility problem from the long-range viewpoint in order to insure the maximum ultimate economy to the United States. The water-supply and sewage-dis-

posal systems are able to take care of all existing governmental installations in and around Arlington with some spare capacity for future expansion. The wisdom of this decision, which added to the first cost, has already been borne out by the considerable saving that will accrue to the United States by reason of the fact that the utilities to the dormitories, now about to be constructed on the originally proposed site, can be taken care of by our lines.

Originally it was planned to purchase electric power at the using voltages. Later it was found that by buying power at a higher voltage the ultimate cost to the United States would be less although the first cost for transformers and auxiliary equipment would be some \$800,000.

Mr. ENGEL. What is the capacity?

Colonel GROVES. The capacity is approximately 4,000,000 square feet, of which 2,600,000 square feet is office space, 860,000 square feet storage space, and the balance is for other useful purposes, such as cafeteria space and certain space for concessions.

Mr. ENGEL. How much capacity was the original building planned for?

Colonel GROVES. The original building was planned for considerably less space, as I recall, for about 3,000,000 square feet.

Mr. ENGEL. Can you give us the cost per square foot of the original building and the cost per square foot of this building?

Colonel GROVES. The cost of the present building is approximately \$7.50 per square foot gross area, which compares very favorably with all other public buildings.

Mr. ENGEL. And the original cost?

Colonel GROVES. The original cost was just about the same, as I remember it.

Mr. SNYDER. I think it was a little bit more.

Colonel GROVES. Maybe a shade more.

Mr. ENGEL. I was told that you were putting up a fountain out there that was going to cost fifty or seventy-five thousand dollars. What about that?

Colonel GROVES. I issued instructions months ago that there would be no fountains, and no circles. We will have a building unique in the city of Washington.

Mr. SNYDER. Good.

Mr. ENGEL. What about the landscaping outside?

Colonel GROVES. There will not be any fountains.

Mr. ENGEL. There is nothing to that?

Colonel GROVES. There is nothing to that.

Mr. ENGEL. Did the original plans contemplate that?

Colonel GROVES. The original plans as the architects drew them up had many fountains and circles.

Mr. ENGEL. Those are all out?

Colonel GROVES. Those are all out.

Mr. SNYDER. Have there been any expenditures outside of your appropriation by other Federal agencies upon incidental projects which the \$35,000,000 originally was intended to cover?

Colonel GROVES. No, sir; not that I know of.

Mr. SNYDER. Will the building be as commodious as originally planned, or less or more commodious?

Colonel GROVES. Do you mean by "commodious", more luxurious?

Mr. SNYDER. No, no; the accommodation of more workers.

Colonel GROVES. It will have all of the capacity that was originally contemplated, and a great deal more.

Mr. SNYDER. Have you submitted an estimate for the additional amount?

Colonel GROVES. There has been no estimate submitted, because we have funds available to complete the building.

Funds appropriated for expediting production will be used for the completion of the building. It is contemplated using those funds and not asking Congress for additional funds.

Mr. SNYDER. You feel that you have authority, then, to do that without any action at all by us?

Colonel GROVES. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. Speaking of luxuries, what luxuries are provided in the building, and what amount of marble, copper, steel, and so forth, is in the building?

Colonel GROVES. There are no luxuries in the building. There is no marble; no marble floors; no marble walls; nothing of that character. Everything in the building has been built of re-inforced concrete with the exception of the exterior facing, which is limestone and which was adopted to meet the desires of the Fine Arts Commission and the National Park and Planning Commission so that the building would be a presentable building and would enhance the southern approach to Washington instead of presenting an eyesore. If you remember the original testimony, there was a great deal of discussion about this building becoming an eyesore.

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Colonel GROVES. The landscaping has been held to a minimum, the general idea being to make it dignified without any of the architectural frills of the kind normally put in such structures.

Mr. ENGEL. And the Fine Arts Commission is a commission operating in the District, which passes upon public buildings in the District?

Colonel GROVES. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. And it is headed, I believe, by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court; is that true?

Colonel GROVES. I am not certain of that.

Mr. ENGEL. I think it is.

Mr. STARNES. Mr. Chairman, I express the hope that the building when completed will be most pleasing architecturally, and I hope it will be constructed in such a manner that it will house the officers and enlisted men of the Army and the civilian employees in the Department adequately and comfortably. I think it is a shame that there should be any question as to the advisability and desirability of adequate and comfortable quarters for the War Department. Its personnel should receive as much consideration as that of any other branch of the Government. Heretofore it has not received this consideration.

Mr. CASE. Referring to this War Department Building across the river, have you been able to wax its floors yet and clean them up, so as to get rid of the dust?

Colonel GROVES. We can get rid of the dust inside the building, but we cannot get rid of the dust outside, and it keeps coming in.

Mr. CASE. I was over there 2 weeks ago, and was astonished to find that the floors had never been really cleaned—I was told that some jurisdictional question prevented your cleaning the floors and waxing them, with the result that the grit was being ground into the floors and the dust accumulating on the desks. You could write your name on many of the desks with your finger; and as I understand it, the whole situation grew out of the fact that there was some question as to who was to finish the job, and you could not do that until somebody else was through.

Colonel GROVES. I will give you the facts on that in just a minute.

Mr. CASE. I would like to have a report on that, and an indication as to when something can be done about it, because unless something is done quickly it will cost the Government more money and it will be a great inconvenience to the men working there.

Colonel GROVES. One difficulty is that the windows have been opened at various times by occupants of the building, allowing the dust to get in from the outside. The floors are cleaned before the particular sections are turned over to the Public Buildings Administration for occupancy. This agency normally waxes floors every 3 months but does not initiate waxing until the building is completed; this to avoid labor difficulties. I do not feel that any serious damage is being done, but I will request the Public Buildings Administration to start waxing at once. I am very glad that you brought this matter to my attention.

LAND ACQUISITION

Mr. SNYDER. Turn to the project on page 161, please, which relates to land acquisition. How are you obligated with respect to restoration?

General REYBOLD. That pertains to the leased lands which we now have, and with maneuvers and firing guns on those lands, we are obligated to restore them to their condition at the time when we made the lease. We fear that there is a great deal of dynamite in that very thing, and feel that we will be better off by buying those lands.

Mr. SNYDER. What about the abandonment of improvements as compensation? Could not the owners realize quite a bit from salvage, or, as an alternative course, why could you not make deals for restoration by wrecking concerns in return for what they might salvage?

General REYBOLD. I am afraid there is a great deal of speculation in that, Mr. Chairman. We are going to have to pay large bills for damages on those leased lands; I am convinced of that; and the best thing we can undertake at the present time is to buy those lands. We made a careful study, too, indicating that the rentals we will pay over a period of years will in many instances, added together with what we estimate the damages to be, more than pay for those lands.

Mr. SNYDER. In arriving at the conclusion that purchase would be the more economical procedure, was account taken of the future cost of annual payments for taxes lost through Government ownership?

General REYBOLD. No; I do not believe so.

Mr. SNYDER. Why have these particular properties been selected for purchase out of all the great number that have been leased?

General REYBOLD. After a very careful study, we felt that we would be better off to buy these lands now. There are others, some 14, I

believe, which are under consideration in addition to these, but we have not sufficient information at this time to make a presentation.

Mr. SNYDER. When will you reach a decision with regard to the other 14? Will it be soon?

General REYBOLD. It might be; yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Are you going to come in later with a supplemental estimate to buy the additional properties?

General REYBOLD. I doubt it, because our leases start in July, and we probably would not come back until some time next year.

SEACOAST DEFENSE

Mr. SNYDER. Commencing on page 166, you have a "Seacoast defense" subhead. Why does that appear here rather than under the separate Seacoast-defense appropriation?

General HELMICK. Mr. Chairman, it is contemplated that hereafter the "Seacoast defense" appropriations will be included in the appropriations "Engineer service, Army, Signal Corps and Ordnance." With the exception of the amount required to liquidate outstanding contract authorizations, no future estimates will be included specifically for seacoast-defense activities.

Mr. SNYDER. Where are the Ordnance and Signal Corps seacoast defense items carried now?

General HELMICK. In this estimate they are carried in the appropriations Ordnance Service and Supplies, Army, and Signal Service of the Army.

Mr. SNYDER. Are they set up separately under those heads?

Colonel MOORE. The Ordnance is a separate project which sets forth the costs of the seacoast defense.

Mr. SNYDER. How about the Signal Service; is that handled the same?

General HELMICK. Yes, sir; it is the same.

Mr. STARNES. General, first I want to compliment you and your corps for the magnificent job you are doing on construction. I can appreciate to a certain extent the magnitude of your work, and I know you and your entire organization are giving your best.

General, you are asking for one fund at this time and, if the subcommittee grants your request in the way of establishing one fund for the Engineer Corps, it is understood we are not establishing any precedent for peacetime appropriations by assisting you and the Engineer Corps in meeting unprecedented wartime conditions.

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir; I understand that.

REIMBURSEMENT FUNDS

Mr. STARNES. I notice throughout the bill many of the items are covered by the word "reimbursement." The chairman asked you about that this morning. Whom are you reimbursing, or what fund are you reimbursing?

General REYBOLD. We are reimbursing funds that have heretofore been appropriated for specific purposes, and any cash balances or unobligated funds we have at the moment we would apply to these new directives unforeseen at the time the former appropriation was made.

Mr. STARNES. Are there any funds in here for the reimbursement of the so-called emergency fund for the President?

General REYBOLD. There is none to my knowledge.

General HELMICK. Not that I know of, Mr. Starnes. There was \$10,000,000 cut out in here, which was originally intended for that.

Mr. STARNES. Do you have a contingent fund for what I would call a kitty, or a fund for all purposes?

Colonel GROVES. We had a fund called the construction reserve fund of \$60,000,000, and that money was to take care of those items which came up after the last appropriation. That money has been used for that purpose to the point where it was nearing exhaustion; then we started in just marking those items not covered by that reserve fund by this phrase "reimbursement."

CONSTRUCTION RESERVE FUND

Now we did have a fund of \$125,000,000 for construction reserve for this year in this bill and it was cut out by the Budget Bureau, and it is a very disastrous cut from our standpoint. It means we are going to come in here later with a great deal of work started and no funds for it, and we are going to have to juggle funds back and forth and devoting our attention and time to the handling of those funds, and passing them from one hand to the other, rather than getting the work done in the most economical and advantageous manner from the standpoint of the Government.

Mr. STARNES. You have found your so-called construction reserve fund to be most helpful in enabling you to meet unforeseen situations?

Colonel GROVES. Invaluable.

Mr. STARNES. You feel like it has not only resulted in economy of time and an economy of effort, but also an economy of operation?

Colonel GROVES. Also an economy in money.

ALASKA ROAD

Mr. STARNES. When do you expect to complete the Alaska road?

General STURDEVANT. We expect to have some sort of a road available for use this coming winter.

Mr. STARNES. You mean the winter of 1942-43?

General STURDEVANT. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. Do you think the funds requested will do the job?

General STURDEVANT. I think it will come very close to it; yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. How many miles are involved in the construction of this project?

General STURDEVANT. Measuring on the map, the main route is about 1,400 miles. There will probably be an additional mileage of access roads to the various air fields and connections, which may run it up to 1,600 miles before we get through.

Mr. STARNES. Do you think you can do the entire job for the funds requested?

General STURDEVANT. I think so; yes, sir.

Mr. KERR. I have two questions I want to ask off the record.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. POWERS. I want to ask about Hawaii and about Alaska off the record.

(After discussion off the record:)

SOURCE OF ENGINEER PERSONNEL

Mr. ENGEL. General Reybold, you have just testified that the Army Engineer Corps had charge of about 50 percent of the construction in the United States; is that right?

General REYBOLD. That is correct; yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. And, of course, your Army engineers have had to expand in order to furnish both the combat and noncombat engineering services for the United States Army which may have a good many million men. Just where do you get your personnel? How can you get engineering personnel to do a job of that size?

General REYBOLD. Well, we of course had an old organization decentralized into divisions and districts throughout the country, with a great many civilians, and that formed the basis for our expansion. Now we have drawn heavily upon the civilian engineers and, when we merged with the Quartermaster Corps, we secured a large number of very competent commissioned engineers, and we have done a great deal of work by contract. As for the officer personnel we are spread pretty thin, Mr. Engel, right now, but we are still drawing on civilian engineers and commissioning them or bringing them in in a civilian capacity. For our combat groups, we have a school at Fort Belvoir working at capacity for the junior commissioned grades.

To make a long story short, we are milking the engineer world almost dry on personnel.

Mr. ENGEL. Now, we had before our Labor-Federal Security Subcommittee, which has the Office of Education appropriation bill, men to appear regarding the putting of money into that appropriation for refresher courses. That is, a man may have been an engineer and wandered off into some other field, or he may have had 2 or 3 years of engineering work and never completed his course. The intention of the appropriation was to make available to the Government at various types of work, including the Army, I presume, all the engineering ability we had in the country. Now, are you able to reach into the civilian life and get men who have had an engineering course, we will say, and have gone into some other field? Do you get any of those men at all?

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir. We have an application blank in which we ask these applicants to give us their history and background and for certain designated construction regiments—we call them general service regiments—we are authorized to commission these men from civil life, and we are actually doing it.

Mr. ENGEL. It is absolutely necessary in order to make your service available, is it—to commission them from civilian life?

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir. We have that authority, and also in our engineer districts and divisions we have that same authority.

Mr. ENGEL. What about the Specialist Corps; are you getting any engineers from the Specialist Corps?

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir; more administrative men than engineers, though.

Mr. ENGEL. Are you able to get in the service the number of men you want, or are you prevented from getting them by reason of age limits, and so forth? The age limit for the engineers is the same as for the other branches of the Army, is it not?

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir. We have, up to date, had no serious difficulties in getting engineer personnel for our construction groups.

Mr. ENGEL. I am talking about the field.

General REYBOLD. For the military activities?

Mr. ENGEL. For the military activities.

General REYBOLD. We are in somewhat of a jam on that, are we not, Sturdevant, for the higher grades?

General STURDEVANT. We are not getting the engineer talent into our lower grades as we should. The engineers are desired by practically all branches of the service, and we are getting a rather small percentage. We are having to make engineers out of people who have had perhaps construction experience of one kind or another, but no particular education along that line.

Mr. ENGEL. Of course in the construction field you can let contracts and the contractors will furnish the engineering service of men who may be 60 or 65 years old—men you could not take into the Army?

General REYBOLD. Oh, yes, indeed.

Mr. ENGEL. I am discussing now the services of men who are going to have to go over to European countries and furnish engineering services with the regular battalions and regiments and combat units for the construction of docks and facilities over there. That is where your difficulty is going to be, and I am wondering how you are going to work that out.

General REYBOLD. We have done pretty well up to date with our regiments by going out into the contracting world and securing men and giving them commissions.

Mr. ENGEL. What percentage of the graduates of schools are you getting?

General REYBOLD. I think this year we are getting some 900 second lieutenants from the R. O. T. C.

Mr. ENGEL. What about students who graduate from engineering schools who did not take the R. O. T. C.? There must be thousands of them.

General REYBOLD. There are. Those men can get into our officers' training schools. The younger men for combat service—and I mean combat with our engineer regiments attached to divisions, or with an armored force, strictly combat units—we groove them through our school before we turn them over to the combat units.

(After discussion off the record.)

PRODUCTION OF MAPS

Mr. ENGEL. Now you have here an item for maps of various areas; you have available, of course, all the maps that may have been made by the Geological Survey and various other departments of the Government outside of the Army, have you not?

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir; we make full use of all of those.

Mr. ENGEL. You make full use of them?

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir.

PROPOSED ROUTES FOR ALASKA ROAD

Mr. ENGEL. There are several proposed routes for the new Alaska road. I believe there are three routes that have been proposed.

There have been published some newspaper stories and there have been some congressional statements made to the effect that that road was going to be placed where the Canadian officials wanted it, and where our officials did not think it should go. Is there anything to that?

General REYBOLD. I know of no such controversy. General Sturdevant has made a close study of that matter.

Mr. ENGEL. General Sturdevant, is that road being placed where it should be placed, in the judgment of the Army?

General STURDEVANT. Yes, sir; absolutely. There are three routes. But the route being used was selected by the War Department for military reasons, and the controversy is over the lower end of it. The upper end is common to the two routes, and there is no discussion about that.

The other route desired by our people who have studied this, goes up the coast, just east of the coast range, and is referred to as the A route. It goes up through the mountains, and our air people do not regard that as a satisfactory route for ferrying craft to Alaska. It is all right, and some planes do fly that route. The Canadians have built a series of airfields along the route over which we are now building a road. They did that after a careful investigation of the best flying weather and they put in their fields accordingly.

Mr. CASE. Do you have less fog on the selected route?

General STURDEVANT. There is quite a controversy over that, and no data extending over a long enough period is available to answer that question absolutely.

Mr. STARNES. Do they have any roads in there that you could utilize in building the other route?

General STURDEVANT. No, sir; not on this end.

Mr. STARNES. I mean on any part of it.

General STURDEVANT. No; the Canadians had no roads there.

Mr. ENGEL. You are getting the route you want?

General STURDEVANT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. In building this road, do they build a preliminary road first?

General STURDEVANT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. General Reybold, to what extent have we done away with accountability in the Army? There is no accountability as far as combat areas are concerned, is there?

General REYBOLD. I think not. I think when we get into a theater of operations, that is washed out.

Mr. ENGEL. Is it washed out as far as continental United States is concerned?

General REYBOLD. No, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. You still have accountability there?

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. In the construction of cantonments, you have the figure to which the Budget cut you.

Colonel GROVES. Yes, sir; that is right.

Mr. ENGEL. What does that per capita cost include?

Colonel GROVES. That includes everything.

Mr. ENGEL. Except the land cost?

Colonel GROVES. Except land purchases.

WAR COLLEGE TEMPORARY BUILDINGS

Mr. ENGEL. I notice you have provision for a temporary building at the War College. Is not that quite large?

Colonel GROVES. That is a very large building. I do not recall, offhand, what the square footage is. But it is similar to the buildings you see in this end of Washington.

Mr. ENGEL. What do you call a temporary building, one made of wood?

Colonel GROVES. This particular one has creosoted wood piles, wood and linoleum floors, wood and composition exterior walls, and prepared roofing on wood.

Mr. POWERS. Of the same type as the ones on the Mall?

Colonel GROVES. Yes; the same type, except that pile foundations were required.

Mr. ENGEL. That looks like a lot of money for a temporary building with 150,000 feet of floor space. That is about \$5.50 per square foot.

Colonel GROVES. Those are very expensive buildings.

Mr. ENGEL. You are building the War Department building for \$7.50.

Colonel GROVES. That is right. The cost of these temporary buildings in Washington per square foot are staggering costs.

Mr. POWERS. Why?

Colonel GROVES. I do not know.

HOSPITAL BEDS FOR TEMPORARY BUILDINGS

Mr. ENGEL. I notice also that you have a provision for hospital beds for temporary buildings. Is not that rather high?

Colonel GROVES. No, sir. I have gone into that figure before, so I can say that definitely. Of course, the figures normally in the public mind as the cost per bed are those for State institutions, for the criminally insane and similar people, where they can have very cheap accommodations.

Mr. ENGEL. I am thinking in terms of veterans' hospitals.

Colonel GROVES. I do not think that is high in comparison.

Mr. ENGEL. Where they have brick and stone types of buildings.

General REYBOLD. I think you will find that those cost from \$5,000 to \$6,000 per bed. They are costing a great deal more than that now.

Mr. ENGEL. You have an item for warehouses. How does their cost compare with the cost provided in other bills?

Colonel GROVES. It is much less.

Mr. ENGEL. Are they temporary buildings?

Colonel GROVES. They are as temporary as we can make them.

Mr. ENGEL. That is lower than the others.

Colonel GROVES. Yes, sir.

PURCHASE OF LAND AT CAMP BLANDING

(See p. 230)

Mr. ENGEL. On page 161 you have a provision for land purchases. You have an item for land at Camp Blanding. Is that what you had a 5-year lease on?

Colonel GROVES. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. Is that the land held originally by the J. C. Penney Gwynne Corporation?

Colonel GROVES. I think that is right; yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. I would like to get more details on that. At Camp Croft the county or the city was to furnish the land, but there was some difficulty there.

Colonel GROVES. There was quite considerable difficulty about their keeping their part of the agreement. I do not know just how we came out on that.

Mr. ENGEL. You also have an item for a survey.

Colonel GROVES. Yes, sir.

CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Mr. ENGEL. In connection with your construction costs you have an index showing the cost of lumber, steel, and so forth.

Colonel GROVES. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. That shows the cost, month by month, for the last year or 18 months.

Colonel GROVES. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. Could you put those figures in the record, brought down to date?

Colonel GROVES. Yes, sir.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Index of wholesale prices¹

[1926=100]

	Sept. 1, 1940	Mar. 1, 1941	Sept. 6, 1941	Mar. 7, 1942	June 6, 1942
Lumber.....	98	117	126	132	131
Structural steel.....	107	107	107	107	107
Miscellaneous iron and steel products.....	94	96	94	95	95
Other building materials.....	94	94	100	103	104
Brick and tile.....	90	92	96	97	99
Cement.....	91	91	92	93	94
Paint and paint materials.....	84	87	94	100	100
Plumbing and heating.....	80	83	85	98	97

¹ Prepared from data furnished by Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

	Engineering News-Record			Engineering News-Record	
	Construction cost index ¹ (1926 equals 100)	Building cost index ² (1926 equals 100)		Construction cost index ¹ (1926 equals 100)	Building cost index ² (1926 equals 100)
1938:			1940—Continued		
January.....	114.9	107.4	July.....	116.4	109.0
April.....	114.4	107.1	October.....	117.8	110.3
July.....	111.7	105.1	1941:		
October.....	112.7	105.7	January.....	120.0	112.4
1939:			April.....	121.3	112.8
January.....	112.9	106.1	July.....	124.1	113.6
April.....	112.9	106.2	October.....	127.1	116.7
July.....	112.9	106.4	1942:		
October.....	113.9	107.3	January.....	128.7	117.4
1940:			April.....	130.6	118.7
January.....	114.6	108.9	June.....	131.8	119.6
April.....	114.5	108.9			

¹ The Engineering News-Record "Construction cost index" has 4 components:

1. Structural steel shapes, base price.
2. Cement at Chicago.
3. Lumber, 2 by 4-inch S4S pine and fir in carload lots EN-R 20 cities average.
4. Common labor, EN-R 20 cities average of wage rates in force.

² For the "Building cost index," skilled labor has been substituted for common labor.

CONSTRUCTION WAGES

Mr. ENGEL. Has labor cost gone up?

Colonel GROVES. It is going up constantly.

Mr. ENGEL. Could you furnish a statement showing the percentage of increase in labor?

Colonel GROVES. Yes, sir.

(The statement referred to is as follows):

Construction wages, rates per hour

(20 cities average reported by Engineering News-Record)

Years	Skilled labor	Common labor
1938 average.....	\$1.43	\$0.678
1939 average.....	1.44	.683
1940 average.....	1.47	.699
1941 average.....	1.50	.743

	June		Percent change
	1941	1942	
Common labor.....	\$0.747	\$0.796	+6.6
Skilled labor (average 3 trades).....	1.492	1.533	+4.1
Bricklayers.....	1.561	1.654	+4.6
Structural ironworkers.....	1.659	1.612	-2.7
Carpenters.....	1.327	1.292	-4.9

Mr. ENGEL. The increased cost of labor in building would depend on the wage rate, and type of building?

Colonel GROVES. And also would depend on how industrious the labor is. The industriousness of labor is not increasing; it is going the other way.

Mr. ENGEL. What percentage of the building being done is on a cost-plus basis, if any?

Colonel GROVES. Very little.

Mr. ENGEL. Would you say it was 5 percent or 10 percent?

Colonel GROVES. I would say less than 5 percent.

Mr. ENGEL. And the rest are negotiated contracts?

Colonel GROVES. Yes, sir; negotiated after we get informal bids.

Mr. ENGEL. You take informal bids and then negotiate with the low bidder?

Colonel GROVES. Yes, sir. When I speak of 5 percent, that is what is covered in this bill and does not cover what is being done in connection with munition plants, which are almost all on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis.

PURCHASE OF LAND AT CAMP BLANDING

Mr. ENGEL. In reference to the land that is being bought at Camp Blanding, who has the title to that land now? Who is getting the money?

Mr. McPHERSON. Private ownership.

Mr. ENGEL. Who are the private owners?

Mr. McPHERSON. I do not have a list of those. It is mostly in small parcels.

Mr. ENGEL. You mean the Camp Blanding land is in small parcels? That is where the J. C. Penney Gwynn Corporation owns a large tract of land?

General REYBOLD. The J. C. Penney Gwynn Corporation is the biggest property holder there, but all through that area there are small acreages.

Mr. ENGEL. I have a statement in my files showing who owns all of that land and who the land is leased from. The J. C. Penney Gwynn Corporation had a mortgage of half a million dollars for a certain number of acres.

General REYBOLD. They are the biggest lease holders.

Colonel GROVES. We can furnish that information.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Camp Blanding, Fla., list of owners in proposed acquisition

<i>Name</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
Harry M. Christen and wife.....	80	Foremost Properties, Inc.....	5,655
W. H. Edwards, Jr., and wife.....	325	Do.....	6,575
J. S. Peterson and wife.....	130	Do.....	7,006
Foremost Properties, Inc.....	1,160	Do.....	77
C. B. Strickland as guardian of the estate of Newton L. Strickland, Jr., a minor.....	80	R. B. Lee.....	142
W. H. Starr and wife.....	80	Mrs. Gertrude Batton.....	20
F. W. Budington and wife.....	480	R. L. Batton.....	80
Do.....	100	Whitehead Hardware Co.....	560
Hollis V. Knight and wife.....	320	Foremost Properties, Inc.....	80
Budd Forests, Inc.....	1,280	Columbia Forest Farms, Inc.....	97
Armory board, State of Flor- ida.....	80	Foremost Properties, Inc.....	210
Irvin Mosley.....	40	Norman H. Leslie.....	20
Minnie S. Brown.....	4,400	E. F. Kelly and Minnie Lowe.....	60
Esther Lindgren.....	10	D. C. Tanner.....	176
		James Patray and F. Lan- drum.....	75½
		Buleuh Smith.....	1½

Camp Blanding, Fla., list of owners in proposed acquisition—Continued

Name	Acreage	Name	Acreage
F. O. Peterson.....	3½	R. B. Lorenz.....	
Louise N. Pierce.....	1½	E. O. Brown.....	
S. L. Lowry, Jr.....	30	C. H. Russum.....	
Ida J. Heighberger (deceased).....	320	W. B. Benham.....	
W. H. Edwards, Jr.....	382	Estate of C. H. Church.....	
Lille S. Gilbert.....	10	F. W. Neill (unknown).....	
Louis H. Hill.....	20	W. H. Edwards, Jr.....	635
A. L. Peters.....	40	L. G. Powell.....	5
S. G. W. Vandyke.....	40	W. B. Young.....	40
W. H. Smith.....	40	L. G. Powell.....	80
Charles Campbell.....	20	Foremost Properties.....	
H. M. Davis.....	50	Annie W. Moog-Hans.....	
Georgianna H. Kellog.....	20	Budd Forest, Inc.....	640
O. C. A. Christensen.....	10	G. A. Prevatt.....	130
F. J. Hess (unknown).....	8	Budd Forest, Inc.....	200
W. H. Edwards, Jr.....	315	Gotho-Wilson Lumber Co.....	120
G. A. Elliott.....	10	W. S. Biggs.....	60
S. R. Gill.....	10	W. H. Biggs, heirs.....	140
W. H. Whitmore.....	15	Budd Forest, Inc.....	540
W. N. Pullen.....	10	Abbie Harley (Mrs.).....	40
Margaret Carroll.....		Heirs of W. H. Biggs.....	60
Enoch Brock.....		Foremost Properties, Inc.....	

Mr. McPHERSON. There have been some recommendations made as to changing areas to allow us—

Mr. ENGEL. How did you come out with Camp Croft?

Mr. McPHERSON. That has not been settled yet.

Mr. ENGEL. Are they paying any portion of the cost of the land area?

Mr. McPHERSON. Yes, sir; we are settling those cases as fast as possible.

Mr. ENGEL. I am talking about the case where you had difficulty with the municipal authorities.

Mr. McPHERSON. No, sir; they have made no move.

Mr. ENGEL. They have made no move at all?

Mr. McPHERSON. No, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. The agreement was that if the camp went in there they would furnish land up to a certain amount.

Mr. McPHERSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. What was that amount?

Mr. McPHERSON. That was \$450,000.

Mr. ENGEL. How much did it cost?

Mr. McPHERSON. About \$975,000.

Mr. ENGEL. And they were supposed to pay everything above \$450,000?

Mr. McPHERSON. The city and county were.

Mr. ENGEL. The city and county were to pay the cost of the land over and above \$450,000?

Mr. McPHERSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. Are they making any effort to pay their part?

Mr. McPHERSON. So far as I know there has been none since they offered to compromise at around \$80,000 and the Comptroller General said we could not accept that.

LAND AT FORT KNOX, KY.

Mr. ENGEL. Down at Fort Knox you had some difficulty. They laid out the camp there originally and the farmers had left the buildings, and then somebody else came in after General Chaffee died, and changed the site. What is the situation there now?

Mr. MCPHERSON. The last report I had, I think, was that nearly all of those farms where the owners had left had been sold to new owners, that is, the owners of the new area, and they were moving out. We made a deal between the owners, so everybody is being taken care of.

Mr. ENGEL. You sold the farms on the first area which you took over and then changed your mind, and put the people in a new area; in other words, you traded farms?

Mr. MCPHERSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. How much of a loss did you take there?

Mr. MCPHERSON. Those were commitments, and those commitments were turned over to the owners moving out to the new area.

Mr. ENGEL. The farmers did not take any loss on that operation?

Mr. MCPHERSON. No, sir. In other words, we had an option to purchase land and the Government was committed to purchase it. We turned over the farms at that price to the new owners.

Mr. ENGEL. And these people who have moved out were protected?

Mr. MCPHERSON. Yes, sir.

General REYBOLD. The latest report was, I think, that everybody was satisfied and that no money whatsoever was lost.

Mr. ENGEL. We had some testimony, Colonel Groves, last year regarding the percentage of maintenance of cost on these cantonment buildings.

Colonel GROVES. You may remember we said 5 percent of the valuation, and also we promised the Budget Bureau that we were going to reduce that cost per square foot, and the cost of running roads and pipe lines, and that has been done, as compared to the cost on a percentage basis, where we had asked for 5 percent before, and are now asking for about 3.3 percent, which figure, I think, is much too low.

Mr. ENGEL. Is that 3 percent of the total cost of the cantonment?

Colonel GROVES. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. In other words, for instance, here is a camp that cost, say, \$30,000,000, and you figure 3.3 percent on the cost of the entire camp?

Colonel GROVES. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. What was the actual upkeep of the barracks and quarters buildings a year ago?

Colonel GROVES. That is based on the actual upkeep.

Mr. ENGEL. I mean on individual wooden buildings.

Colonel GROVES. It is 10 cents per square foot.

Mr. ENGEL. What would that be in terms of the percentage of cost?

Colonel GROVES. I think it would run about 4½ percent.

Mr. ENGEL. It would be below the 5 percent?

Colonel GROVES. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASE. General Reybold, since I have been on this subcommittee, I have found that the Corps of Engineers always makes an interesting presentation. That was true in the civil functions bill

on flood control and rivers and harbors and it has been equally true in the big construction job that was turned over to you. It has been interesting to me to see how you combine the spirit of hustle with efficiency both in Washington and in the field. Recently I had an opportunity to spend a day with the division engineer and the district engineer who cover the territory where I live, Colonel Pick, the division engineer, and Colonel Selee, the district engineer. I was very happy to find in them the same spirit that is found in your staff men who appear before this committee. They drive in a straight line with emphasis upon results, and especially now on speed.

The work of the engineers is a most important part of the war effort. If you do your work well our soldiers will be properly housed and they will have good operating bases. I believe your men have their eyes on the ball and are doing a good job. They are making a good reputation for the War Department.

RENEGOTIATED CONTRACTS

Now I want to ask about the renegotiation agreements; that is, the agreements under section 403 of the sixth supplemental defense appropriation bill for 1942.

Did the placing of that provision for the renegotiation of contracts, where the cost certificate indicates that the cost can be reduced, give you an opportunity for securing renegotiated agreements which you did not possess before that provision was put in the law?

General REYBOLD. Yes, I think it is a very good provision, and it enables us to negotiate contracts without having to sit around indefinitely to find out what is the proper cost.

Mr. CASE. Has it brought, or does it indicate that it will bring, any substantial reduction in cost that would not have been obtained had it been left on a voluntary basis?

General REYBOLD. Yes, sir.

ALASKA HIGHWAY

Mr. CASE. Now a few questions in reference to the Alaska highway. You stated, General Sturdevant, that the selection was for military reasons. Do you mean by that that the decision included the questions of strategy and tactical considerations as well as that of speed at this time? In short, was the selection of route made for the purpose of winning the war?

General STURDEVANT. Yes, sir; I mean the use of this route as a tourist route or for ordinary peacetime economic reasons, was not considered. It was built to supply airfields along the established ferry route.

Mr. CASE. What is the division of responsibility with the Public Roads Administration on the plan for the construction of the road?

General STURDEVANT. In order to gain access to this practically uninhabited country, it was found necessary to send in troops to build what we call a pioneer road as rapidly as possible so the contractors might follow along and be so distributed as to get the job done rapidly. So we have a considerable force of engineer troops working at all accessible points in the effort to open up a pioneer trail at the earliest practicable date.

Mr. CASE. And the construction of the highway as such will be done by the Public Roads Administration?

General STURDEVANT. They will enlarge the temporary road.

Mr. CASE. And surface it?

General STURDEVANT. And surface it and build it to fixed specifications.

Mr. CASE. Do the cost estimates mentioned earlier in the day contemplate the complete construction of the road, with surfacing?

General STURDEVANT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASE. Who is providing the rights-of-way for the road?

General STURDEVANT. The Canadians are providing all rights-of-way.

Mr. CASE. Without any expense to the United States?

General STURDEVANT. Without any expense to the United States; yes, sir.

Mr. CASE. Has an understanding been reached with the Canadian Government as to the jurisdiction on the right-of-way, both during the War and after it?

General STURDEVANT. Yes, sir. Our Government has agreed to build the road and maintain it during the emergency and for 6 months thereafter, unless the Canadians desire to take over the maintenance earlier. Upon completion, or at the end of the war, the road becomes the property of Canada.

Mr. CASE. Will it be open to us?

General STURDEVANT. They have agreed that the use of the road will be open to Americans and Canadians on equal terms.

Mr. CASE. On equal terms, but not necessarily without tolls?

General STURDEVANT. No, sir; if they charge tolls, they must charge Canadians as well as Americans.

Mr. CASE. During the emergency we will have complete control over the highway?

General STURDEVANT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASE. General Reybold, referring to some of the items about which Mr. Engel was asking you some questions, particularly in reference to the eight-hundred-thousand-dollar item for an administration building, I notice that the justification has in it the word "reimbursement," and that also applies to several other items. Does that indicate that the buildings are already started and being built out of emergency funds?

Colonel GROVES. No, sir; that means that this building is started and it is an item that would have been carried under our construction reserve if that had been sufficient.

Mr. CASE. On page 65 of the committee print there is a proposed revision in the language with reference to that section of the bill, and it would almost seem, upon reading it hurriedly, that the authority given there would permit the War Department to operate any railroad in the country. Is it intended that it should be that broad?

Colonel MOORE. That language is the same as appeared in last year's act. But it appeared in a different place, and it is bracketed out on page 66 of the committee print.

The language that was inserted initially was to authorize the procurement and operation of a railroad for training purposes. That railroad has been acquired, as I understand it, and now is being operated.

Authority for this railroad was incorporated in Public, Number 580, approved June 5, 1942.

Mr. CASE. It is not contemplated that this will permit the initiation of any other program of railroad ownership or operation by the Government.

Colonel MOORE. Only so far as it pertains to the railroads necessary in theaters of operation, railroads at warehouses and such other railroads as may be required at any place to supply and move our troops.

Mr. CASE. On page 70 of the committee print there is another place where there is a revision of the language which seems to drop the old 6-percent limitation on fixed fees.

Colonel MOORE. That limitation of 6 percent on fixed fees is also contained, and is applicable for the duration of the war and for 6 months thereafter, in section 8 of Public, Number 580, approved June 5, 1942.

Mr. CASE. In other words, the dropping of that 6-percent limitation does not mean that it is dropped out of the statutory law?

Colonel MOORE. No, sir.

Mr. CASE. And that phrase at the end of this section providing that these amounts are to be accounted for as one fund is subject to the same explanation you gave with respect to other items being considered in this bill?

Colonel MOORE. Yes, sir. Initially that consolidation was effected in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, and this is merely the continuance of that provision.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS

Mr. SNYDER. For barracks and quarters, your summary sheet, page 189, appears to throw "Barracks and quarters" and "Construction and repair of hospitals" together, while they are presented to us separately in the estimates. We can work with this set-up, but would rather that you had kept the two items apart. As you indicated in your opening remarks, General, the scope of this appropriation has been broadened. Are your data in such shape that you can indicate the total amount carried here which otherwise would be included under the Air Corps?

General REYBOLD. Not as it is presented here. We could secure a break-down for you, if you would like to have it.

Mr. SNYDER. You also have brought under this head what you termed as "On-reservation war housing built or financed by other Federal agencies."

Just what is meant by that?

Colonel GROVES. The original plan was that for defense housing on reservations there would be established a fund into which all rentals would be paid and then the upkeep would be paid out of that. There have been certain changes in the basic law and the result was that these rentals go into the Treasury now, I believe.

Mr. SNYDER. And that appropriation is restricted to defense housing?

Colonel GROVES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. I am afraid, General, you have resorted to some scientific computations in building up this estimate that if pursued regularly would result in an expense in many instances that would

be difficult to justify. Possibly, in this emergency situation, it is the only logical procedure, but in normal times I think there would be difficulty in selling us completely this formula. We are more inclined then to particularize.

What percentage of cost or replacement value have you allowed in here for the maintenance of permanent structures?

Colonel GROVES. That has been allowed at 6 cents per square foot. That is based on our experience during the last year.

Mr. SNYDER. You think that will be enough?

Colonel GROVES. I feel it will be too small, but I am not sure now of that myself. The people who worked it out think it will be sufficient. In the same way we have taken temporary housing which has been calculated at 10 cents per square foot. The roads and the water lines have all been calculated on similar bases.

Mr. SNYDER. Do you have it also on the basis of cost or replacement value?

Colonel GROVES. We can get that, I think, but it is merely a conversion. That was actually figured out on the actual maintenance charge, whether we paid \$50,000 or \$200,000; it still costs 10 cents per square foot to maintain it.

Mr. SNYDER. You have some seacoast defense maintenance money in here. Where has that been carried heretofore?

Colonel GROVES. I think that was carried under the seacoast defense appropriation, under the section that was defended jointly by the Coast Artillery, with the assistance of the engineer representatives.

Mr. SNYDER. General, you and your aides here have been very patient and very helpful, and we thank you for the information that has been supplied. We realize that you have a big job, and I bespeak the thought of this committee and the desire of this committee to cooperate with you and your force in every respect to make this job a success in every way possible.

General REYBOLD. Mr. Chairman, that is very kind, and I can assure you that we particularly appreciate the assistance you have given us, and the attitude you have shown in these estimates. We have given you the very best we knew how, and with a continuation of that fine cooperation, we will deliver the goods or "bust."

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1942.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. LEVIN H. CAMPBELL, JR., CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, ACCOMPANIED BY LT. COL. H. SHALER, ORD- NANCE DEPARTMENT, AND MAJ. J. C. FITZGERALD, JR., ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Mr. SNYDER. We are ready now to proceed with the estimates for the Ordnance Department. General Campbell, the new chief of the Ordnance Department, is making his first appearance before the committee. General, we wish to congratulate you upon your appointment. I may say that you are not a stranger to the committee. Word has preceded you of your splendid qualifications.

While we are glad to know that the direction of the Ordnance Department has been taken over by such capable hands, I think it is only fair to say that it was with deep regret that we learned of General Wesson's retirement. He was really a great Chief of Ordnance, and I know I speak for all of us when I say that we shall greatly miss him from our councils. We feel, however, that you will be an able and capable successor of the man who has just stepped out.

General CAMPBELL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SNYDER. For "Ordnance service and supplies, Army," the revised budget calls for \$9,943,920,000.

Would you care to comment on the estimate in a general way before we examine into the details?

General CAMPBELL. Yes, sir; I would like to make a brief statement.

Mr. SNYDER. You may proceed.

GENERAL STATEMENT

General CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, in submitting the 1943 estimate of ordnance requirements, I would like to call attention to certain projects and make comparisons between them and the amounts being expended under these same project numbers during the present fiscal year.

To begin with the estimate O. S. and S. A., project 1, training ammunition and target material, has been very greatly reduced. This, however, is due to the fact that all ammunition for the actual training of troops is carried in project 11 in 1943 instead of in this project as in former years. No estimate is included for saluting ammunition requirements, which will be met from stocks on hand.

No estimate is being submitted under project 2. Both projects 2 and 11 cover procurement of equipment, and represent a useful separation, under peacetime conditions, between equipment going directly into the hands of troops and that going into war reserve. This distinction is nebulous under present conditions, and it is more practical to include all equipment under a single project. For this reason all equipment will be found in project 11.

Project 3, covering preservation and modernization of ordnance matériel shows an apparent reduction.

Project 4 covers maintenance of ammunition. Here again there exists an apparent reduction. Actually, the amount asked for this coming year will exceed the requirements of 1942. The larger amounts of ammunition now being manufactured and arriving in the depots will, of course, require greater expenditures for surveillance and maintenance.

Project 5, research and development, shows an increase. New weapons are being developed constantly, and many experiments are being conducted with a view to improving existing equipment or providing new types to meet the challenge presented by the Axis Powers. This entire amount will be required if research and development are to keep abreast of the constantly changing developments of the war.

Project 6, current expenses, covers the current, or housekeeping, activities of the Ordnance Department. All ordnance establishments have been greatly expanded. Additional magazines, storehouses, roads, and railroads have been constructed and must be maintained. Civilian guard forces have multiplied several times, and transportation

equipment, both rail and motor, has been increased enormously. In addition to this, many new establishments have been constructed on a large scale, thereby necessitating greatly increased operating expenses.

Projects 7 and 8 show practically no change. Project 10 is about one-third of 1942; the reduced sum should be adequate to carry it on.

Project 11 covers, in addition to the usual maintenance requirements, the equipment and ammunition required for the Army. During the current year, ordnance equipment and ammunition have been financed in several supplemental appropriation acts so as to provide for requirements. The sum included herein will finance all requirements necessary to enable us to meet the President's program.

There is no change in the appropriation for the Rock Island Bridge. This is a recurrent maintenance requirement that has been unchanged in amount for a number of years.

The amount requested for repair of arsenals is to meet maintenance and repair.

Mr. SNYDER. I do not know as I care to interrogate you as to details, which I have gone over with considerable care. One or two general questions suggest themselves, however.

First, did you get everything you asked for from the Budget?

General CAMPBELL. Yes; I think so.

Lieutenant Colonel SHALER. There were some minor reductions by the Budget which were entirely acceptable to the Ordnance Department.

Mr. SNYDER. You are not coming back here again before next June for any more money?

General CAMPBELL. Nothing that we can foresee, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. POWERS. You mean you will not be back for any deficiency between now and the beginning of the fiscal year 1944?

General CAMPBELL. We contemplate nothing of that kind. We have had not cuts that were not entirely acceptable by the Ordnance Department.

Mr. SNYDER. Let me ask you first, what headway are you making with going programs? Have you got all of your orders placed, and are deliveries coming along quite up to expectations?

General CAMPBELL. To answer that, Mr. Chairman, our production, in the main, is exceeding our best expectations, very frankly. There are still some points that are weak and that have to be ironed out.

Mr. SNYDER. The pending program, I assume, has been cleared through the W. P. B.?

General CAMPBELL. Yes, sir; it has been cleared through the Budget, the War Production Board, and the Under Secretary of War.

Mr. SNYDER. It is one that it is felt that industry and our own production facilities can absorb and consummate to meet using schedules?

General CAMPBELL. Yes, sir; I think that is a very fair statement.

Mr. SNYDER. General, I take it that you are negotiating your contracts now.

General CAMPBELL. Everything, I would say, except a comparatively small amount, has either been actually placed or is in the hands of negotiators and about to be placed.

Mr. SNYDER. Have you renegotiated any contracts up to this time because of apparent excessive profits?

General CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. With what results?

General CAMPBELL. There are many manufacturers who are coming in and saying, "I am making too much money; I did not anticipate what these machines would do." They want to come back and lay it on the line.

We have a board in the War Department which takes care of those matters, and without exception there is no evidence that I see on the part of industry except to hold their prices down. I have handled that personally for the last 6 months.

Mr. SNYDER. You have done a good job.

The fact that you do negotiate and can renegotiate has not had a tendency to lessen vigilance in arriving at first contract prices?

General CAMPBELL. No; because they try to give us a good job, after all.

Mr. SNYDER. In other words, you continue to drive the best bargain possible from the Government's standpoint?

General CAMPBELL. Very definitely so.

Mr. SNYDER. You are not required to include renegotiation rights in contracts of less than \$100,000, as I recall.

General CAMPBELL. That is correct, and we do not.

Mr. SNYDER. Do you have much business that is handled through contracts of such proportions?

General CAMPBELL. No, sir; it is almost negligible in our work.

Mr. SNYDER. There has been no disposition to break down orders so as to come within the \$100,000 exempted class?

General CAMPBELL. No, sir. They could never get by with that with us, because I think we know our business too well.

Mr. STARNES. There is no money here for the construction for expansion of production facilities?

General CAMPBELL. There is little or nothing, except for rounding out. That is very, very small.

Mr. STARNES. I have had a report recently from Gadsen, Ala. Mr. Hawley who tells me he has been able to do forging there at less cost than has ever been done before in this country.

General CAMPBELL. Mr. Starnes, that is the wonder plant of the world of its kind.

Mr. STARNES. He established a record there which makes all production figures look extremely expensive.

General CAMPBELL. It is a great tribute to the workers.

Mr. STARNES. You have quite a considerable item for research and experimentation.

General CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. You are carrying on this work with increased vigor at this time, due to the war effort, I am sure.

General CAMPBELL. I have spent a good deal of my career in such work.

I am setting up a separate department which reports directly to me, with no intermediary in between, under the best Ordnance engineer we have, General Barnes, and I am giving him some of the finest technical officers in the Ordnance Department, tying them in with the National Defense Research Committee, the National Inventors Coun-

cil, the Franklin Institute, and other research departments and authorities.

Mr. STARNES. In addition to experimentation in new models and new weapons and receiving these ideas you refer to from the National Inventors' Council and similar organizations, are you obtaining reports from the various theaters of action with reference to types of weapons that other countries are using?

General CAMPBELL. Most meticulously so.

Mr. STARNES. Are you trying to embody any new designs or improving our own designs, so we will have as good or better weapons or types of weapons than our allies or our enemies?

General CAMPBELL. We will do it both ways.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. STARNES. I think the Army is fortunate in having a man of the character and outstanding ability of General Campbell as Chief of Ordnance. The War Production Board had him for a while. You have a very competent man in General Barnes. I think with General Campbell as head of the Ordnance Department we can look for results.

SUBMARINE MINES

Mr. COLLINS. General, for the record, I notice you have some items here for submarine mines.

General CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

SEACOAST DEFENSES

Mr. COLLINS. With regard to seacoast defenses, what is their status?

Lieutenant Colonel SHALER. We manufacture according to the schedules laid down for us.

COSTS OF .30-CALIBER AND .50-CALIBER MACHINE GUNS

Mr. MAHON. General, how about your unit costs on the .30- and .50-caliber machine guns?

General CAMPBELL. We have a table that I brought up with me—I thought it might be of interest to the committee—showing in general how our old prices, so-called, and our new prices compare. This sum total that we are asking here shows a rise in some items of cost and a reduction in others. The net total in the aggregate, for a like amount of material, old and new, shows a reduction, which shows that with the large production we are having, in spite of some price increases that we all know about, the trend of costs in general is still down.

Mr. MAHON. Can you make an estimate as to the percentage; a kind of over-all guess on it?

Lieutenant Colonel SHALER. It is about 2 percent of our whole program. When this program was first made up for submission to the Budget Advisory Committee, we used the prices then current, but after a study of the prices was made there were net reductions amounting to about 2 percent. Those prices were then presented to the Budget Advisory Committee, and it accepted that figure.

AMMUNITION

Mr. CASE. General, how is the ammunition coming now?

General CAMPBELL. Fine.

Mr. CASE. Would you like to describe the situation in general terms for the record?

General CAMPBELL. Yes; I would.

This is a very true statement: Every type of ammunition that we have now under way is up to schedule.

Mr. CASE. General, does your statement show what part of this amount is for cash and what part is for contract obligation?

Lieutenant Colonel SHALER. There is no contract obligation.

Mr. MAHON. General, of course we envision an army of about four and a half million by the end of this calendar year?

General CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. MAHON. And a much larger army next year?

General CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. MAHON. Now, are we prepared to furnish the equipment for this increased army so that our men when they go into the combat zones will have as fine a fighting equipment as anyone gets in the world?

General CAMPBELL. I have not the least worry now but what we are going to meet the mobilization rate of the Army. I have not the least worry.

Mr. MAHON. In other words, you have the machine guns, the tanks, the gas masks, and all that they need when they go into the combat zones?

General CAMPBELL. They will not be short of anything that the Ordnance Department makes.

Mr. MAHON. Thank you, General.

ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE, ILLINOIS

Mr. SNYDER. You are just asking for the normal amount for the maintenance of the Rock Island Bridge, I believe?

General CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. The railroad line using the bridge bears one-half of the operating cost, does it not?

General CAMPBELL. Yes, sir. I was stationed there twice, and I know that bridge story very well. That is to pay for the guards and for the upkeep. Every now and then we have to give them money to paint the bridge.

Mr. SNYDER. They reimburse the Government for their share and that money is deposited in the Treasury; is that the procedure?

General CAMPBELL. That is correct; yes, sir.

REPAIRS OF ARSENALS

Mr. SNYDER. Your next and last project, General, covers repairs of arsenals. The estimate runs rather large. What is the justification?

General CAMPBELL. The funds requested here will be used at the different Ordnance establishments, which include establishments which have been built since the beginning of the emergency as well as the old Ordnance establishments, at all of which there has been considerable new construction, including the building of new magazines,

storage and shop buildings, railways, roads, water, sewer, and power lines, and other necessary utilities. Great burdens have been thrown on the existing systems at old establishments, necessitating constantly increasing repair, extension, and replacement. The funds requested here will be used to maintain and keep in proper operating condition all of the buildings, roads, grounds, trackage and distribution systems, many of which are suffering constantly from greatly increased use and for periods of 24 hours a day instead of the old 8-hour schedule. Further details as to the investments involved at these establishments, miles of trackage to be maintained, and other data appear in the detailed justification sheets of the estimate itself.

I may add, gentlemen, that the estimates submitted by establishment commanders were very carefully gone over in my office and materially reduced before being submitted to the Budget Advisory Committee. This was done with a view to holding these expenditure to a minimum consistent with the maintenance of our many establishments in suitable condition.

Mr. SNYDER. We must keep these establishments in shape to function in such ways as will facilitate the war effort. On the other hand, upkeep, in some directions at least, can be controlled and many projects deferred. Particularly would that be true in the case of maintenance and improvement not essential to war production or the rendition of important service. When we indulge in much of that in time of war, we are very apt to be using material and labor that very properly could be employed to better advantage. Do you not think you are going a bit strong here in some directions?

General CAMPBELL. That was not my impression, Mr. Snyder. I looked into that, because we are all very jealous of the use of labor and material; but this is more for the production end of this establishment of ours—steam lines, water lines, roadways up to manufacturing establishments, and that sort of thing—than anything else.

Mr. SNYDER. We realize that this money has got to be spread much further than during the pre-emergency era, but it is very evident that you are planning upon larger outlays upon what might be termed normal maintenance than was formerly spent, which suggests that you could well afford to volunteer a reduction in the amount of the estimate. How about that?

General CAMPBELL. We will certainly look into that.

Mr. SNYDER. We do not want you to do anything that is going to handicap you.

• General CAMPBELL. We will send out an order with respect to economical use of these funds.

Mr. SNYDER. That is all; and thank you, General.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1942.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM N. PORTER, CHIEF, CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, AND COL. A. M. HERITAGE

Mr. SNYDER. General Porter, we have an estimate here for your Service amounting to \$617,510,000. Will you proceed, please, in your own way, to justify it?

General PORTER. This estimate, consisting of one appropriation title, contains seven active projects divided primarily into two categories:

Operations: This part is appreciably increased over operations for the fiscal year 1942.

Equipment: This part is confined entirely to the estimates for funds to cover the cost of items required to meet the present War Department program and its complement, International Aid.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Mr. SNYDER. You have quite a research project, General. Do you feel that an expenditure of such proportions is warranted by the prospect of advantaging anywhere in the near future?

General PORTER. Yes, sir; I think it is of the utmost importance that our research be kept not only abreast of, but ahead of, that of our enemies. As advances in these particular materials become available or are discovered, we must be able to put the results into production immediately. This requires the most complete form of research. If we are unable to reply in kind to the gases used by the enemy, our people will be at a serious disadvantage. The whole range of chemical warfare may change any time, and we must be prepared for it.

Mr. SNYDER. It is a matter of going on the theory that we must prepare for the very worst that we can imagine, but hoping that it will not come to pass.

General PORTER. Yes, sir.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. STARNES. Did the Budget allow all that you requested for the Chemical Warfare Service?

General PORTER. Yes, sir; I do not think they cut us except for some shading here and there. We are a much more popular service than we were before the war.

Mr. STARNES. I am glad to hear that, because I have always felt the keenest interest in this branch of the service.

You feel that satisfactory progress is being made in your branch of the service?

General PORTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. Do you feel that the facilities which are completed, and those which are being completed will be sufficient to meet all the demands made upon you?

General PORTER. Yes, sir; we can meet all the requirements made upon us.

Mr. SNYDER. Thank you, General Porter. We know that this activity is in most capable hands.

General PORTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1942.

SPECIAL SERVICE SCHOOLS

STATEMENT OF COL. G. O. KURTZ, FISCAL OFFICER

Mr. SNYDER. Colonel Kurtz, we should like to ask you a question or two about the special service schools.

While you estimate for the activities separately, it is desired that this be a one-fund proposition? Is that right?

Colonel KURTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Normally, these are relatively small appropriations, and in this way you would get greater flexibility and simplified accounting. Is that the idea?

Colonel KURTZ. Yes, sir; and the other funds will be allotted to the replacement school command and then suballotted to various schools under our command.

Mr. SNYDER. Proceed with your justification, Colonel.

Colonel KURTZ. Mr. Chairman, in compliance with paragraph 2 of letter from the Office of the Budget Officer, dated May 7, 1942, file No. SPBFB 1540, the following statement covers the budget for the special service schools under this command.

INFANTRY SCHOOL, FORT BENNING, GA.

The funds included in the estimate for the Infantry School are required for the operation of this school. The large increase over the funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1942 is due to the inclusion of a large number of civilian employees hired to replace enlisted men and paid out of funds controlled by the Quartermaster General in the fiscal year 1942, and also to the increase in the number of officer candidates.

INSTRUCTIONS IN CAVALRY ACTIVITIES

The funds included in the estimate for the operation of the Cavalry School are required for carrying on the activities of this school and for the purchase of the necessary supplies and equipment to take care of the increase in the student body.

INSTRUCTION IN SEACOAST ARTILLERY ACTIVITIES

The funds included in the estimate for the operation of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe are required for the operation of this school. The separation of the antiaircraft activities from Fort Monroe and their transfer to Camp Davis has decreased the requirements over those for the fiscal year 1942; however, the increase in the number of students, and the additional courses require the funds covered in the estimate.

INSTRUCTION IN FIELD ARTILLERY ACTIVITIES

The funds included in the estimate for the operation of the Field Artillery School are required for carrying on the activities of this school. The increase over the funds appropriated for the fiscal year

1942 is due to the inclusion of a large number of civilian employees hired to replace enlisted men and paid out of funds controlled by the Quartermaster General in the fiscal year 1942, and also to the increase in the number of officer candidates.

Mr. SNYDER. We thank you, Colonel Kurtz.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1942.

ARMORED FORCES ACTIVITIES

STATEMENT OF MAJ. J. L. FERGUSON

Mr. SNYDER. Major Ferguson, we should like for you to make a statement to us on the estimate of \$705,000 for instruction in Armored Force activities.

Major FERGUSON. The first item is for pay of civilian employees, which includes instructors, for the procurement of supplies, materials, equipment, and so forth, and for field testing, which includes research and the determination of military characteristics by the Armored Force Board.

Mr. SNYDER. Are you in a position to say whether or not this estimate meets with the approval of General Devers?

Major FERGUSON. Yes, sir; it does.

Mr. SNYDER. I am sorry the General was unable to be here. We know, however, that he is doing a great job down there. Please convey to him our best regards.

Mr. ENGEL. When we were at Fort Knox I think every member of the committee was impressed with the splendid work they were doing in the mechanical school there. That is what this money is for?

Major FERGUSON. Part of it; yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. You had there at that time instructors who came from the various factories such as the airplane factories, to instruct the men down there. Were those civilian employees commissioned?

Major FERGUSON. Some of those have received commissions, but not very many, at the school.

Mr. ENGEL. They were there then temporarily. Are they there now permanently for the duration?

Major FERGUSON. I am not sure exactly what instructors you refer to. But we have about 63 civilian instructors at the school.

Mr. ENGEL. When we first started that school you had, as I recall, commissioned officers, first and second lieutenants mostly, who had been commissioned from civilian life who came from the motor industry, and we were told that they would be temporarily loaned to you by the motor industry. I was wondering whether they were still there, or how you had replaced them.

Major FERGUSON. That is what this is for, for civilian instructors. The purpose was to replace officers.

Mr. CASE. The next to the largest item in this estimate is for the pay of civilian employees. What is the principal work of these civilian employees? Are they mostly instructors?

Major FERGUSON. Thirty-seven of them are instructors. The remainder are clerical employees, with the exception of a few sub-professional employees used by the Armored Force Board, and also some used in the library.

Mr. CASE. Do you have any labor units there?

Major FERGUSON. No, sir; we have not.

Mr. CASE. Have you had any work from the Civilian Conservation Corps?

Major FERGUSON. They have had one company there.

Mr. CASE. It is still there?

Major FERGUSON. No, sir.

Mr. CASE. You have further work that they can do?

Major FERGUSON. Offhand, I cannot answer that question.

Mr. CASE. They have completed the work for which you had that particular company?

Major FERGUSON. As far as I know it was completed.

Mr. CASE. Do most of these employees have a civil-service status?

Major FERGUSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASE. All of them?

Major FERGUSON. We have a few temporary employees for whom the Civil Service Commission could not provide a rating.

Mr. CASE. They are paid according to the same grades?

Major FERGUSON. Yes, sir; they are under the same rules.

Mr. CASE. Do you pay any of them overtime?

Major FERGUSON. No, sir.

Mr. CASE. Do they work overtime?

Major FERGUSON. They work 48 hours a week.

Mr. CASE. Nothing beyond that?

Major FERGUSON. No, sir.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1942.

SEACOAST DEFENSES

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. C. G. HELMICK

Mr. SNYDER. We will take up first seacoast defenses. General Helmick, I am told that it falls to your lot to justify what is left of the appropriation "Seacoast defenses."

General HELMICK. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. First, I should like to have inserted a statement showing the amounts carried under other heads, which formerly were included under this head.

General HELMICK. I will furnish that to the committee.

(The information requested is on file with the committee.)

Mr. SNYDER. I understand that the whole of the estimate, \$27,106,700, is for liquidating obligations incurred under former contract authorizations. Is that right?

General HELMICK. That is the only item under the appropriation "Seacoast defense"; yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Will that amount take care of all unliquidated contract authorizations?

General HELMICK. That will liquidate the entire contract authorization, and there will be none in our estimates when that is liquidated.

Mr. SNYDER. I assume you have it in mind completely to eliminate the appropriation "Seacoast defenses"; in other words, to provide for needs under such head in the appropriations of the branches which have a part in seacoast defense work?

General HELMICK. This will eliminate entirely the appropriation title "Seacoast defenses."

Mr. SNYDER. Has the office of Chief of Coast Artillery disappeared?

General HELMICK. Yes, sir; it has disappeared.

Mr. SNYDER. If there are no questions, thank you, General Helmick.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1942.

NATIONAL GUARD

STATEMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. J. F. WILLIAMS, CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU, AND COL. W. D. DABNEY

Mr. SNYDER. We now take up the estimates for the National Guard, and we have General Williams and Colonel Dabney with us.

General Williams, this estimate we have here is very complimentary to the National Guard. Your forces are now with the Army of the United States and giving a good account of themselves, and this estimate is a splendid example of the spirit that should, but does not generally prevail, to keep costs of activities not immediately essential to national defense at the bare minimum. We congratulate you.

General WILLIAMS. Thank you.

Mr. SNYDER. Do you have a general statement?

General WILLIAMS. I have a brief statement.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The entire National Guard is now in the active military service. The estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1943 are very small. The funds being requested are:

1. For the maintenance of those exclusively National Guard camps which have not been taken over by the Government in connection with the war effort.
2. For the rental and maintenance of certain National Guard target ranges being used by the military forces and others for which it is considered desirable and economical to continue the leases.
3. For travel in connection with the activities of the National Guard Bureau.
4. For printing and binding and contingent expenses of the National Guard Bureau.
5. For salaries of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and one assistant. That is one National Guard officer.

MAINTENANCE OF EXCLUSIVELY NATIONAL GUARD CAMPS

Mr. SNYDER. What is the nature of your maintenance expenditures in project 7? Is it practically all pay?

Colonel DABNEY. No, sir. That is just to keep up the maintenance of the structures, the necessary painting, and any small repairs due to depreciation.

Mr. SNYDER. Can you do it reasonably well with this amount?

Colonel DABNEY. We hope to be able to do it. More and more camps are being taken over by the Regular Army, and we have gotten down now to quite a small number that we will have to maintain.

PAY OF RANGEKEEPERS

Mr. SNYDER. With respect to project 11, are the ranges in use now?

Colonel DABNEY. They are in use by the Regular Army and Marine Corps and some other activities; yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. All of them?

Colonel DABNEY. Those covered by project 11, on which we expect to pay the rangekeepers.

Mr. SNYDER. You speak of protection for 5 months. What about the other 7 months?

Colonel DABNEY. Most of the ranges are not being used. The property is usually stored and taken care of, and there is no necessity for the rangekeepers.

RENTAL OF TARGET RANGES

Mr. SNYDER. Are the rentals listed in project 12 the amounts presently being paid?

Colonel DABNEY. Yes, sir; that is the rental that we have in this fiscal year.

Mr. SNYDER. Will the propoerties continue to be unavailable to the owners during the period of disuse, for farming, grazing, or otherwise?

Colonel DABNEY. Unless there is a lease given by the War Department for that purpose.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF TARGET RANGES

Mr. SNYDER. With respect to project 14, it would appear that you expect to cover a lot of territory with \$8,300. The preceding project applies to the rental of 95 ranges, and it is indicated in connection with that project that it is the plan to cancel leases on 76 ranges. How are you going to maintain 95 ranges and restore to original condition 76 ranges, more or less, on \$8,300?

Colonel DABNEY. Those ranges that we have already gotten rid of will not be covered by this \$8,300. It is only those ranges that we are going to keep that we expect to maintain. This money may have to be used, or a portion of it, to put some of the ranges—the leases for which will be canceled at the end of this fiscal year—into the condition in which they were when taken over, but we have not had very much of that yet; very little. There has not been much question of the owners desiring them to be put back into the condition in which they were when taken over.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES AND EXPENSES

Mr. SNYDER. How much of the \$2,000 in project 21 is for travel of yourself and the other National Guard officer in the Bureau?

Colonel DABNEY. That is hard to determine. There is not very much travel to be done, and this project will take care of telephone and telegraph service and other unforeseen expenses in connection with the National Guard Bureau affairs.

Mr. SNYDER. How much will your travel cost this present fiscal year, which is about over?

Colonel DABNEY. The expenditure for travel up to the present time is approximately \$345 under project 21; \$5,300 under project 26; and \$3,000 under project 27.

Mr. SNYDER. You travel a great deal by Government plane, do you not, both of you?

General WILLIAMS. I have until recently. The last trip I made was by motor. Traveling by plane involves taking a couple of air officers and a crew chief, and usually another officer; and where the trip is short I usually travel by motor, because those other officers have other things to do, and unless they are needed on the trip I do not see why I should take them.

Mr. SNYDER. Unnecessary travel is being closely watched up here, General, as you have probably noticed. I suggest that such as is done be confined to absolutely essential trips.

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS AND MEN CALLED TO UNITED STATES ARMY

General, have you any figures as to the number of officers and men the guard fed into the Army of the United States; both the total number and the number subsequently released either for physical, professional, or dependency considerations?

General WILLIAMS. We can furnish those figures.

Mr. SNYDER. You may insert them in the record.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

There were 20,455 officers, 221 warrant officers, and 279,358 enlisted men inducted from the National Guard into the Federal service between September 16, 1940, and October 6, 1941. That would make a total of 300,034 National Guard men incorporated first and last into the active Army of the United States.

As to the losses, it should be understood that any military force always has routine losses even in time of peace, even after its members pass such rigid physical examinations as are required for enlistment into the Regular Army and for induction. Figures published by The Adjutant General of the Army for November 30, 1941—and figures since that date must be considered confidential—showed that the National Guard men in National Guard units had shrunk to 19,542 officers, 197 warrant officers, and 213,449 enlisted men, or a total of 233,188.

I do not believe these figures give a reliable answer to your question. As early as August the War Department had commenced withdrawing National Guard officers who were what is called overage in grade from combat troop duties and assigning them elsewhere, just as they were doing the same with Regular Army officers. And then there have been a great many National Guard men appointed or promoted into higher grades as officers of the Army of the United States. It would appear that The Adjutant General had counted these as Army of the United States officers rather than as National Guard officers. Our Bureau records show that there have been 1,330 National Guard officers completely separated. We have no similar records regarding enlisted men, whom we do not follow by name in our Bureau.

It is possible to state that, under the War Department policy under the Service Extension Act of 1941 of releasing men over 28 and men with dependents to the States, we have definite figures. On December 31, 1941, the States reported to us

that there had been released to State control, subject to recall, 159 officers and 19,544 enlisted men. A very high proportion of these have already been recalled to Federal service. I cannot give the exact figure now. The next quarterly reports will be submitted on June 30 and their results will be embodied in my annual report.

The number released for dependency—19,544 enlisted men out of 279,358—is small. There is a reason for that. As I pointed out in my annual report last year, the War Department invited National Guard men with dependents to take discharges and to avoid being inducted. There was no provision for family allowances after induction. Selective-service men were not being accepted with dependents. It was desired to have all Federal personnel on equal terms. So the various States, between the date of those instructions July 23, 1940, and the dates of induction, discharged a total of 51,216 enlisted men. We made up the loss by recruiting. But you can see that it left us with relatively few men to be lost later on account of dependency.

Statistics on officers of National Guard

Approximate number of National Guard officers inducted.....	20,455
Number of National Guard officers relieved account physical disqualification.....	938
Number of National Guard officers relieved account reclassification.....	240
Number of National Guard officers relieved account dependency.....	48
Number of National Guard officers relieved account key position.....	34
Number of National Guard officers relieved account resignation.....	70
National Guard officers never inducted.....	27
National Guard officers previously relieved, and not as yet reordered....	94

Mr. SNYDER. What is the status of those who joined up and are not now on active duty? They simply are former members of the National Guard, are they not?

General WILLIAMS. They are carried as inactive. They are still members of the National Guard, carried in an inactive status. There are not very many of them.

Mr. SNYDER. Are there any members of the National Guard not serving with the Army of the United States because they have not been called in for one reason or another?

General WILLIAMS. Yes, sir. There are probably 25 or 30 officers, and that is all. There are no men. These are enlisted men who have been released from the service at their own request because of dependents or because of the overage status. Most of them, however have been called back to the service. They are all subject to call at any time.

DIVISIONS COMMANDED BY FORMER NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS

Mr. SNYDER. General, how many divisions were commanded by former National Guard officers at the peak after the guard was called in?

General WILLIAMS. There were 18 combat divisions, and then we had one general officer, a surplus Cavalry officer, who commanded Camp Lee.

Mr. SNYDER. How many have survived?

General WILLIAMS. At the present time, as far as I know, there are four National Guard generals commanding divisions.

Mr. SNYDER. What has happened to the others?

General WILLIAMS. Shall I take them by order?

Mr. SNYDER. If you will.

General WILLIAMS. We will take the Twenty-sixth Division: General Eckfeldt is still in command.

General Haskell, of the Twenty-seventh Division, retired for age this month.

The Twenty-eighth Division: General Martin of Pennsylvania, was relieved at his own request. I think he will be 64 in September, and he wanted to run for a political office in Pennsylvania, and his request for relief was granted.

The Twenty-ninth Division: General Reckord, after reaching 62, was relieved and is now commanding the Third Corps Area.

The Thirtieth Division: General Russell has commanded the division for about 19 months until 2 weeks ago, and he was relieved. I do not know why. I think he is waiting for reassignment or reclassification.

The Thirty-first Division: General Persons is still in command of the division.

The Thirty-second Division: General Fish of Wisconsin was relieved and sent out on the west coast for duty directly under General DeWitt. He is now in command of Camp Murray adjoining Fort Lewis.

The Thirty-third Division: General Lawton was relieved about 2 weeks ago and put in command of the Second Defense Command, Great Lakes Area.

The Thirty-fourth Division: General Walsh of Minnesota was relieved at his own request because of physical condition. He took sick leave and went to Mayo's Hospital at his own expense. They told him he could not permanently recover, so he asked for relief from the service.

The Thirty-fifth Division: General Truman was relieved last October at his own request. They gave him a different assignment from the command of his division, and it did not please him very well, so he asked to be relieved from service.

The Thirty-sixth Division: General Birkhead of Texas was relieved when he reached the age of 63 a year ago. He was assigned as coordinator with the Third Corps Area, and last week he retired at the age of 64.

The Thirty-Seventh Division: General Beightler of Ohio is still in command of that division.

The Thirty-eighth Division: General Tyndall of Indiana retired at the age of 64, about 5 months after he took his division out.

There is no Thirty-ninth Division.

The Fortieth Division: General Story of Los Angeles was stricken with appendicitis during maneuvers a year ago this month. He was operated on, and there were complications. Following that he had yellow jaundice. He is now recovered and awaiting reassignment. He was relieved from his division on account of that 6 months or so that he was laid up, and the Board recently found him qualified to return to duty, and he is waiting orders.

The Forty-first Division: General White commanded the division until last October, when he died. He was ill about 2 weeks.

There is no Forty-second Division.

The Forty-third Division: General Payne of Connecticut commanded that division. He commanded for about 8 months, and was relieved at his own request. He said he had business matters that needed his attention; probably there were other reasons also.

The Forty-Fourth Division: The division was commanded by General Powell of New Jersey, and he was relieved from his command last fall and sent to the Middle West, where he is Provost Marshal over the industrial area in the Detroit region, handling subversive activity matters, and so on.

The Forty-Fifth Division: General Keyes of Oklahoma is still in command; at least he was a couple of weeks ago.

The Twenty-Third Cavalry Division: General Edmonds, the Cavalry Officer who commanded the Twenty-Second Cavalry Division, prior to its conversion to other arms, was put in charge of the training center at Camp Lee, Va., and still is.

Mr. SNYDER. You said that General Birkhead was retired at the age of 64. What did you mean by "retired"?

General WILLIAMS. He was not retired. He was relieved from further duty. I did not mean to say he was retired.

Mr. SNYDER. I want to commend you very highly, General, on the wonderful knowledge and retention of facts that you have at your command, as shown by your sitting here without referring to anything and telling us where all your boys were. I know they would appreciate it.

When National Guard officers go out by reason of age, so far as the Army is concerned, they merely revert to a civilian status; is not that correct?

General WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. It does not seem equitable or just to me, particularly in the case of men who have served for years in the National Guard and, possibly, in World War No. 1.

Mr. STARNES. General, I want to ask you about the subject matter mentioned by the chairman. The committee feels rather keenly about the apparent disregard of the long years of devoted service that many of the National Guard officers have given in the interim between 1919 and World War No. 2, when the National Guard and the Reserve officers had to carry the torch throughout the country for any defense program whatsoever. They were probably the only two agencies we had that stood and fought against the unprecedented wave of pacifism and misguided idealism which spread through the country at that time, which practically decimated our Army and sunk our Navy, and left us with practically nothing in the way of defense. We have expressed our concern to the proper parties, and are hopeful that some useful and worth-while assignments can be given to these officers who are at the borderline on the question of age, in order to relieve younger and more active officers, physically, for commands in the field.

Is it true that we had National Guard troops in Hawaii within a very short time; if not before December 7?

General WILLIAMS. We had them before December 7.

Mr. STARNES. I mean other than Hawaii's own National Guard.

General WILLIAMS. We had a regiment in Hawaii, aside from the Hawaiian National Guard. We had an antiaircraft regiment over there, and the first shots that we fired were fired by that regiment.

Mr. STARNES. Is it not true that you had some antiaircraft and some tank troops that were National Guard troops, as well as other National Guard contingents in Bataan, and later at Corregidor?

General WILLIAMS. We had a regiment of antiaircraft, and we had some tanks.

Mr. STARNES. Was that the antiaircraft regiment which established such a remarkable record in the Philippines?

General WILLIAMS. My understanding is that there were only three regiments there, and they were all highly commended in recent War Department orders. Incidentally that was the youngest regiment we had. It was a New Mexico regiment which had been a cavalry regiment. Most people have seen it in the movies. The movie people used to go over there and make pictures, such as the Bengal Lancers and The Light that Failed, for which they hired that particular regiment.

Mr. STARNES. I want to testify for the record that we heard the story of the exploit of a former National Guard man in the battle of Macassar Straits and other activities in the Dutch East Indies.

Do you have National Guard troops in Australia?

General WILLIAMS. Lots of them.

Mr. STARNES. Do you have National Guard troops in Ireland?

General WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. And do you have National Guard troops in other theaters of action?

General WILLIAMS. We have them in Panama, in New Caledonia, Trinidad, and in Alaska. In other words, the sun does not set on the National Guard today.

Mr. STARNES. And there were 18 divisions which were ready for duty immediately at the outbreak of this war and prior thereto?

General WILLIAMS. They were the first ones to come in. I will not say they were ready at that time, but they were readied afterward. They have been about 45 percent filled up, of course, by trainees, and have had quite a few changes of officers, but a lot of our enlisted personnel have become officers since they came out—about 8,000 of them.

MAINTENANCE OF EXCLUSIVELY NATIONAL GUARD CAMPS

Mr. CASE. General Williams, the principal item in your estimates here is for maintenance of exclusively National Guard camps.

I have no quarrel with the amount that is requested for maintenance, but what does bother me is why these 27 camps are not being used by the Army, when we have just finished the estimates from the Corps of Engineers that proposed a great deal of additional construction. It is not true that these camps, or many of them offer mess kitchens and warehouse facilities and officers' quarters, and are they not located where additional housing is available in the community to support those camps?

General WILLIAMS. Since this budget was made up, I have just returned from a trip, checking over some of them, and I do not believe only a very small number have not been taken over; and almost every day they are taking over others. Within the last week or two they took over Camp Dodge at Des Moines, as a training section there for the Women's Auxiliary Corps.

Mr. CASE. Was that one of them?

General WILLIAMS. That was one of them. Then there was Camp Ripley in Minnesota, and Camp West in Denver. There is Camp Williams in Utah. A unit is now training there.

Mr. CASE. Most of those camps have power, water, and other utilities, do they not?

General WILLIAMS. They usually hook up with a local power line. They have water, sewers, kitchen facilities, warehousing and administrative buildings, hospitals, hydrants, and fire protection, and usually a target range. They are not very large camps.

Mr. CASE. Of course, I have not seen many of them. The National Guard camp in South Dakota, however, with five buildings as you know, can handle 2,000 men in summer and 1,000 in winter. It is not being used, except that the headquarters building is being used by the Selective Service. But that camp is one on which the Federal Government has spent a great deal of money, with W. P. A. projects and other allocations of funds.

General WILLIAMS. That is at Rapid City?

Mr. CASE. Yes.

General WILLIAMS. There has been some talk of using it, but I have had nothing definite.

Mr. CASE. Most of those buildings are permanent buildings.

General WILLIAMS. Yes. Some of them are very fine construction. They are called semipermanent type.

Mr. CASE. There are warehouses, kitchens, and baking facilities. In view of the fact that we are required to appropriate this money for maintenance, it would seem that it would not merely be a saving of maintenance money, but a saving of much construction money and a saving of materials, to utilize all these camps.

General WILLIAMS. I think that the Real Estate Procurement Division is familiar with the camps that we have, and they are making every effort to use them. I know, because with the exception of four or five—Camp Grayling, Mich., and your camp in South Dakota, and the Wyoming camp near Cheyenne—about a hundred miles north of Cheyenne; Guernsey, I think they call it—they do not seem to have found anything to use them for right now. They could be used; they are there, and the facilities are there. We cannot abandon them.

Mr. CASE. And the very factors that led to the location of them for guard training purposes would suggest that they should be useful for training purposes in other ways.

I wonder if you could submit to General Reybold, as Chief of Engineers, a memorandum of the unused guard camps, including a statement of the facilities and utilities available?

General WILLIAMS. We have done that; and not only that, but we have a set-up that shows pictures of these camps and all the specifications; exactly how many kitchens there are, and all the other facilities.

Mr. CASE. We are being asked in this bill for a considerable sum for new construction at the same time we appropriate for maintenance of these guard camps. Some of them may not suit the purposes of the new construction but it would seem appropriate at this time if you would call the attention of the engineers to the facilities still unused which you have.

General WILLIAMS. Yes, sir; we can do that.

Mr. SNYDER. General, I did not get Pennsylvania into this at all. Is Indiantown Gap being used?

General WILLIAMS. Yes, sir; Indiantown Gap is being used.

Mr. SNYDER. Thank you very much for your splendid presentation.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1942.

MILITARY ACADEMY

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. F. B. WILBY, SUPERINTENDENT;
COL. R. C. F. GOETZ, COL. J. H. LAUBACH, COL. J. M. WEIKERT,
AND COL. E. J. BEAN

Mr. SNYDER. We have set aside this time to hear our friends from West Point.

General Wilby, we are very pleased to see you and your aides. Would you care to preface our inquiry with a general statement?

GENERAL STATEMENT

General WILBY. I have a brief general statement.

Mr. SNYDER. You may proceed.

General WILBY. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the privilege of appearing before your committee to explain the estimates for the Military Academy for the fiscal year 1943. Since my appointment as Superintendent of the Military Academy on January 12 of this year, I have been engaged in making many constructive changes in the curriculum in order to keep the academy abreast of the rapidly changing conditions of modern warfare. The most important of these changes is the introduction of flying training for cadets at West Point.

The idea of introducing instruction in flying at the Military Academy was originally advanced by General Marshall, Chief of Staff. This idea includes two important considerations. First, the need for more West Point graduates in the greatly expanded Air Forces in order to provide a leaven of West Point trained officers in that Force. Second, the advantage to all cadets of closer association at West Point with everything to do with flying and the air arm which has become so all important in practically all operations in the current war.

In order to introduce a course in flying training sufficient to give the cadet his wings on graduation, it is necessary to add 500 hours to the existing course for those cadets taking flying. This necessarily will mean a reduction in time allotted to other subjects for those cadets taking the flying training. About 60 percent of each of the first two classes have signed up for flying this year.

Plans for flying training this summer contemplate that three classes, 1942, 1943, and 1944, will start their flying training on June 3 at civil flying fields all over the country. The class of 1942, graduated and commissioned on May 29, will take this flying instruction as commissioned officers, completing the advanced course in December 1942, when they will get their wings. The other two classes, the new first and second classes, will begin their elementary flying training at civil fields on June 3. The class of 1943 will return to the Military Academy in October after completing their elementary and basic flying instruction. The class of 1944 will return in August after completing their elementary flying instruction. Each of these classes will then continue further flying training at West Point—Stewart Field—and receive their wings on graduation.

The enlargement of Stewart Field is now under way and it is anticipated that grading will be completed in August 1942, with paving of runways and the necessary buildings completed by the end of the year. The installations at Stewart Field for this purpose will provide for about 200 officers, 2,000 enlisted men, and 200 planes. Funds for the initial construction necessary at Stewart Field have been provided in the Sixth Supplemental Estimate for the fiscal year 1942. There is no money in the estimates now before this committee for the fiscal year 1943 to provide for the maintenance and operations of these installations at Stewart Field. Funds required for this purpose will amount to \$520,540.

Other changes recently instituted include the addition of more extended training with the Armored Force, the construction of additional target ranges and combat training facilities for actual practice with modern weapons, and the revision of schedules of tactical training to conform more nearly to those now in use in our greatly enlarged Army.

These estimates contain an item of \$156,875 for the construction of additional training facilities, including up-to-date and modern combat firing ranges for all kinds of weapons. These will be installed on the newly acquired land south of the reservation. I consider that this program is most essential in order to maintain up-to-date instruction for the Corps of Cadets.

These estimates do not contain any money for expenses incident to the increase of the Corps of Cadets but plans have been completed and there will be no delay in carrying out the increase. The expenses will amount to \$499,200 under "Pay of Military Academy" and \$978,190 under "Maintenance, Military Academy."

The estimates presented are divided between two appropriations, "Pay, Military Academy" and "Maintenance, United States Military Academy"; under the former the sum of \$1,404,000 is requested which figure represents a slight decrease from the previous year. During the present fiscal year 1942 the average pay strength of the Corps of Cadets will be approximately 1,807. The estimated average strength, without any increase, for the fiscal year 1943 is 1,800. Under the appropriation, "Maintenance, United States Military Academy," the sum of \$3,101,500 is requested. During the fiscal year 1942 we received a total of \$2,866,188. The difference or \$235,312 largely is made up of the \$156,875 which I previously mentioned for the combat firing ranges.

I would be pleased to have your committee honor us with a visit and I feel confident that I can show you at first hand the results attained from the appropriations received. I will be pleased to answer any questions that you might desire concerning the estimates and go into detail as to any items which are not fully explained in the text.

AUTHORIZED APPOINTMENTS OF CADETS

Mr. SNYDER. Will you insert at this point a statement of all authorized appointments, including the recently approved increase?

General WILBY. Yes, sir.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943 257

TABLE 1.—Enrollment of Corps of Cadets, May 1, 1942

Sources of appointments	Authorized strength	Strength on May 1, 1942	Vacancies in the corps
Senators (96)	288	279	9
Congressman (435)	1,305	1,212	93
President	89	88	1
Vice President	3	3	0
Regular Army	90	89	1
National Guard	90	89	1
District of Columbia	5	5	0
Territories (Hawaii and Alaska)	6	6	0
Puerto Rico (natives of)	3	3	0
Honor military schools	40	37	3
Sons of officers killed in World War	20	1	19
Sons of enlisted men killed in World War	20	8	12
Panama Canal Zone (sons of civilians)	1	1	0
Total	1,960	1,821	139
Philippine Islands (native Filipinos)	4	4	0
Total	1,964	1,825	192
Foreign cadets		2	
Total		1,827	
First class			375
Second class			413
Third class			524
Fourth class			515
Total			1,827

NUMBER OF APPOINTEES PASSING EXAMINATION

The annual entrance examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy on July 1, 1941 was held at various military posts on March 4, 1941, and a validating examination was held at West Point on June 21, 1941. Altogether 1748 candidates were designated for these examinations, the results of which are shown in the following statement:

Qualified and entitled to admission	539
Qualified physically, disqualified mentally	380
Qualified mentally, disqualified physically	153
Disqualified mentally and physically	192
Failed mentally, did not report for physical examination	11
Qualified mentally, did not report for physical examination	16
Disqualified physically, did not report for mental examination	6
Qualified physically, did not report for mental examination	9
Failed to report for examination	128
Declined appointment	2
Withdrew from examination	3
Qualified for admission but declined appointment	7
Qualified for admission for whom no vacancies existed	272
Ex-cadets nominated for readmission	9
Candidates who had disapproved certificates, not examined mentally or physically	9
Candidates who submitted no certificates, not examined mentally or physically	11
Candidates who had disapproved certificates, qualified physically	1
Total	1,748

DATA ON CADET AND COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL

Mr. SNYDER. Have you the other tables we usually ask for in connection with your hearings?

General WILBY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Will you insert those in the record?

General WILBY. Yes, sir.

(The tables referred to are as follows):

TABLE 2.—Strength of the Corps of Cadets

Date	Number	Remarks
June 1, 1941	1,771	
June 30, 1941	1,317	Due to graduation and casualties, annual examination, June 1941.
July 17, 1941	1,855	Due to new admissions.
Sept. 1, 1941	1,878	Due to further new admissions.
May 1, 1942	1,627	Due to casualties resulting from the December 1941 semiannual examination.

TABLE 3.—Casualties, U. S. Corps of Cadets, Jan. 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1942

Class	Died	Resigned	Dismissed per sentence general court martial	Discharged			Total
				Physically disabled	Deficient in conduct	Deficient in studies	
1941.....		2	1	1	1	4	9
1942.....		4			2	16	22
1943.....	1	4		2		110	117
1944.....		14		3		75	92
1945.....		12		2			14
Total.....	1	36	1	8	3	205	254

TABLE 4.—Distribution of personnel, May 1, 1942

Cadets:	
Present.....	1,816
Absent:	
on leave.....	6
sick.....	3
suspended.....	2
Commissioned personnel:	
Administrative.....	193
Tactical department.....	25
Academic department.....	193
Enlisted personnel.....	1,627
Pay and allowances (cadets):	
Pay per month.....	\$65.00
Allowances, 75 cents per day.....	\$22.50

¹ This figure includes 8 students D. S. (5 R. A., 3 A. U. S.); 8 retired officers 7 A. U. S. officers and 7 N. G. officers on active duty; 33 Reserve officers on extended active duty.

² This figure includes 4 A. U. S. officers on active duty.

³ This figure includes 12 retired officers, 8 Reserve officers, and 13 A. U. S. officers on active duty.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943 259

TABLE 5.—Total military personnel, period ending midnight, May 1, 1942

	Strength today	Authorized Detached Enlisted Men's List	Authorized staff troops	Authorized line troops
Detachment Medical Department (V. S.)	17		15	
Detachment Medical Department (M. and D. S.)	121		121	
11th Ordnance Service Company	53		50	
Detachment Quartermaster Corps	132		136	
U. S. Military Academy Cavalry Squadron	245			245
Air Corps troops	213			213
Staff, noncommissioned officers	9	10		
U. S. Military Academy Band	68	68		
Field music detachment	29	29		
Engineer detachment	72	73		
Service detachment	219	220		
Field Artillery detachment	159	155		
Coast Artillery detachment	70	75		
Military police detachment	88	82		
Signal detachment	36	42		
Infantry detachment	67	74		
Total	1,628	858	322	458

Authorized strength:

Staff corps	322
Detached enlisted men's list	858
Line organizations	458
Authorized enlisted strength, total	1,638
Authorized strength, U. S. Corps of Cadets	1,960

SUMMARY (ACTUAL STRENGTH)

Officers, Regular Army	204
Officers, retired on active duty	20
Officers, Reserve, E. A. D.	41
Officers, A. U. S.	22
Officers, N. G.	7
Cadets	1,827
Nurses	14
Warrant officers	3
Civilian instructors	7
Teacher of music	1
Civilian chaplain	1
Enlisted men	1,628
Aggregate	3,775

TABLE 6.—Number of cadets who entered from the Regular Army to fill Regular Army vacancies

1930	20	1936	23
1931	35	1937	28
1932	20	1938	21
1933	23	1939	25
1934	25	1940	24
1935	26	1941	25

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TABLE 7.—Percentage of different groups graduated in the classes 1935-42, inclusive
[Percent of entries that graduated]

Year	Competitive					Noncompetitive		
	District of Columbia	At large	United States Army	National Guard	Congressional	Honor schools	Congressional	Sons of deceased veterans
1935.....	100.0	65.0	77.1	90.0	74.0	100.0	66.9	50.0
1936.....	66.7	84.6	72.6	95.5	71.9	50.0	61.2	88.9
1937.....	100.0	93.7	100.0	87.6	75.0	-----	71.1	50.0
1938.....	-----	77.7	64.0	100.0	166.7	55.5	78.0	100.0
1939.....	100.0	76.9	85.1	83.3	* 100.0	59.0	65.0	87.5
1940.....	66.6	90.3	91.3	91.6	* 100.0	75.0	73.5	80.0
1941.....	100.0	100.0	82.1	87.5	* 80.0	36.3	70.3	100.0
1942.....	-----	100.0	80.9	85.7	-----	72.7	74.3	66.6
Averages.....	88.9	88.5	81.6	90.2	81.1	64.1	70.0	77.9

* 3 cadets were admitted in this category; 2 graduated and 1 resigned.

* 2 cadets were admitted in this category and 2 graduated.

* 3 cadets were admitted in this category and 3 graduated.

* 5 cadets were admitted in this category and 4 graduated.

TABLE 8.—Table of discharges for deficiency in studies

[Percentage of casualties in each group established by the method of qualification for entrance]

Class graduated or to be graduated	Validating examination	Regular mental examination	Certificates only	College entrance examination board scholastic aptitude test	Remarks
1936.....	22.2	20.1	30.1	-----	Final data for class.
1937.....	28.4	21.7	32.7	-----	Do.
1938.....	17.9	15.5	28.8	-----	Do.
1939.....	23.9	22.8	33.1	-----	Do.
1940.....	20.0	15.3	30.2	-----	Do.
1941.....	19.1	11.8	30.5	-----	Do.
1942.....	17.1	11.4	25.8	-----	Do.
Average.....	21.2	16.9	30.2	-----	These averages are for graduated classes
1943.....	20.5	8.1	30.0	33.3	Incomplete; covers 3 years.
1944.....	14.6	5.0	18.6	-----	Incomplete; covers 2 years.
1945.....	1.8	1.2	15.3	-----	Incomplete; covers 1 year.
Average.....	12.3	4.8	21.3	-----	-----

COST DUE TO INCREASE IN CADET CORPS

Mr. SNYDER. Have you had computed the additional cost for next year by reason of the additional cadets authorized to be appointed by Members of the Congress?

General WILBY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us have that by appropriations and projects.

General WILBY. Yes, sir; we have that estimate here.

Mr. SNYDER. You may insert it at this point.

General WILBY. Yes, sir.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943 261

Estimate, fiscal year 1943, due to increase in size of Corps of Cadets

PAY OF MILITARY ACADEMY

SUMMARY OF PROJECTS

Project No.	Purpose of project	Requirements			Total
		Operation and maintenance of the ground forces	Operation of the Air Forces including arms and services with the Air Force	Defense aid	
2	Pay of cadets.....	\$499,200			\$499,200
	Total.....	499,200			499,200

MAINTENANCE, MILITARY ACADEMY

1	Administrative activities.....	\$231,815			\$231,815
2	Academic departments.....	2,018			2,018
3	Tactical departments.....	71,907			71,907
4	Utilities and appurtenances.....	52,230			52,230
6	Civilian employees.....	145,220			145,220
8	Construction.....	475,000			475,000
	Total.....	978,190			978,190

For maintenance of Stewart Field

MAINTENANCE, MILITARY ACADEMY

SUMMARY OF PROJECTS

Project No.	Purpose of project	Requirements			Total
		Operation and maintenance of the ground forces	Operation of the Air Forces including arms and services with the Air Force	Defense aid	
5	Civilian employees.....		(55) 76,520		(55) 76,520
6	Stewart Field.....		444,020		444,020
	Total.....		520,540		520,540

PROJECT 5. CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

	Requirements			Total
	Operation and maintenance of the ground forces	Operation of the Air Forces including arms and services with the Air Force	Defense aid	
Amount of estimate.....		(55) \$76,520		(55) \$76,520
Components of the project: 1 Stewart Field.....		(55) 76,520		(55) 76,520

PROJECT 6. STEWART FIELD

Amount of estimate.....		\$444,020		\$444,020
Components of the project:				
(a) Supplies.....		123,160		123,160
(b) Communications.....		9,000		9,000
(d) Services, nonpersonal.....		214,000		214,000
(e) Repairs and alterations.....		67,860		67,860
(f) Equipment.....		30,000		30,000

MAINTENANCE OF STEWART FIELD

Mr. SNYDER. You stated that the pending estimates include no provision for maintaining and operating Stewart Field, or, at least, the additional facilities now in course of installation. Do you have reference to your appropriation or appropriations for other branches?

General WILBY. I have reference to our appropriations for that purpose.

Mr. SNYDER. We decided last year, as I recall, that this field should be maintained by the Air Corps. Now that flying training is to be a part of the curriculum, my mind is open as to the way in which the appropriation should be provided. The field has now become almost exclusively a part of the academy. What is your judgment about it?

General WILBY. We believe the maintenance and upkeep of the whole establishment at Stewart Field should be under the superintendent of the Military Academy for proper administration and efficient expenditure.

Mr. SNYDER. General Helmick, what have you to say about it? Bear in mind that you are providing under the Engineer Corps, for the first time, for the maintenance of structures and operation of utilities at Air Force stations.

General HELMICK. The War Department requests that the maintenance of Stewart Field be placed in the Military Academy estimates. That is with the agreement of the Air Force.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the recommendation as to the amount needed and where it should be included?

General WILBY. The amount needed is \$520,540, under projects 5 and 6, under the appropriation for maintenance of the Military Academy.

Mr. SNYDER. Has the amount been reviewed and approved by the Air Force and the Engineer Corps?

General HELMICK. The amount has been reviewed by the War Department. The estimates came in just recently; they have been reviewed and appear in line with other requests.

INCREASE IN CADET CORPS DUE TO NEW LEGISLATION

Mr. SNYDER. General Wilby, getting back to the additional amount to take care of the expansion in the Corps of Cadets, what total number of cadets are you figuring upon during the ensuing fiscal year?

General WILBY. We have prepared these estimates, Mr. Snyder, on the basis of a total authorized strength of 2,496, or an average strength during the year of 2,440.

Mr. SNYDER. Of those, how many will be there by reason of the new legislation?

General WILBY. That means an increase by reason of the new legislation of an average strength of 640.

Mr. SNYDER. Excluding new equipment, pay, subsistence, and other uncontrollable charges, would you say that the remainder of the supplemental estimate is not out of proportion with amounts for comparable objects in the original submission?

General WILBY. I will say it is not out of proportion.

FLIGHT TRAINING OF CADETS

Mr. SNYDER. Let us talk about flight training. Is it the intention to limit the number of cadets who may sign up for flight training?

General WILBY. No, sir. The War Department has put a 60-percent limitation for the class of 1942, but has not set any limitation beyond that.

Mr. SNYDER. If a boy takes flight training, he is lost to the ground forces.

General WILBY. Yes; he graduates and is commissioned in the Air Corps.

Mr. SNYDER. Assuming all take flight training, or all but a corporal's guard, there will be no leaven of West Point trained officers in the Ground Forces. Would the Army be in favor of that?

General WILBY. We figure, Mr. Snyder, that the Ground Forces have that representation now to such a large extent, and so much more than the rapidly expanding air forces, that they can afford during the few years of this emergency to get less than their percentage from West Point and to have a larger percentage for the Air Force.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, I am still inclined to believe that there should be a reasonable infiltration of West Point trained officers in the armored force, the Field Artillery, the Infantry, and other arms.

General WILBY. We still have them.

Mr. SNYDER. You will have them?

General WILBY. I know we will have them, for this reason. I examined the cadets of the first two classes to see whether they were physically qualified to take pilot training, and only 71 percent passed the physical examination for flying training. Of the 71 percent, 83 percent elected flying training, which made about 60 percent, ordinarily, of each of those two classes taking flying training. Out of that 60 percent about 30 percent will be washed out and returned for other arms.

Mr. ENGEL. Thirty percent will be washed out?

General WILBY. Of the 60 percent.

Mr. ENGEL. Leaving 18 percent of the 60 percent washed out, which would leave only about 42 percent for flying training.

Mr. SNYDER. Will those who do not sign up for flight training be given instruction in the ground phases of aviation?

General WILBY. Yes, they will get instruction in the ground phases of aviation as well as observer flight training.

Mr. SNYDER. What number of hours constitute the existing course?

General WILBY. 4,723 hours, which includes 2,851 hours devoted to recitations, lectures and laboratory work; 1,674 hours of military or tactical training; and 198 hours of instruction in the gymnasium, calisthenics and intramural athletics. This does not include study periods.

Mr. SNYDER. And that will be changed to what number for those taking flight training?

General WILBY. The ones who take flight training will have to reduce their combined training in other subjects by 500 hours. The class of 1943 will miss about a month of academic and tactical training in order to complete their flying training and get their wings at grad-

uation. Commencing with the class of 1944 and all succeeding classes, it is planned that practically no academic instruction will be omitted for flying training.

Mr. POWERS. Over 4 years?

General WILBY. No, sir; over 2 years.

Mr. SNYDER. In others words, the people taking the regular courses will have the same number of hours, and the people who take flying training will have additional hours?

General WILBY. No, sir; they will all have the same number of hours, whether they are taking flight training or not. The ones who take flying training will have to drop out 500 hours of other training in order to take flying training.

Mr. SNYDER. Will the number of hours remain the same for those who do not take flight training?

General WILBY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. In what subjects will there be a curtailment of instruction for those taking flight training?

General WILBY. I would like to ask Colonel Weikert, the air officer at the academy, to answer that question.

Colonel WEIKERT. Those cadets receiving flying training after the class of 1943 will lose an equal amount of time in instruction in tactics of the ground arms, equitation or intramural athletics. Those taking flying in the class of 1943 will lose 15 hours of law, 25 hours of military engineering, 25 hours of military history, 20 hours of ordnance, 20 hours of economics, and government, and 15 hours of tactics or riding. That will mean 5 hours a week over the 2-year period.

Mr. ENGEL. Ten hours a week for 1 year?

Colonel WEIKERT. No, sir; an average of 5 hours a week for 2 years.

Mr. ENGEL. Five hours a week for the 2-year period means a total of how many hours per week? What is the average number of hours they carry? How many hours a week of instruction would that allow for other subjects than aviation?

Colonel WEIKERT. The cadets receive a total of approximately 25 hours of academic instruction per week during the academic year.

Mr. ENGEL. Do the 5 hours come out of the 25 hours?

Colonel WEIKERT. No, sir; during the academic year, flying training will be given during time ordinarily devoted to athletics and equitation.

NEW BUILDING FOR MESS ATTENDANTS

Mr. POWERS. With the increased number of cadets in the corps, do you have to increase the mess hall?

General WILBY. No, sir; but we do have to provide a new building for mess attendants. The mess attendants' living quarters have been very crowded, and we need that space for other things, and we are including the cost for a new mess attendants' building in these estimates.

Mr. POWERS. You would have to have an increase in the size of your hospital?

General WILBY. We are asking for additional hospital facilities, and those are the only construction items.

Mr. POWERS. What is the size of the hospital you have now? How many beds has that hospital?

General WILBY. I think it has about 160 beds.

Mr. POWERS. What do you want to increase it to?

General WILBY. We wish to increase it to 200 beds.

STATUS OF LAND PURCHASE PROJECT

Mr. SNYDER. General, what is the status of the land-purchase project?

General WILBY. We have made very good progress in acquiring title to that land. We have title to about 6,500 acres of new land.

Mr. SNYDER. What percentage of the whole acquisition is that?

General WILBY. It is about 65 percent. We are acquiring about 10,000 acres, roughly, and we are utilizing that immediately this summer for building ranges.

Mr. SNYDER. Are there any small parcels which will result in bottlenecks and in holding up the project?

General WILBY. We do not expect any.

Mr. SNYDER. What about the money?

Colonel BEAN. The money is available and will be sufficient to take care of the projects.

Mr. SNYDER. Thank you, General, and these officers with you. If we can be of help in any way, let us hear from you.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1942.

ORGANIZED RESERVES

STATEMENT OF LT. COL. RAYNOR GAREY, THE ADJUTANT
GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Mr. SNYDER. Colonel, it appears that Organized Reserve activities are to fold up, or have folded up for the duration.

Colonel GAREY. Yes, sir; to a certain extent.

Mr. SNYDER. There is an estimate here of \$100. Is that just to keep the appropriation paragraph alive?

Colonel GAREY. It is, sir—a token appropriation.

Mr. SNYDER. You do not anticipate any expense of any kind?

Colonel GAREY. We will have some expenses.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, will that be \$99?

Colonel GAREY. No, sir. We are going to keep open, at least one Reserve Headquarters, in each Corps Area, and we will use unexpended funds from the 1941 and 1942 appropriations.

Mr. SNYDER. What expenditures are you estimating from unobligated balances?

Colonel GAREY. Approximately \$60,000.

Mr. SNYDER. There will be something to do at these several headquarters?

Colonel GAREY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. How many officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps are not now on active duty?

Colonel GAREY. Approximately 5,000.

Mr. SNYDER. Of that number, how many have been relieved from active duty for one cause or another?

Colonel GAREY. Approximately 40, sir, in the past year.

Mr. SNYDER. Are the causes such as to bar them from restoration to active duty?

Colonel GAREY. In all probability; yes, sir. Physical disability would be the principal reason for their release.

Mr. SNYDER. Why have you not called to active duty those who have not thus far been called to active duty?

Colonel GAREY. They may be key men in industry, or lacking in physical ability.

Mr. SNYDER. I read recently that all Reserve officers not on active duty who have been found physically unfit for active duty, including limited service, will be discharged from the Reserve if they have been identified therewith less than 15 years, and those with more than 15 years' service will be transferred to the inactive Reserve, unless they elect to resign. Is that the approved policy?

Colonel GAREY. That is the present War Department policy, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Does physical disqualification apply in cases where the physical unfitness is correctible?

Colonel GAREY. Reasonable time is allowed to correct any physical disability.

Mr. SNYDER. I think you are moving in the right direction. There is no reason for carrying as Reserve officers any men who are not available for and capable of discharging military duties. The list should be continually combed for dead timber and I hope that policy will be continued after the war, so that we may know exactly the force that may be depended upon.

Of the total number of Reserve officers on the rolls just prior to the time you began calling them for extended active duty, how many would you say, apart from physical unfitness not previously known, will not be available for active duty?

Colonel GAREY. I would estimate, roughly, that 80 percent of them for physical; 10 percent for over-age; 7 percent for over 20 years' service, and 3 percent have gone in the inactive Reserve. Those are approximate figures, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. That takes up the 100 percent in your classifications?

Colonel GAREY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Are there any questions?

NUMBER OF RESERVE OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY WITH THE ARMY

Mr. COLLINS. When this war began, how many men did we have in the Reserve—approximately?

Colonel GAREY. 122,020.

Mr. COLLINS. How many have actually gone into the Army?

Colonel GAREY. 110,175.

Mr. COLLINS. From the Reserves?

Colonel GAREY. Yes, sir; and they are on extended active duty.

Mr. COLLINS. In other words, you have taken out of the Reserve, out of that number of 120,000 plus, 110,000 officers?

Colonel GAREY. Yes, sir.

Mr. COLLINS. How many of those 110,000 that you have taken were in the Reserves for 3 years prior to their entry upon active duty.

Colonel GAREY. I will have to get that figure for you, sir.

Mr. COLLINS. I would like to have it inserted.

Colonel GAREY. Yes, sir. Approximately 70,000 were in the Reserve for 3 years prior to their entry.

Mr. COLLINS. How many of the 110,000 that went into the Army went into the Reserves within 5 years prior to December 1, last year?
 Colonel GAREY. I will get that figure from the records, sir.

1937.....	10, 224	1941.....	16, 189
1938.....	11, 210		
1939.....	10, 682	Total.....	60, 605
1940.....	12, 300		

NUMBER OF RESERVE OFFICERS ON DUTY AT ORGANIZED RESERVE HEADQUARTERS

Mr. COLLINS. How many Reserve officers have you at the various headquarters over the country now?

Colonel GAREY. I will have to get the exact figure, because many of them are being placed on active duty daily. Ninety percent of them, sir, are on active field duty. I believe I am conservative in that figure, it is purely an estimate.

Mr. COLLINS. How many men have you who are doing nothing but looking after the Organized Reserves as such?

Colonel GAREY. Is that the question you were getting at in the first place?

Mr. COLLINS. That is right.

Colonel GAREY. By June 30th, 50 would be a conservative estimate, sir.

Mr. COLLINS. They are not doing anything except looking out for the interests of the Organized Reserves?

Colonel GAREY. Principally, looking after the records, sir. There is a tremendous number of records pertaining to these 120,000 officers, and they must be maintained and kept current.

Mr. COLLINS. Now, I would like to have the ages of those men.

Colonel GAREY. Of those that are on duty?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes.

Colonel GAREY. I believe I misunderstood your question initially.

Mr. COLLINS. I do not want the average age; I want the actual age.

Colonel GAREY. Yes, sir; I will insert that.

Reserve officers on duty at Organized Reserve headquarters

Age:	Number	Age—Continued.	Number
58.....	3	42.....	3
57.....	1	41.....	1
56.....	2	40.....	1
54.....	3	39.....	1
53.....	3	36.....	1
52.....	4	35.....	2
50.....	4	32.....	2
49.....	3	30.....	2
48.....	3	28.....	1
47.....	1	24.....	1
46.....	2		
45.....	4	Total.....	52
43.....	4		

Mr. POWERS. Colonel, how many officers are in the Army now?

Colonel GAREY. You mean in the entire Army?

Mr. POWERS. Yes.

Colonel GAREY. The information is in our confidential records, it is obtainable, of course, for confidential use.

Mr. POWERS. If it should not go in the record, of course do not put it in.

Colonel GAREY. It should not be inserted in a public record.

Mr. POWERS. That is perfectly all right. I am amazed to find there are 110,000 Reserve officers in the Army, and am delighted to know that out of your Reserve list of 120,000 there were 110,000 available, physically, mentally, and in every other way for duty. But I am very much surprised that there was such a large number.

Colonel GAREY. The War Department foresaw the need for them.

Mr. STARNES. This is a remarkably fine record on the part of the Reserve officers, and also a fine commentary on the wisdom of the War Department in establishing a Reserve Corps to have trained Reserve officers for an emergency.

I would like to say further for the record that it has been my experience as a member of this committee that any program which was directly under the supervision of the War Department has functioned beautifully in this present emergency, which proves the wisdom of planning and training over the years and shows that they did take advantage of the lessons they learned in the bitter school of experience in World War No. 1.

Mr. POWERS. Colonel Garey, you just gave, informally, some figures for 1938, 1939, 1940, and 1941, showing, as I recall, that the number of Reserve officers commissioned ran, I think, from 10,000 to 16,000.

Colonel GAREY. Yes, sir.

Mr. POWERS. And out of those yearly numbers you commissioned about 9,000 from the R. O. T. C. colleges, did you not, as second lieutenants?

Colonel GAREY. From 6,000 to 7,000 from the R. O. T. C. each year.

Mr. POWERS. Will you give us in the record the number, year by year?

Colonel GAREY. In 1938 there were 6,157; in 1939 there were 6,092; in 1940 there were 7,623, and in 1941 there were 6,543.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1942.

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

STATEMENTS OF LT. COL. RAYNOR GAREY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AND MAJ. A. L. PURRINGTON, SERVICE OF SUPPLY, TRAINING

Mr. SNYDER. For the Reserve Officers' Training Corps the estimate is \$5,482,000, in addition to which, it appears, that it is planned to expend \$260,000 of 1940 and 1941 unobligated balances. Does it appear that there will be any augmentation from current-year funds?

Colonel GAREY. Not from 1942 funds, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Suppose you give us a general statement on this matter, Colonel Garey.

Colonel GAREY. Mr. Chairman, the estimate for the R. O. T. C. for the fiscal year 1943 aggregates \$5,482,000, including \$8,900 for military supplies and equipment for schools and colleges, a decrease of \$326,000 in the amount requested for R. O. T. C., as compared with the fiscal year 1942. The 1942 Budget provided for a total of 215,000 students; the 1943 Budget provides for 218,000, an increase of 15 percent in advanced-course students.

The increase of 3,000 advanced students is to take care of four new colored units, as well as expansion in existing Signal Corps, Ordnance, and Quartermaster units.

Due to the present emergency, many of the educational institutions having R. O. T. C. units have compressed their 4-year program into 3 years by eliminating holidays and summer vacations, making it necessary for the Government to furnish cotton uniforms for the warm-weather training.

This estimate does not provide for R. O. T. C. camps, as they have been suspended for the duration of the war and 6 months thereafter. The graduates of R. O. T. C. units who will have completed in 1942 all requirements for a commission, except a summer camp, attend a basic course at an appropriate special service school following graduation. Upon satisfactorily completing this course, they will be appointed lieutenants, Officers' Reserve Corps.

ENROLLMENT BY COURSES, 1942

Mr. SNYDER. What has been the 1942 enrollment?

Colonel GAREY. 209,782.

Mr. SNYDER. Can you separate that for us by senior units, junior units, and the so-called 55-C units; just totals?

Colonel GAREY. Yes, sir; senior, advanced course, 20,050; basic course, 105,389; junior units, 74,371; 55-C schools 9,972.

PRESENT ENROLLMENT—COLORED SCHOOLS

Mr. SNYDER. What is the present enrollment or the enrollment this year of advanced-course students?

Colonel GAREY. 20,050.

Mr. SNYDER. Are any of them in colored schools?

Colonel GAREY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. How many schools, and how many advanced-course students?

Colonel GAREY. There are 3 schools, sir: Howard University, Washington, D. C., with 33 advanced students; Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, with 35 advance-course students; and Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, with 16 advanced-course students.

Mr. SNYDER. You plan to increase the number next year?

Colonel GAREY. Yes, sir; by 200 advanced contracts for the colored schools.

Mr. SNYDER. Tell us at what schools.

Colonel GAREY. At Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., 50 students; at the Negro Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C., 50 students, at West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va., 50 students; and at Prairie View Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Tex., 50 students.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ENROLLEES FOR 1943

Mr. SNYDER. This estimate contemplates 218,000 enrollees during 1943. How many of that number do you estimate will be in senior units?

Colonel GAREY. 143,000.

Mr. SNYDER. Will not your calculations be upset if the age limit for selectees is reduced to 18, and no exemption is made in the case of those of, or approaching that age who do not immediately enroll for R. O. T. C. training?

Colonel GAREY. Yes, sir; that is going to complicate it; but we are expecting that the enlisted Reserve which is starting in many of the colleges and universities will hold the men until they can complete their college courses.

UNIFORMS

Mr. SNYDER. With respect to the uniform question it will not be the policy, I take it, to issue in kind any greater number of articles than the school had prescribed for the distinctive uniform?

Colonel GAREY. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. SNYDER. You pay an allowance, now, I believe, where the distinctive uniform is used, including an amount for maintenance. What do you estimate the additional cost will be per capita?

Colonel GAREY. This year there should not be any additional cost.

COMMUTATION IN LIEU OF ISSUES IN KIND

Mr. SNYDER. What do you mean by the statement that just a few junior students will be permitted to draw commutation in lieu of issues in kind to complete their contracts? This commutation is paid to the school, is it not, instead of to the individual?

Colonel GAREY. Yes, sir; each student is authorized commutation at the rate of \$7.10 per year for 3 years. As part of this has been paid already, we are obligated for the remainder.

Mr. SNYDER. This commutation is paid to the school?

Colonel GAREY. Yes, sir. It is considered that a uniform will last 3 years.

Mr. SNYDER. Why should you be paying this commutation if distinctive uniforms are not procurable?

Colonel GAREY. They are procurable at the present time. They were not when this estimate was compiled.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR 55-C UNITS

Mr. SNYDER. It is proposed, I notice, to merge with this appropriation the small appropriation heretofore made for supplies and equipment for 55-C units. Whose idea is that?

Colonel GAREY. That is the War Department policy. It is a small amount in proportion to the total R. O. T. C. estimate. Being consolidated with it simplifies handling.

MILITARY OFFICERS ON DUTY WITH UNITS

Mr. SNYDER. What about military instructors, Colonel? Are you managing that all right, in view of the dearth of Regular officers?

Colonel GAREY. Yes, sir; we keep that in mind. We are required to have one Regular Army officer at each unit, except in the 55-C units. They must be Regular Army officers. Other military instructors may be Reserve officers or anyone competent to handle the military instruction.

REASON FOR FAILURE TO COMMISSION GRADUATES OF CERTAIN MILITARY COLLEGES

Mr. POWERS. Colonel, are you acquainted with the New Mexico Military Institute?

Colonel GAREY. Yes, sir.

Mr. POWERS. Does every boy who takes the R. O. T. C. course in the New Mexico Military Institute come out as a second lieutenant in the R. O. T. C.?

Colonel GAREY. No, sir.

Mr. POWERS. Why not?

Colonel GAREY. It is a junior unit and has a limited number of advanced contracts.

Mr. POWERS. How about The Citadel, at Charleston, S. C.? Does every boy who comes out of The Citadel get a second lieutenant's commission in the Reserves?

Major PURRINGTON. No, sir.

Mr. POWERS. Why not?

Major PURRINGTON. We do not think that every man who graduates from there is competent to be commissioned a second lieutenant.

Mr. POWERS. You mean a man who graduates from The Citadel is not competent for a commission as second lieutenant in the Reserves?

Major PURRINGTON. Yes, sir. We found that there has to be a certain selectivity among men who graduate from any institution.

Mr. POWERS. But you have no selectivity at West Point. Every man who graduates gets a commission as second lieutenant.

Major PURRINGTON. Yes, sir; selectivity is made during 4 years. Every cadet is not graduated.

Mr. POWERS. But a man may fail at The Citadel, too?

Major PURRINGTON. There is the V. M. I.—

Mr. POWERS. Do you commission everybody who graduates from the V. M. I.?

Major PURRINGTON. Not everyone. They have one of the highest commissioned rates in the country as does Pennsylvania Military College. While they make their selectivity before they enter every man does not graduate as a second lieutenant.

Mr. POWERS. They cannot all go to The Citadel, either.

Major PURRINGTON. I am not advised about that.

Mr. POWERS. Every man who applies for entrance to The Citadel at Charleston, S. C., cannot get in.

Major PURRINGTON. That is the same as V. M. I.

Mr. POWERS. Very definitely.

Major PURRINGTON. The Citadel had an enrollment of about 1,300 recently, and it is up to 1,700 now, and they expect 2,100 in this coming year.

Mr. POWERS. And they also have a waiting list of a couple of thousand at V. M. I.

Major PURRINGTON. Possibly so.

Mr. POWERS. What about the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa.? Do you commission every man who graduates from there as a second lieutenant?

Major PURRINGTON. No, sir.

Mr. POWERS. I cannot conceive of a man spending 4 years in getting military training at such institutions as the New Mexico Military Institute, The Citadel, the V. M. I., and the P. M. C., and not being commissioned.

The reason they are not commissioned is because you have certain regulations in the War Department and you allow only a certain number of commissions for these colleges; is not that the fact?

Major PURRINGTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. POWERS. That is what I am getting at.

Major PURRINGTON. That is not the reason why every man at The Citadel is not commissioned. The Citadel would not recommend that every man who goes to The Citadel should have a commission; or at least I do not think they would.

Mr. POWERS. I cannot agree with that.

Major PURRINGTON. Every man attending The Citadel is not enrolled in the R. O. T. C.

Mr. POWERS. But he takes that training for 4 years, the same as the men at V. M. I.

Major PURRINGTON. Yes, sir; but some of them are physically disqualified.

Mr. POWERS. The same thing is true at West Point. If a man is physically disqualified he is not commissioned.

Major PURRINGTON. He is not enrolled in the R. O. T. C., even though he takes the training.

Mr. POWERS. What I am getting at is this. You are not commissioning from these top military colleges every man who is officer material. The only reason you are not doing that is because there is a War Department regulation which allots so many to each college. That is a fact, is it not?

Major PURRINGTON. It is a fact that there is a War Department policy which limits the number of advanced course R. O. T. C. contracts.

Mr. POWERS. Why should there be a regulation of that kind?

Take the graduating class at V. M. I., for instance, I do not know what the numbers in their classes are, but I will assume that they have an enrollment of 800. Let us assume that out of the 800, 100 get commissions, or perhaps only 60. There are a lot of those boys not commissioned who want to be, but who cannot be commissioned.

Major PURRINGTON. V. M. I. last year had 675 men enrolled in the R. O. T. C. out of 719. That was a difference of 44 men not included in R. O. T. C. enrollment.

Mr. POWERS. How many men graduated from V. M. I. last year?

Major PURRINGTON. I do not know the exact number of graduates, but I do know that all except a few, possibly 8 or 10 of the graduates were commissioned. There were about 140 graduates in all, including R. O. T. C. and non-R. O. T. C. students. Of these there were 129 advanced course R. O. T. C. contract holders.

Mr. POWERS. I would like you gentlemen to take another good look at the War Department regulations which allow only the commissioning of so many men from the top military colleges, because I think you are losing a lot of fine officer material.

Mr. KERR. I want to subscribe to what my friend, Mr. Powers, says about this matter. Of course, in peacetime possibly all of these boys who graduate from these schools would not get or possibly might not want commissions. But at a time like this I cannot see why you should not take them all in when there is such a necessity for trained men. I went to the best military school in the South, the Birgham School, which is one of the best in the country, and the oldest institution of its kind in the United States. I know what wonderful training they gave us.

Let me ask you this question: In selecting Army officers to go to these colored schools to train colored students, do you take white officers?

Colonel GAREY. Yes, sir; but they get colored officers if possible.

Mr. POWERS. In view of the questions I have asked, might I suggest that the War Department review their policy of commissioning just a certain number of graduates from these top military colleges, and broaden it, particularly in view of the fact that we are at war and that we are commissioning people as second lieutenants from civilian ranks. These boys who come out of The Citadel, the V. M. I., the Pennsylvania Military College, and the New Mexico Military Institute certainly will make better second lieutenants than second lieutenants we are taking in from civil life, or a second lieutenant who, as I was in the last war, is a 90-day wonder.

When you gentlemen do review this situation will you not drop me a line, or give me a statement about it, telling me what your findings are?

Colonel GAREY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. It looks as though, checking this over, that you may be able to effect some savings. If that should be the case, will you apply those to the enlargement of advanced course units, either in number or enrollees?

Colonel GAREY. Yes, sir. These funds are flexible insofar as R. O. T. C. is concerned, and that will be done as far as the needs of the Army require it.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1942.

CONTINGENCIES OF THE ARMY

STATEMENTS OF COL. GEORGE J. RICHARDS AND COL. E. B. RICHARDS

Mr. SNYDER. Colonel Richards, we have a rather large item here under "Contingencies of the Army," which is partly due, I understand, to the proposed merger with this appropriation of other appropriations.

Col. G. J. RICHARDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. In lieu of the two appropriations heretofore made and for which a total of \$2,681,980 has been appropriated for the current fiscal year, the estimate calls for a total of \$11,145,000.

Col. G. J. RICHARDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the justification for that?

(Discussion off the record.)

NEW DICTIONARY

Mr. SNYDER. What is the War Department dictionary project?

Col. R. B. RICHARDS. The War Department dictionary project was taken over from W. P. A. as a dictionary project and is producing dictionaries and phrase books for the use of our troops in the field.

(After discussion off the record.)

Mr. SNYDER. That is a wonderful piece of work that you are doing, and should prove most useful.

Who in the War Department has been designated by the Secretary of War to administer this appropriation?

Col. G. J. RICHARDS. General Carter's office.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the title of his office?

Col. G. J. RICHARDS. He is the Budget officer for the War Department and Director of the Fiscal Division of the Services of Supply.

Mr. SNYDER. Under General Somervell?

Col. G. J. RICHARDS. As Director of the Fiscal Division of the Services of Supply, he comes under General Somervell.

TEXTUAL CHANGES

Mr. SNYDER. Now, who is going to say a word about textual changes?

Col. G. J. RICHARDS. Colonel Moore.

Colonel MOORE. On page 2 of the committee print, Mr. Chairman, the first change is—

* * * including personal services, the purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals; the actual and necessary expenses, as may be determined and approved by the Secretary of War, of military and civilian personnel in and under the Military Establishment on special duty in foreign countries.

The provision appeared formerly in a different place in the act and has been placed here to improve the typographical composition of the bill.

On page 3 there is new language which reads:

* * * and payments from this appropriation may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be made on his certificate that the expenditures were necessary for confidential military purposes.

That was included for the first time in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act.

Mr. SNYDER. It is just the same here as it was there?

Colonel MOORE. Precisely.

Mr. SNYDER. Thank you, gentlemen.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1942.

FIELD EXERCISES

STATEMENT OF LT. COL. J. J. DUBBELDE, JR.

Mr. SNYDER. We have an estimate here of \$34,909,000 for special field exercises, which Lieutenant Colonel Dubbelde will justify.

Which of the services has the jurisdiction now of this activity, the Services of Supply or the Ground Forces?

Colonel DUBBELDE. This appropriation is handled by the Fiscal Division of the Services of Supply. They in turn apportion appropriate amounts to the Air, Ground, and Service of Supply units.

Mr. SNYDER. Is this the amount the Department asked of the Bureau of the Budget?

Colonel DUBBELDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Are you of the opinion that the amount that has been submitted to us is adequate to give a proper amount of training of the right kind?

Colonel DUBBELDE. I believe the amount requested will be sufficient for the training program as planned at this time.

Mr. SNYDER. Does the amount of the estimate represent your needs to the end of the fiscal year 1943, so far as you can see at this time?

Colonel DUBBELDE. Yes, sir; at this time.

Mr. SNYDER. This committee regards this activity as of very great importance. We believe in thoroughly training our officers and men before they are called upon to go to the front. I want to make sure, therefore, that this estimate represents the judgment of the responsible military leadership.

Thank you very much.

Colonel DUBBELDE. I have with me a program showing the schedule for the exercises, if you care to have it.

(The matter referred to was submitted to the committee.)

Mr. SNYDER. This is the program of the field exercises for the coming year?

Colonel DUBBELDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Thank you.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1942.

ARMY WAR COLLEGE

STATEMENTS OF LT. COL. G. R. REDE, ARMY WAR COLLEGE; AND BRIG. GEN. O. L. SPAULDING, HISTORICAL SECTION

Mr. SNYDER. We will take up the estimates for the Army War College, which will be justified by Colonel Rede and General Spaulding, I believe.

The estimate is \$95,400 for 1943, and for the current year there has been provided \$73,760. Give us the justification for this estimate, please.

Colonel REDE. The regular session of the Army War College was suspended in June 1940, due to the need for Regular Army officers in the field for training the expanded Army. The civilian force of 47 employees at that time was augmented by an enlisted personnel of 28. On the close of the school the majority of the enlisted force was transferred to other duty and the civilian personnel reduced by three.

The office of the Chief Clerk, Library, Historical Section, Record, Property and Custodial Sections have continued to function in view of the occupancy of the War College Building by General Headquarters of the Army which is now designated Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, under the recent reorganization of the War Department, and to keep records current for the future use of the War

College. The Library facilities are being extensively used by the ground forces and it also serves the War Department, various new offices and agencies in Washington and posts, camps, and stations throughout the United States.

In normal times when the War College is in session, the total personnel occupying the War College Building totaled 197, including the War Department map collection. The present number of occupants is greater.

To properly maintain and operate the building and supply the demands, it has been necessary to employ the following-listed additional employees:

1 junior librarian	\$2,000
2 senior stenographers (\$1,620 each)	3,240
1 clerk, record	1,800
1 bindery worker	1,320
1 guard	1,200
1 assistant storekeeper	1,620
1 senior janitor	1,320
6 junior janitresses (\$1,080 each)	6,480
1 junior building custodian engineer	1,860
1 messenger	1,200
Total	22,040

These employees have been paid from quartermaster funds allotted to the Army War College during the last 4 months of the fiscal year 1942, and are included in this estimate.

Mr. SNYDER. As I understand it, you have increased your regular appropriation for 1942 by \$22,040, by allotment of such amount from the appropriation "Incidental expenses of the Army." That additional amount is all for personal services, I believe. Is that right?

Colonel REDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Were any allotments made from any other appropriations?

Colonel REDE. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. You needed 16 additional employees, all but 1 of whom were made necessary by the new headquarters, Army Ground Forces, which replaced General Headquarters, United States Army, in consequence of the reorganization which went into effect last March. You have 14 employees down there in your Historical Section. Why did you not assign those 14 employees to the new headquarters?

Colonel REDE. General Spaulding will answer that.

General SPAULDING. They are on duty in the Historical Section.

Mr. SNYDER. You could not say that they are essential to the war effort in their present lines of work?

General SPAULDING. I think so; yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Essential to the war effort?

General SPAULDING. I think so, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. I should think that historical work could be very well laid aside for the present, and that these 14 employees might be assigned to some other local departmental office where a need exists for additional help of a kind that these people are qualified to perform.

General SPAULDING. The duties of the Historical Section are as follows:

(1) To arrange and make available the records of the war of 1917-18 and previous wars, for the use of those engaged in planning the operations of the present war. To this end, statements are prepared from

time to time, on call of the War Department, based upon the official records, making available the experience of previous wars to assist in current studies on specific questions immediately applicable to the present war.

(2) To prepare for military use the documents of the present war.

(3) The answering of inquiries on military subjects from the War Department, other Government departments and officials, Members of Congress, and the general public.

(4) Determining the military history of all organizations of the Army of the United States with a view to establishing historical continuity and awarding battle honors, to be borne on colors and standards.

(5) The selection and preparation for publication of historical documents pertaining to the military operations in the World War, 1917-18.

(6) Similar selection and handling of historical documents relating to the services of supply, 1917-18.

(7) Preparation for publication of the third volume of the Order of Battle series, showing the history, organization and functions of all military services during the World War, 1917-18, for current use in the present war.

Mr. ENGEL. General, you are in charge of the Historical Section, I believe?

General SPAULDING. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. You preserve the records and prepare the history of the war, including this war?

General SPAULDING. This war and of previous wars at the same time.

Mr. ENGEL. Your job will be expanded as the war goes on?

General SPAULDING. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. If there is nothing further, we thank you for your statements.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1942.

COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF SCHOOL, FORT
LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

STATEMENT OF LT. COL. R. T. BEURKET

Mr. SNYDER. We will take up next the estimate for the Command and General Staff School, which is situated at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Colonel Beurket, are you going to support this item?

Colonel BEURKET. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. The estimate is \$82,000. For the current fiscal year \$74,000 has been made available. Tell us in a general way what you are doing out there, and then indicate why the additional amount is needed.

Colonel BEURKET. The increase, sir, is based entirely on the increased enrollment. Up to 1940 and 1941 the school had one long course, known as the regular course, of 9 months' duration, with 225 students. In addition to that course, it had a 3 months' course for National Guard and Reserve officers, with 50 officers in each class.

Mr. SNYDER. And how many students will you have this year?

Colonel BEURKET. We will have a very much larger number.

Mr. SNYDER. That means that of course you have to have a larger staff of instructors?

Colonel BEURKET. Yes, sir; and not only instructors, but we have to have a larger staff of civilian employees. Included in this estimate there are about seven additional civilian employees. There is a lot of typing and stenographic work.

Mr. SNYDER. Which has become necessary, of course. We can understand that.

Colonel BEURKET. Yes. There is also an increase in the cost of the material used—maps and map problems, and reproductions.

Mr. SNYDER. What about the material you are getting to work with.

Colonel BEURKET. I would say that they are better prepared for their field duties than they were 2 years ago, because of their training with large units.

Mr. SNYDER. Thank you very much.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1942.

NATIONAL BOARD FOR PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE,
ARMY

STATEMENT OF COL. F. C. ENDICOTT, EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Mr. SNYDER. The Promotion of Rifle Practice comes next, which Colonel Endicott is here to tell us about.

Colonel, the rifle practice item is \$146,000. Of that amount, it appears that \$44,000 will be brought forward from prior year balances. Has any of your current appropriation been impounded?

Colonel ENDICOTT. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Have you any general statement to make, outside of the prepared justifications?

Colonel ENDICOTT. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. How active are the rifle clubs at this time?

Colonel ENDICOTT. The interest in the rifle clubs is greater than I have ever known, probably because the war going on, and the desire to learn something about shooting.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the present membership of the clubs, as compared with that of last year?

Colonel ENDICOTT. The average membership is about 50 for clubs—slightly more for schools. At present there are 1,763 clubs and 21 schools enrolled with 89,200 members; last year 1,864 clubs and 23 schools had 94,250 members. We have lost these clubs because of the war.

Mr. SNYDER. I am trying to get a line on how many they have fed into the Service. Have you any information on that point?

Colonel ENDICOTT. My office does not keep a membership list of individuals; only clubs. To get that information it would have to come from the National Rifle Association, which does have the individual membership.

Mr. SNYDER. I wish you would answer these three questions for the record:

What is the present membership of the clubs?

What was the membership 2 years ago?

Approximately how many men have you fed into the service in the last 2 years? If you can give it better in percentage, give it that way.

Colonel ENDICOTT. The present membership of senior and junior clubs and of the 21 essentially military schools closely approximates 89,200 individuals.

Two years ago the membership of all clubs and schools was reported as 102,329.

I have no information regarding how many club members have joined the active services in the last 2 years. Almost every letter received from the senior clubs mentions something about the club members having joined the colors. The percentage of loss of old members should be exactly the same as that of the same age groups from the country at large, which is unknown to me. However, it should be borne in mind that the club membership has not decreased on this account as club recruiting has been greatly stimulated because of the war. Scarcely an active club exists on our rolls that is not conducting classes in marksmanship training for young men likely to be called for service in the near future.

Mr. SNYDER. What would you say about confining aid now to members who have classifications which suggest early call into active service?

Colonel ENDICOTT. The recommendation has been made that only men who are of draft age—that means from 18 to 65 years—are to be assisted in promotion of rifle practice.

Mr. POWERS. Did you ever assist any, Colonel, that were under 18 or over 65?

Colonel ENDICOTT. We have junior clubs; yes, sir. They are from 14 to 18; but of the maximum age there never has been a restriction until now. We are considering 65 as being the maximum age that will get assistance.

Mr. SNYDER. At the annual conference or dinner down here, I remember that General Reckord brought forward some plan for promoting certain clubs back in the home districts. Do you recall that?

Colonel ENDICOTT. No, sir. You are speaking of the National Rifle Association?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Colonel ENDICOTT. I do not remember what you allude to, Mr. Snyder.

Mr. SNYDER. He advocated setting up certain junior rifle units and getting them to do it voluntarily.

Colonel ENDICOTT. He had an idea, perhaps, along the line that he would utilize the instructors that we have trained in years past in the small-arms school at Camp Perry, to instruct potential selectees that were right on the verge of being called. I know that I furnished him information along that line. Whether he has ever done it or not I do not know, sir. He would be doing that as corps-area commander of the Third Corps Area.

Mr. STARNES. Do you feel that we have received dividends from the work of the association?

Colonel ENDICOTT. I think it is the cheapest training we have had; yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. And it has helped us to maintain our fine record as an army of straight shooters?

Colonel ENDICOTT. My personal opinion is that a great deal of the good work in Bataan is very closely connected with our work; that is, that our work is very closely related to what made them good over there, and I feel very badly that we cannot do more right now to keep it going. I cannot think of anything better than to train young men how to shoot and hit something.

Mr. STARNES. Yes; I think that is excellent training. I also think that the work of your organization has had a great deal to do with giving the people of the country some degree of protection against what I consider foolish legislation which bobs up from time to time here in the Congress with reference to the use of firearms. We have to be constantly on the alert against certain pacifistic influences—they may be well-meaning in some instances, but there are some who are not—which crops up with requests for the registering and use of small arms on the part of the American people. I would hate to see the day come when the average American could not keep in his home something to shoot with, to protect his home and protect his country.

Mr. SNYDER. Colonel, we always have been and always will be, a people—a democracy is that way and it is a fine way—that will look back over the years past and point with pride to certain institutions and accomplishments. My granddaddy would cite the fact that there never were any fellows who could shoot a rifle like they did at Gettysburg; and to hear some of the Spanish War boys talk, there never was any group which could shoot so well, so accurately, and take care of themselves so well, as they did in the Spanish War. Then came World War I. Now we have a full-fledged all-out war, and I would like to get your opinion. Do you think the boys who shoot rifles today, comparatively speaking, or score-card speaking, could shoot with those other groups in the Spanish War and other wars?

Colonel ENDICOTT. I do not know much about the degree of training of the present Army, because I have not been connected with the training of the field Army. But I do know that the Army of today has the advantage of a better system of organized rifle training than any other war has ever had, because it has been organized since the last war.

Mr. SNYDER. But you still do not know whether a hundred granddaddies in the Civil War could shoot better than a hundred boys in this present war?

Colonel ENDICOTT. Given the same arms, I do not think the old fellows would stand one, two, three. These present men will outshoot anybody on earth. Our marksmen in the United States will outshoot anybody in the world. Every time they have come into competition with them, they have done it.

Mr. STARNES. Don't you think, too, that this training which we have given to civilians from time to time could be put to excellent use if this country ever had to resort to the use of a guerilla army?

Colonel ENDICOTT. It would have a wonderful effect on it, sir.

Mr. STARNES. And, of course, the training of guerilla armies is becoming a matter of deep concern to all nations engaged in the present war?

Colonel ENDICOTT. There is no question about that. And there is another great factor that we have not touched on here, too. This rifle practice training is valuable for the saving of lives. The people who know how to handle guns do not shoot themselves, or shoot any-

one else. We see that in our rifle matches, where we have thousands of men firing. Yet about 25 boys in this city were shot last year through and by accident. Our people do not have accidents, and that alone would be worth many times the cost.

Mr. SNYDER. I am a great believer in rifle practice and I do not want to see this training denied wherever there is promise of a good return.

Colonel ENDICOTT. It pleases me very much to have you say that.
Mr. SNYDER. Thank you very much, Colonel.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1942.

INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS

STATEMENT OF COL. ROBERT B. RICHARDS

Mr. SNYDER. Colonel Richards, I believe you are here to justify the item "Inter-American relations."

Colonel RICHARDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. First, suppose you tell us what use is being made or has been made of the \$500,000 appropriated for the current fiscal year under the head of "National defense activities." This item appears to be in substitution of that appropriation.

Colonel RICHARDS. Yes, sir.

There have been two tours of students from Latin-American countries to our service schools. This involves some expense on our part.

That is the first item.

GOOD-WILL TOURS OF LATIN-AMERICAN OFFICERS

Also, Latin-American chiefs of staff and other important military personages from Latin America visit us from time to time. Their visits foster good will and we assist them on their tours.

GOOD-WILL TOURS OF UNITED STATES OFFICERS

We have also sent several tours of American officers to Latin America.

MILITARY MISSIONS

As you undoubtedly know we have also military missions in Latin-American countries. These cause us some expense.

Mr. SNYDER. Is there anything you care to add to the supporting data of the justifications?

Colonel RICHARDS. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. What would you say as to allowing items (d) and (e), and letting items (a), (b), and (c) go by the board?

Colonel RICHARDS. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. You would say no to that, would you?

Colonel RICHARDS. Yes, sir.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SNYDER. Thank you for your statement, Colonel. We will give the proposal every consideration.

MONDAY, June 15, 1942.

ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES

STATEMENT OF COL. R. S. MOORE, UNITED STATES ARMY

Mr. SNYDER. We have an estimate here for the Army of the Philippines, and I believe, Colonel Moore, that you are slated to speak on this item.

Colonel MOORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. The estimate is \$28,313,000. Go ahead, Colonel, and tell us in your own way what is involved.

Colonel MOORE. Mr. Chairman, there are included in the estimates, funds to enable the War Department to meet the obligations incurred in connection with the operation and maintenance of the Army in the Philippines. There was appropriated in 1942, \$269,000,000 for this purpose, and there is included in this estimate \$28,313,000. It is impossible to state definitely at this time the precise amount that will be needed, but this amount will be sufficient until such time as we know exactly how much will be required during the fiscal year 1943.

Mr. SNYDER. That is because you do not know what incidents, developments or actions may occur?

Colonel MOORE. That is true.

Mr. CASE. Will these men get pay on the basis of the new rates? I understand that the 1942 bill rates and the 1943 estimates are at the ratio of about 1 to 2.

Colonel MOORE. The amount of pay they will receive will be dependent upon the passage of the pending bill which authorizes the pay for the Philippine Scouts and members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army to be raised up to, but not to exceed, the rates authorized by law for members of the Army of the United States.

Mr. SNYDER. If there is nothing further, we thank you for your statement.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1942.

LEND-LEASE ESTIMATES

STATEMENTS OF COL. JOHN B. FRANKS, AND CAPT. E. C. WHITMORE

Mr. SNYDER. Colonel, you are with the International Division, Services of Supply?

Colonel FRANKS. Yes, sir; I am General Aurond's deputy, who is Director of the International Division of the S. O. S.

General HELMICK. General Aurond asked me to express to the committee his regrets that he will not be here. He has a meeting of the Munitions Assignment Board which he had arranged some time ago and could not break. He was very sorry, because he wished to give a report to you of his stewardship.

Mr. SNYDER. Colonel Franks, according to the testimony of General Somervell, the pending estimates include \$11,392,145,510 for rendering aid to our Allies under lend-lease procedure prescribed in the act of May 11, 1941. My recollection is that General Somervell was to

distribute that amount by appropriation titles. Can you give us that information now?

General HELMICK. That information can be furnished to the committee, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Will you supply that?

Colonel FRANKS. Yes, sir. I shall supply it to the committee.

Mr. SNYDER. Section 13 of the bill, commencing on page 150, puts a ceiling of \$12,700,000,000 upon such aid.

Captain WHITMORE. Operation of defense-aid activities will bring the total of the defense-aid money to approximately \$12,700,000,000.

Mr. SNYDER. Independently of lend-lease appropriations heretofore made, amounting to \$18,410,000,000, authority thus far has been granted to the War Department for the transfer of defense articles to the value of \$19,470,000,000. Do those amounts coincide with your figures?

Captain WHITMORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the total thus far for defense articles which the Army has transferred to lend-lease?

Captain WHITMORE. \$25,870,000,000.

Mr. SNYDER. That does not include this pending amount?

Captain WHITMORE. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. I understand that procurements of this character are not segregated until actual transfer has been effected.

Captain WHITMORE. That is quite true.

Mr. SNYDER. In other words, factory output becomes a common pool and, for that reason, you are unable to give the value of finished products, but you can tell us the value of articles thus far actually transferred, can you not?

Captain WHITMORE. Yes, sir; we can tell you that.

(After discussion off the record.)

Mr. SNYDER. Are we to understand that you have unfilled requests from Allied Nations for defense articles to the value of the pending estimate, or does it include a contingent amount?

Captain WHITMORE. It includes a contingent amount, sir, for spot items, as well.

General HELMICK. Mr. Snyder, these amounts, which are known as spot items, are to meet unforeseen requirements. They are based upon past experience of the requests of the United Nations.

Captain WHITMORE. I believe I can give you, if you would like, a little description of how we use these funds, which will give you a pretty good idea of why we need that money.

Mr. SNYDER. Go ahead.

(Discussion off the record.)

Captain WHITMORE. There is another thing, too. In the over-all operations, it is necessary to build up what you might call a strategic reserve; that is, in order to perform an operation, you have to have the operational equipment ready in advance. That type of thing is not standard. For example, road-building equipment or landing-field equipment on which the United States may have entirely different specifications from the Allied Nations; so it is not something that we would buy in our Army supply program, but something which they need badly, nevertheless. So, to effect this procurement, we have to seek new capacity in order not to upset our productive facilities. At the same time, we must have funds to develop that capacity for maybe

a month, 2 months, or 3 months, in order to supply that equipment to whoever notifies us it is needed.

They are two factors of the situation indicating why we would like to have these fluid funds that we can use for the procurement of equipment of that kind.

Mr. SNYDER. What is your position?

Captain WHITMORE. I work with Colonel Franks and General Durand. I am in the Fiscal Section of the International Division, S. O. S.

Mr. SNYDER. Are there any questions?

Mr. COLLINS. I do not think it is clear in the record thus far as to the total amount of money and property that is available for lend-lease. I would like to have the total figure.

Captain WHITMORE. That is a very hard question to answer, sir; because, as we have tried to bring out, the thing does not become lend-lease as such until it is available to be transferred to the foreign government. Up until that time, it may go in any direction. We can tell you what we have estimated in total money value that would eventually be available to foreign nations, as determined by their strategic situations.

Mr. COLLINS. There is bound to be an estimate somewhere.

Captain WHITMORE. We have an estimate, sir.

Mr. COLLINS. That is what I want.

Captain WHITMORE. Approximately \$32,000,000,000.

Mr. SNYDER. If there are no further questions, thank you very much.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1942.

CHANGES OF APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

STATEMENT OF COL. R. S. MOORE, UNITED STATES ARMY

EMPLOYMENT OF SERVICES WITHOUT REFERENCE TO CIVIL SERVICE OR CLASSIFICATION LAWS

Mr. SNYDER. We will take up the language changes appearing at page 148 of the bill, first, in section 8.

Colonel MOORE. Section 8 continues a provision similar to section 8 carried in the Appropriation Act for 1942. We have provided that the services required can be procured without reference to the civil service and classification laws, or to section 5 of the act of April 6, 1914. The last-mentioned statute, having to do with the employment of expert accountants, reads as follows:

That no part of any money appropriated in this or any other act shall be used for compensation or payment of expenses of accountants or other experts in inaugurating new or changing old methods of transacting the business of the United States or the District of Columbia unless authority for employment of such services or payment of such expenses is stated in specific terms in the act making provision therefor and the rate of compensation for such services or expenses is specially fixed therein, or be used for compensation of or expenses for persons aiding or assisting such accountants or other experts, unless the rate of compensation of or expenses for such assistants is fixed by officers or employees of the United States or District of Columbia having authority to do so, and such

rates of compensation or expenses so fixed shall be paid only to the persons so employed.

Mr. SNYDER. Some circumstances must have brought about the situation that made it necessary to put that provision in.

Colonel MOORE. Yes, sir. As stated by the chief of practically every branch, it has been necessary for the War Department to call in the best talent available in connection with its problems. Last year it was necessary for the Department to seek special authority for such employment, and we have included this provision so that the branches of the Department will not be hampered in their work.

ELIMINATION OF SECTIONS 9 AND 13

Mr. SNYDER. Section 9 is eliminated.

Colonel MOORE. Section 9 of the 1942 act is omitted, because that provision was included as section 13 of Public Law No. 580, an act approved June 5, 1942, so it is no longer necessary to carry the provision in appropriation acts. The new section 9 formerly appeared in the appropriation for military intelligence activities, and is deleted on page 7 of the committee print.

Mr. SNYDER. Section 13 on page 150 is omitted.

Colonel MOORE. Section 13 is the war-aid provision.

Mr. SNYDER. What about section 14?

AUTHORITY TO USE APPROPRIATIONS FOR EXPENSES OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Colonel MOORE. Section 14 authorizes the utilization of any appropriation available for the Military Establishment for defraying the expenses of prisoners of war or other persons in Army custody. This provision was inserted for the first time as section 103 of the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act—Public, No. 353.

SECTION 15 ELIMINATED

Mr. SNYDER. What about section 15?

Colonel MOORE. Section 15 formerly appeared in another place in the act, as indicated by being bracketed out on page 50 of the committee print.

AUTHORITY TO USE APPROPRIATIONS TO ESTABLISH THE WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

Mr. SNYDER. The next is section 16.

Colonel MOORE. Section 16 authorizes the Secretary of War to utilize any appropriation available for the Military Establishment, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to carry into effect the act to establish the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. It is inserted here to make the appropriations under this act available for the expenses of that corps without having to indicate in each appropriation and subappropriation the detailed wording to accomplish the purpose.

Section 17—General Loughry explained that provision in his testimony.

APPROPRIATIONS MERGED WITH MILITARY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1942

Mr. SNYDER. What about section 18?

Colonel MOORE. Section 18 merges the appropriations made by this act with the appropriations contained in the 1942 act as amended by the Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Acts relative thereto.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the reason for the merger?

Colonel MOORE. We do not wish to have in each of the appropriations throughout the fiscal year 1943 two accounts; that is, one fund which would be set up and designated as 1943, and another designated as 1942-43.

Mr. SNYDER. Then I take it that the merger means economy?

Colonel MOORE. Economy, simplification, and facility of operation.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1942.

SALARIES, WAR DEPARTMENT

STATEMENTS OF BRIG. GEN. F. W. BROWNE, COL. R. S. MOORE,
WILLIAM H. KRUSHNIK, DIVISION OF PERSONNEL AND TRAIN-
ING; AND W. A. KENYON

SALARIES, WAR DEPARTMENT PROPER

Mr. SNYDER. General Browne, we have here an estimate of \$7,632,863 for personal services in the War Department proper at Washington. It covers what we might term the regular departmental pay roll. Of course, that amount only covers a fraction of the forces now because of the war situation. Suppose you make a general statement upon this matter.

GENERAL STATEMENT

General BROWNE. Prior to the actual declaration of war by this country, the Department was expanding to meet the demands for production of equipment as well as to provide for the expanding strength of the Army. For at least 2 years it has been the constant effort of the Government and of the War Department to maintain an expansion of capacity for work to keep up with the continuously increasing military forces and military equipment for our Army and those of our Allies. These requirements are still expanding. Regrettably, we cannot at this time envisage the limit of the expansion.

There could be no defense for limiting the expansion of the War Department by any arbitrary action under the circumstances which have existed for the past 2 years. Certainly, however, good administration is always in order to insure against wastefulness and consequent confusion of effort or personnel. The task of the War Department and of each of its operating agencies has been so great that economy has had to be subordinated to speed. The effort has been at all times, however, to minimize inefficiency and wastefulness. We are making increasing progress in the direction of the systematization of the work. In each operating agency a control activity has been set

up for the purpose of eliminating duplications, bottlenecks, lost motion, and any other factors contributing to inefficiency and to eliminate unnecessary personnel.

Under the new organization of the Department, control activities have also been set up in the higher echelons of the Service of Supply, the Army Air Forces, and the Army Ground Forces. These higher controls exercise general supervision over the subject from the interservice point of view. Their functions include the survey of operating and administrative activities, and they are authorized to investigate the offices of all of the services and also the offices in the field, with a view to economy in personnel and other office expenses.

Similarly, the organization of the Budget officer, in conjunction with the Civilian Personnel Division of the Office of the Secretary of War, and with the other agencies above referred to, is making continuous studies of the organization of the Department with a view to the most efficient grouping of activities and organization of personnel, and it is confidently anticipated that, while we do not acknowledge that there has been inexcusable confusion in the operation of the Department, we will be able to show a progressively more effective and economical organization commensurate with the actual requirements of the war effort.

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTIMATES FOR SALARIES, WAR DEPARTMENT

Mr. SNYDER. It does not seem that you have anything in your statement in the way of costs or numbers.

General BROWNE. No, sir; but I have such a statement right here.

Mr. SNYDER. Does your statement contain the amounts set up under other appropriation heads?

General BROWNE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. This statement should be inserted in the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Distribution of salaries, contingent expenses, and printing and binding by appropriation, fiscal year 1943

Appropriation	Salaries	Contingent expenses	Printing and binding	Total
Salaries, War Department	\$7,841,063			\$7,841,063
Contingent expenses, War Department		\$518,476		518,476
Printing and binding, War Department			\$901,598	901,598
Finance service, Army	31,272,442	3,433,924	10,308,641	45,015,007
Supplies and transportation	10,207,986	813,600	2,418,113	13,439,699
Signal Service, Army	8,498,733	652,700	609,485	9,660,918
Air Corps, Army	7,832,492	1,466,400	1,864,450	11,163,342
Medical and Hospital Department	2,867,501	563,300	807,812	4,238,614
Engineer service, Army	9,932,765	1,099,800	31,900	11,064,465
Ordnance service and supplies, Army	10,293,798	813,600	330,000	11,437,398
Chemical Warfare Service, Army	1,244,720	98,300	20,000	1,363,020
National Guard Bureau		4,700	3,000	7,700
Total	89,991,500	9,464,800	17,195,000	116,651,300

War Department salary estimates, fiscal year 1943

1942 ORGANIZATION

Office and analysis	(1)						(2)					(3)	(4)					(5)
	Total estimate, 1942, as presented to House committees on May 19, 1941						Actual status as of May 8, 1942						Requirements to June 30, 1942					
	Strength					Amount	Strength						Strength					
	CAF	P	SP	OU	Total		CAF	P	SP	OU	Total		CAF	P	SP	OU	Total	
Secretary of War, total.....	1,875	107	24	150	2,156	\$3,295,977	1,906	22	17	259	2,204	\$3,201,638	1,844	60	26	407	2,337	\$3,861,923
Special.....	241	15	2	31	289	579,600	168	3	2	21	194	480,751	237	15	3	34	289	543,026
Allotted.....	1,634	92	22	119	1,867	2,716,377	1,738	19	15	238	2,010	2,810,887	1,607	45	23	373	2,048	3,318,897
Chief of Staff, total.....	801	27	3	55	886	1,405,134	1,136	111	16	79	1,342	1,555,462	1,365	190	41	80	1,606	1,942,292
Special.....	163	7	---	17	187	331,170	143	27	3	9	182	310,336	187	5	---	18	208	359,606
Allotted.....	638	20	3	38	699	1,073,964	993	84	13	70	1,160	1,245,126	1,198	185	41	64	1,488	1,582,686
Adjutant General, total.....	3,384	27	4	266	3,681	6,163,486	6,304	23	1	578	6,906	5,340,574	6,649	28	3	469	7,149	7,102,309
Special.....	1,143	---	2	91	1,236	2,077,996	1,099	1	---	73	1,173	1,761,422	1,143	---	2	91	1,236	2,063,807
Allotted.....	2,241	27	2	175	2,445	4,025,490	5,205	22	1	505	5,733	3,579,152	5,506	28	1	378	5,913	5,038,502
Inspector General, total.....	85	---	---	4	39	75,140	78	---	---	5	83	85,473	120	---	---	7	127	112,708
Special.....	16	---	---	1	17	37,280	17	---	---	---	17	31,572	17	---	---	---	17	35,822
Allotted.....	19	---	---	3	22	37,860	61	---	---	5	66	53,901	103	---	---	7	110	76,886
Judge Advocate General, total.....	107	18	1	5	131	251,420	141	14	1	8	164	197,798	140	16	1	8	165	238,943
Special.....	50	14	---	3	67	141,720	46	12	---	3	61	109,177	50	14	---	3	67	125,297
Allotted.....	57	4	1	2	64	109,700	95	2	1	5	103	88,621	90	2	1	5	98	113,646
Chief of Finance.....	1,039	2	---	20	1,061	1,769,658	2,066	3	---	37	2,106	1,369,802	2,668	2	---	40	2,710	1,983,882
Special.....	372	2	---	9	383	677,978	455	2	---	10	467	553,642	372	2	---	9	383	658,212
Allotted.....	667	---	---	11	678	1,091,680	1,611	1	---	27	1,639	816,160	2,296	---	---	31	2,327	1,325,670
Quartermaster General, total.....	4,059	675	94	355	5,183	9,100,181	4,099	127	45	319	4,590	5,633,041	4,321	165	41	383	4,920	6,728,391
Special.....	439	55	9	15	518	1,098,446	391	87	5	4	487	723,813	383	17	5	6	410	834,398
Allotted.....	3,620	620	85	340	4,665	8,001,745	3,708	40	40	315	4,103	4,809,228	3,939	148	36	387	4,510	5,893,993

Chief Signal Officer, total	368	41	4	11	424	751,157	3,645	364	41	161	4,211	2,389,348	4,087	715	47	140	4,989	3,554,908
Special	137	37	4	7	185	346,507	158	13	1	2	174	296,751	164	14	1	6	185	341,846
Allotted	231	4		4	239	404,650	3,947	351	40	159	4,037	2,092,597	3,923	701	46	134	4,804	3,213,062
Chief of Air Corps, total	1,145	73	30	40	1,288	2,156,610	3,096	118	58	288	3,560	2,675,898	4,298	245	202	252	4,997	3,774,263
Special	254	17	6	12	289	518,000	210	20	4	7	241	432,448	256	18	8	9	289	499,656
Allotted	891	56	24	28	999	1,638,610	2,886	98	54	281	3,319	2,243,452	4,042	227	196	243	4,708	3,274,607
The Surgeon General, total	610	9	23	28	670	1,149,815	1,248	14	19	48	1,329	1,194,466	2,026	6	2	35	2,069	1,635,173
Special	223	7	22	17	269	463,290	211	6	13	15	245	401,167	203	3		8	214	457,922
Allotted	387	2	1	11	401	686,525	1,037	8	6	33	1,084	793,301	1,823	3	2	27	1,855	1,177,251
The Chief of Engineers, total	311	74	96	23	504	913,476	3,337	777	128	283	4,525	4,128,857	3,322	1,142	331	263	5,068	6,368,367
Special	61	20	11	8	100	216,896	112	83	6	3	1204	300,236	116	72	13	7	1208	351,816
Allotted	250	54	85	15	404	696,580	3,225	694	122	280	4,321	3,828,621	3,206	1,070	318	256	4,850	5,016,551
Chief of Ordnance, total	1,988	433	92	217	2,730	5,189,450	3,966	536	197	270	4,999	4,042,210	4,091	781	368	277	5,517	5,367,070
Special	263	108	17	19	407	883,320	252	39	14	7	312	786,921	298	81	16	12	407	878,696
Allotted	1,725	325	75	198	2,323	4,306,130	3,714	497	183	263	4,687	3,256,289	3,793	700	252	265	6,110	4,488,374
Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, total	186	28	5	8	227	427,020	534	31	3		588	539,535	680	81	6	23	790	710,025
Special	31	4	1	1	37	76,540	30	3			33	67,925	32	5			37	76,540
Allotted	155	24	4	7	190	350,480	524	28	3		555	471,610	628	56	6	23	713	633,485
Chief of Chaplains, total	31			1	32	51,300	45			1	46	45,570	54			1	55	58,375
Special	4			1	5	9,680	8			1	9	6,944	4			1	5	8,314
Allotted	27				27	41,620	37				37	38,926	50				50	50,061
Chief, National Guard Bureau, total	109	1		6	116	204,900	66	1		7	74	149,726	94	1		7	102	172,286
Special	95	1		6	102	183,080	66	1		7	74	146,149	94	1		7	102	168,709
Allotted	14				14	21,840						3,577						3,577
Headquarters, Services of Supply, total	Estimated for by various offices in 1942						1,403	72		69	1,544	169,589	1,752	151	50	72	2,025	625,334
Special							1,402	72		69	1,544	169,589	1,752	151	50	72	2,025	625,334
Allotted																		

¹ Employees and salary costs were transferred from Quartermaster General to Engineers in reorganization of the War Department.

² Estimated costs since Apr. 9, 1942. This branch is just being established as result of reorganization of the Army; therefore, actual cost for a year is not available.

⁴ Includes 280 employees detailed to office of Chief of Statistical Services due to reorganization in process.

War Department salary estimates, fiscal year 1943—Continued
1942 ORGANIZATION—Continued

Office and analysis	(1)						(2)					(3)	(4)					(5)		
	Total estimate, 1942, as presented to House committee on May 19, 1941						Actual status as of May 8, 1942					Actual expenditures, July 1, 1941 to May 8, 1942	Requirements to June 30, 1942					Estimated expenditures, fiscal year 1942		
	Strength					Amount	Strength						Strength							
	CAF	P	SP	CU	Total		CAF	P	SP	CU	Total		CAF	P	SP	CU	Total			
Services of Supply, Transportation Services, total.	Included under Quartermaster General Estimate in 1942.						805	14	7	78	904	99,599	1,549	68	72	91	1,780	\$452,619		
Special Allotted.....							805	14	7	78	904	\$99,599	\$1,549	68	72	91	1,780	452,619		
Chief, Statistical Services, total.	Included under Secretary of War estimate in 1942.						Employees detailed by Secretary of War's office to May 9, 1942, and included in figures for that office					267	7				282	40,890		
Special Allotted.....												267	7				282	40,890		
Provost Marshal General, total.	Included under Judge Advocate General estimate in 1942.						320				10	330	100,321	384				14	398	192,681
Special Allotted.....							320				10	330	100,321	384				14	398	192,681
Chief, Special Services.	Included under Adjutant General estimate in 1942.						203	7	1	17	228	202,252	315	13	1	21	350	276,942		
Special Allotted.....							203	7	1	17	228	202,252	315	13	1	21	350	276,942		
Total.....	16,048	1,515	376	1,189	19,128	\$32,844,734	34,448	2,234	534	2,517	39,733	33,111,161	40,026	3,651	1,191	2,608	47,476	44,199,381		
Special Allotted.....	3,492	287	74	238	4,091	7,841,463	3,366	297	48	162	3,373	6,408,952	3,555	247	46	209	4,057	7,403,667		
	12,556	1,228	302	951	15,037	25,203,271	31,082	1,937	486	2,355	35,860	26,702,209	36,471	3,404	1,145	2,399	43,419	36,795,714		

1943 ESTIMATES

Office and analysis	(6)					(7)	(8)	(9)					(10)	(11)	(12)	
	Estimated changes after June 30, 1942							Total estimated requirements, fiscal year 1943							Unobligated balances, 1940 and 1941 appropriations	Appropriation required fiscal year 1943
	Strength					Amount	Author-ized re-classifications	See note (9)	Strength					Amount (5) + (6) + (7) + (8)		
	CAF	P	SP	CU	Total				CAF	P	SP	CU	Total			
Secretary of War, total							\$570,934		1,976	49	26	286	2,337	\$4,432,907	\$32,000	\$4,400,907
Special Allotted							52,947		237	15	3	34	289	595,973	32,000	663,973
							518,037		1,739	34	23	252	2,048	3,836,934		3,836,934
Chief of Staff, total							1,010,412		1,385	190	41	80	1,696	2,952,704	1,600	2,961,104
Special Allotted							36,019		187	5		16	208	395,625	1,600	394,025
							974,393		1,198	185	41	64	1,488	2,557,079		2,557,079
Adjutant General, total	2,000			133	2,133	\$3,373,220	4,202,446		8,649	28	5	602	9,282	14,677,975	3,400	14,674,575
Special Allotted	2,000			133	2,133	3,373,220	27,969		1,143		2	91	1,236	2,091,776	3,400	2,088,376
							4,174,477		7,506	28	1	511	8,046	12,586,199		12,586,199
Inspector General, total							108,167		120			7	127	220,875	4,600	216,275
Special Allotted							2,633		17			7	17	38,455	4,600	33,855
							105,534		103			7	110	182,420		182,420
Judge Advocate General, total							60,627		140	16	1	8	165	299,570	10,300	289,270
Special Allotted							19,993		50	14		2	67	148,290	10,300	134,000
							40,634		90	2	1	6	98	154,280		154,280
Chief of Finance, total	2,299			20	2,319	2,247,972	2,358,639		4,967	2		60	5,029	6,590,393	80,000	6,510,393
Special Allotted	2,299			20	2,319	2,247,972	30,831		372	2		9	383	689,043	80,000	609,043
							2,327,708		4,595			51	4,640	5,901,350		5,901,350
Quartermaster General, total						\$53,714	1,019,309		4,397	136	45	342	4,920	7,901,414	28,000	7,773,414
Special Allotted						53,714	(-29,072)		382	17	5	6	410	869,040	28,000	831,040
							1,048,381		4,015	119	40	336	4,510	6,942,374		6,942,374

* Increase to project to man-year basis, for 1943, employees appointed in 1942 and employed for only partial year.

War Department salary estimates, fiscal year 1943—Continued.

1943 ESTIMATES—Continued

Office and analysis	(6)					(7)	(8)	(9)					(10)	(11)	(12)	
	Estimated changes after June 30, 1942					Amount	Author- ized re- classifi- cations	See note (9)	Total estimated requirements, fiscal year 1943					Amount (5) + (6) + (7) + (8)	Unobli- gated bal- ances, 1940 and 1941 appropri- ations	Appropri- ation re- quired fiscal year 1943
	Strength								Strength							
	CAF	P	SP	CU	Total				CAF	P	SP	CU	Total			
Chief Signal Officer, total.....						\$25,843	\$5,290,332	4,087	716	47	140	4,989	\$8,971,083	\$1,000	\$8,870,083	
Special.....						25,843	4,661	164	14	1	6	185	372,350	1,000	371,350	
Allotted.....							5,285,671	3,923	701	46	134	4,804	8,498,733		8,498,733	
Chief of Air Corps, total.....						3,480	4,576,229	4,185	233	196	383	4,997	8,353,972	3,600	8,350,372	
Special.....						3,480	18,344	256	18	6	9	289	521,490	3,600	517,890	
Allotted.....							4,567,885	3,929	215	190	374	4,708	7,832,492		7,832,492	
The Surgeon General, total.....						24,000	1,626,033	2,026	6	2	35	2,069	3,285,206	24,500	3,260,706	
Special.....						24,000	(-64,217)	203	3		8	214	417,706	24,500	393,206	
Allotted.....							1,690,250	1,823	3	2	27	1,855	2,867,501		2,867,501	
The Chief of Engineers, total.....							5,111,984	3,322	1,142	331	283	5,058	10,480,351	16,400	10,463,951	
Special.....							195,770	116	72	13	7	208	547,586	16,400	531,186	
Allotted.....							4,916,214	3,206	1,070	318	286	4,850	9,932,765		9,932,765	
Chief of Ordnance, total.....							5,810,048	4,268	737	287	225	5,517	11,177,118		11,177,118	
Special.....							4,624	298	81	16	12	407	883,320		883,320	
Allotted.....							5,805,424	3,970	656	271	213	5,110	10,293,798		10,293,798	
Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, total.....							618,375	671	53	5	21	750	1,328,400		1,328,400	
Special.....							7,140	32	5			37	83,680		83,680	
Allotted.....							611,235	639	48	5	21	713	1,244,720		1,244,720	

Chief of Chaplains, total						27,990	84			1	55	86,365	2,800	83,665	
Special Allotted						1,701	4			1	5	10,015	2,800	7,215	
Chief, National Guard Bureau, total						26,289	50				50	76,350		76,350	
Special Allotted						21,018	94	1		7	102	189,725		189,725	
Special Allotted						(-3,577)									
Headquarters, Services of Supply, total						3,600,976	1,752	151	50	72	2,025	4,226,310		4,226,310	
Special Allotted						3,600,976	1,752	151	50	72	2,025	4,226,310		4,226,310	
Services of Supply, Transportation Services, total						2,812,993	1,549	68	72	91	1,780	3,265,612		3,265,612	
Special Allotted						2,812,993	1,549	68	72	91	1,780	3,265,612		3,265,612	
Chief, Statistical Services, total						451,890	267	7		8	282	492,780		492,780	
Special Allotted						451,890	267	7		8	282	492,780		492,780	
Provost Marshal General, total						432,319	384			14	398	625,000		625,000	
Special Allotted						432,319	384			14	398	625,000		625,000	
Chief, Special Services, total						356,798	315	13	1	21	350	633,740		633,740	
Special Allotted						356,798	315	13	1	21	350	633,740		633,740	
Total	4,299		153	4,462	5,621,192	107,037	40,063,890	44,608	3,547	1,107	2,666	51,928	89,991,500	208,200	89,783,300
Special Allotted	4,299		153	4,462	5,621,192	107,037	39,733,531	3,555	247	46	209	4,057	7,841,093	208,200	7,632,893
							41,053	3,300	1,061	2,457	47,871	82,150,437		82,150,437	

Source: Office of the Budget Officer for the War Department, June 9, 1942.

General BROWNE. I want to say with reference to these large figures—and I admit that they are large—I have here a tabular statement similar in form to those previously furnished the committee, showing in detail the strength of the various agencies. The first major column shows the basis of the estimate that was presented to the committee last spring for personnel, which showed at that time a total requirement of 19,128 departmental employees. As already indicated, and as you know, the requirements have increased by leaps and bounds since then, so as of the latest date we have, which is May 8, 1942, the total strength was 39,733. Now, owing to the lack of space and the difficulty in recruiting, the 39,733 shown represents the actual requirements as of that date, but they were simply unable to secure the people and put them to work when they were actually needed. As a consequence of that, we have estimated that an addition of about 8,000 would be necessary to meet the requirements by June 30, 1942. You will doubtless recall what has been stated by the representatives of the Chief of Ordnance, Chief Signal Officer, the Chief of the Air Forces, and others, as to their necessary expansion, and the tremendous burden of work that they are now having to perform. We have taken this number of 47,476 as the basis of our requirement for the next fiscal year. That is what we can now visualize we will require by June 30, and I am not sure that we will have that number by June 30. We propose no addition over that in 1943 with the exception of two offices, where an increase of 4,452 will be required on account of the dependents' allowance legislation which is now in conference.

Mr. SNYDER. Four thousand four hundred and fifty-two additional personnel that will be required in two offices?

General BROWNE. Yes, sir; in the office of the Adjutant General and the office of the Chief of Finance.

Mr. SNYDER. The sum total for this additional personnel that you estimate you will have to take on will be about how much?

General BROWNE. Our present strength is about 40,000.

Mr. SNYDER. That is, the additional ones you will have to take on?

General BROWNE. Yes, sir. In addition to that, we estimate that there will be required about 10,000 more.

Mr. SNYDER. That will be 50,000.

General BROWNE. Yes, sir. Our total here is 50,928.

I would like to make one comment in that respect: That is a tremendous increase over the number we estimated would be required a year ago.

Mr. SNYDER. We understand that.

General BROWNE. At the time that number was estimated there was incorporated in the appropriation bill for 1942 a total of \$10,500,000,000. That was what we thought would be required for the year, but our actual appropriations for the year have totaled \$75,000,000,000. This, I believe, constitutes some ground for our increased personnel.

SALARIES, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT EMPLOYMENT

Mr. SNYDER. Under the Secretary's office, on page 126 of the bill, it is proposed to raise the \$150,000 limitation to \$200,000. Why is that?

INCREASE OF LIMITATION

General BROWNE. That provision has been a very useful one. The War Department has found it extremely useful to be able to take people of eminence, and bring them here for duty for a few days at a time. The amount required for that force is limited this year to \$150,000.

Mr. SNYDER. Are there any people under this limitation who are employed continuously?

General BROWNE. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. It covers temporary and intermittent employment?

General BROWNE. They are generally employed for a few weeks at a time, or possibly for a month or more at the maximum. In many cases they are simply paid their transportation expenses in coming to Washington for a few days for consultation.

Mr. SNYDER. Have they obligated all of the \$150,000 in this item for the fiscal year 1942?

General BROWNE. I have been quite uneasy about the possibility of our requirements exceeding the limitation, but I think we will barely be able to stay within that amount. However, it will be pretty close to the total. Our requirement for next year will be greater.

Mr. SNYDER. Why the italicized words farther down in the paragraph?

Colonel MOORE. Those words were inserted by the Bureau of the Budget and, I think, for a good reason. Because when an individual is called for a few days' service, he continues to receive compensation from private sources; so this restriction should be limited to apply only to those who do not receive other compensation from the United States.

Mr. SNYDER. Does that account for the words "and elsewhere" in the opening clause on page 125?

Colonel MOORE. The words "and elsewhere" were inserted because of the removal of many of the departmental activities to Arlington, Va.

General BROWNE. If I may offer a suggestion there, this is really for compensation for personal services in the War Department, and I do not see why the wording should not state just exactly that. That is what the appropriation is for.

Mr. SNYDER. Why the eliminations on pages 133, 134, and 135?

General BROWNE. That refers to the Chief of Infantry, Chief of Cavalry, Chief of Field Artillery, and Chief of Coast Artillery. Under the President's Executive order covering the reorganization of the War Department, those offices no longer exist. That order, of course, was based on the War Powers Act.

MORATORIUM ON APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

I would like to state here that the Secretary of War has today signed an order establishing a moratorium on the appointment of additional civilian personnel in the Department for a period of 45 days.

Mr. SNYDER. That is, no more appointments are to be made?

General BROWNE. No more appointments are to be made.

Mr. SNYDER. When does that take effect?

General BROWNE. Immediately.

Mr. SNYDER. Please insert a copy of the order at this point.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 17, 1942.

ORDERS:

1. The continued appointment of large numbers of civilian employees in the departmental service of the War Department has indicated the need for an examination of organization, procedures, and performance of personnel and the initiation of such measures as will insure that effective operation will not be dependent upon numbers, but upon the efficient utilization of existing personnel.

2. To facilitate this action, effective this date and for 45 days thereafter, there will be no further appointment of civilian employees in the departmental service at salaries up to and including \$2,300 per annum.

3. Any request for exception of this order must be submitted with full justification therefor to the War Department budget officer whose approval must be obtained before new civilian positions are established and filled. This order does not preclude the appointment of civilian employees to fill positions becoming vacant during this period through reassignments or separation and shall not prevent the processing of cases upon which definite offers of appointment have been tendered prior to this date.

HENRY L. STIMSON, *Secretary of War.*

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, WAR DEPARTMENT

Mr. SNYDER. For contingent expenses of the Department proper, the estimate is \$511,476. How much is set up in these estimates under other heads for such expenses?

Mr. KENYON. \$9,464,800.

General BROWNE. That includes the \$518,496.

Mr. SNYDER. Where is our old friend, Mr. Bourn?

General BROWNE. Mr. Bourn is still in the War Department.

Mr. SNYDER. We are sorry he is not here.

General BROWNE. He is operating in a supervisory capacity on special subjects under direction of the Secretary of War.

Mr. SNYDER. Tell him, please, that we inquired for him, and sent him our regards.

General BROWNE. I am sure he will appreciate that very much.

PRINTING AND BINDING, WAR DEPARTMENT

Mr. SNYDER. The printing and binding item remains in the current year figure of \$901,598. General Browne, how much are you asking under other heads in this general picture?

General BROWNE. This statement we have in connection with the total includes \$901,598, which leaves \$16,293,402 from other appropriations.

Mr. SNYDER. How does that compare with the total for 1942?

General BROWNE. The estimate presented to you last year was \$9,250,108, and our actual obligations have exceeded that amount.

Mr. SNYDER. What items under printing seem to have jumped up so much?

General BROWNE. There are two principal items, blank forms and training publications. The War Department has no printing and binding for propaganda purposes. Practically nothing is expended for printing and binding for consumption outside of the War Department. While these figures show a large expenditure for printing and binding, this is in reality an economy, because the money expended for blank forms means much larger saving in expenditures for clerical work, typewriting, and so forth, for which additional workers would otherwise be required.

Mr. KERR. I believe day before yesterday a reference was made here to the printing-and-binding equipment in the War Department. In view of that equipment in the Department, why should there not be a saving in this printing expenditure?

General BROWNE. First, the basic law contemplates that all printing and binding shall be done by the Government Printing Office.

Mr. KERR. If that is the only reason for it, I think we had better amend the law and allow you to do your own printing and binding. Should not that be done?

General BROWNE. No, sir; we are getting along very well.

Mr. KERR. But we want to save some money.

General BROWNE. Yes, sir. This has been a matter of investigation previously, and I think it has been shown that the printing is done as economically under the present set-up as it could be done otherwise than by the Government Printing Office. If the work for the War Department runs beyond their capacity, or if they do not have sufficient capacity at the Government Printing Office, the Public Printer is authorized to contract with private establishments for it, and he can probably do that better than we could, scattered all over the country as we are. In addition to that, the plants you refer to are so-called field printing plants, which are specially authorized by the Joint Congressional Committee on Printing. For instance, there is one at Fort Leavenworth and at the larger military posts. They are utilized for localized work, or work that it is not practicable to send to Washington to have done at the Government Printing Office. Those plants are used to their capacity now, and it would not be economical for us to attempt to establish a sufficiently large printing plant in the War Department to do the work that is now sent to the Government Printing Office.

Mr. KERR. With your present facilities, you could not handle all of it?

General BROWNE. No, sir; we could not handle it.

Mr. KERR. It seems to me that these are enormous amounts that we are appropriating for printing and binding.

General BROWNE. I do not wonder that you feel that way. However, I want to emphasize this, that the printing and binding work of the War Department by the Government Printing Office is in the interest of economy, rather than otherwise.

Mr. SNYDER. If there is nothing further, we thank you for your statements.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1942.

ACTIVITIES OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF JOHN P. MORRIS, DIRECTOR OF CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING, CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY

Mr. SNYDER. Gentlemen of the committee, I asked the Civil Aeronautics Authority to present a statement which would cover the activities and the services of the Civil Aeronautics Authority since its inception, and which would also embody the amount of money appropriated for the several years it has been in operation and the

number of boys it has trained, in ground courses, primary courses, advanced courses, cross-country courses, commercial courses, and the like.

In the last year of the operation of the Civil Aeronautics Authority adjustments have been made, especially since December 7, in which the dovetailing of the activities of the Civil Aeronautics Authority into the functioning of the Army and the Navy in pilot training has been adjusted in ways with which I am not familiar, and I know none of us is familiar. So Mr. Jack Morris is here to explain those adjustments. Mr. Morris has been with the Civil Aeronautics Authority in various fields since about 3 or 4 years ago. Is that right, Mr. Morris?

Mr. MORRIS. Three years, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. What was your first job?

Mr. MORRIS. I was first superintendent of civilian-pilot training of the Kansas City region, with headquarters at Kansas City. I was then superintendent of civilian-pilot training in region 1, which comprised the Thirteen Original States, with headquarters at New York. A year and 3 months ago I came in as assistant to the Director of Civilian Pilot Training, and as of October 9 was appointed Director of Civilian Pilot Training.

Mr. SNYDER. That gives us your background. Now will you give us a statement with reference to the present status of the Civil Aeronautics Authority? If you do not have the facts and figures at hand, you may put them in the record.

Mr. MORRIS. I can tell you in round figures the number of people we have trained through each course.

Mr. SNYDER. All right; go ahead.

Mr. MORRIS. We have completed the training of 72,000 through the course of elementary training, which is approximately 40 hours on light airplanes and 72 hours of ground school. We have completed the training of 14,600 secondary trainees, which includes the elementary course as well. We have completed training on cross-country of 2,000, which includes the training in elementary, secondary and cross-country; and we have trained some 9,500 instructors in the past 3 years.

Mr. SNYDER. With reference to those instructors, you went out and got these instructors to train these youth in the primary course, the advanced course, and so forth; is that right?

Mr. MORRIS. That is right. When we started this program 3½ years ago there was a very small number of instructors in the United States; so it was necessary to establish this program on a large scale. But we first trained our own instructors. We took pilots who had had a great number of hours of flying, but who had never had any instructional experience, and we put them through a standardization course based upon the Army and Navy system of flight training, and then put them into our flight training, and they in turn trained all these trainees through all the four courses, elementary, secondary, cross-country and instructor, and then trained 9,500 instructors.

Now, those instructors have gone to the Army Contract Schools; both their primary and basic contract schools. Many of them have gone with Pan American to Africa as ferry pilots; many of them have gone to Canada and England, and many of them have gone into the Navy as instructors.

Mr. SNYDER. What I wanted to bring out is this particular point, since you have mentioned it: What contribution the Civil Aeronautics Authority has made to the Army and the Navy since this emergency came up through your training of instructors.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, since December 8 the Army has asked us not to ask for any records of the number of trainees who went into the Army and the Navy. They said they would get them all anyhow, and we have not been getting any records since December of the number of trainees who have gone into the Army and the Navy. I can tell you what the figures were in December and November very exactly; but since then we have been getting no reports from the Army or the Navy, because they have all been going into the Army and the Navy, either into the Army or the Navy Service or as instructors in their contract schools.

As of the first of the year we had 15,000 trainees in the Army and Navy Air Service, and 9,000 in other branches of the armed services. Of the 15,000 there were 12,000 in the Army and 3,000 in the Navy. Now, we still get the Navy figures, and the Navy figures have more than doubled up to the present date. I have the exact figures here for the Navy.

Mr. SNYDER. We will be glad to have them. I think that is important.

Mr. MORRIS. As of March 1, 1941, we had 5,806 of our trainees in naval aviation.

Now, since the first of the year a system has been worked out, as directed by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, where all trainees go into an enlisted reserve corps. So we do not train anybody unless he is either in the Army or the Navy Enlisted Reserve Corps at the present time. Those that we train for instructors in the contract schools, the copilots for air transportation service which is being greatly expanded for military purposes, and the ferry pilots, will all remain on inactive status until called to duty by the Air Forces.

PRIMARY TRAINING SCHOOL

Mr. SNYDER. Tell us about your primary training schools. How many have you now?

Mr. MORRIS. The last count was 612 primary training schools throughout the United States.

Mr. SNYDER. Is that a greater or lesser number than you had a year ago?

Mr. MORRIS. It has not changed appreciably.

Mr. SNYDER. In the primary training schools, are the boys coming in, who volunteer, younger than they were before—18, 19, or 20?

Mr. MORRIS. I would not have those exact figures. I am sorry. The trainees to date have all been from 18 to 26 years of age, and from personal deduction I would say that the average age has lowered somewhat; but we still cannot take them in under 18 years of age.

I would like to say that what I am telling you applies up to Decoration Day, when the entire policy of the Air Force was changed in respect to this training. As of Decoration Day a new policy was inaugurated.

Mr. SNYDER. After a little I will ask you about the new policy, and I want you to put it in the record so that we may understand it. But

prior to Decoration Day the figures that you gave us for your training, not only of your pilots, but of instructors that were absorbed by the Army and the Navy, were surely gratifying to all those who have been interested in the Civil Aeronautics Authority since its inception.

Now, what percentage of wash-outs have you had as you went along in this training?

Mr. MORRIS. Our wash-out rates have been consistently around 12 percent. That does not necessarily represent a true picture, for this reason our wash-out rates for inaptitude in flying have been and are still averaging around 4½ to 5 percent. We are losing a great many trainees to date who go through part of the course, and leave to go into the Army or the Navy, for instance. We have lost a great many heretofore who have partially completed the course. The Canadians or English have proselyted them and some have gone either to Canada or to England.

Mr. SNYDER. Right there, you say that you train a fellow maybe one-half or two-thirds of the way to be a pilot, and then he goes into another angle of service; or does he follow the same line?

Mr. MORRIS. He keeps on flying.

Mr. SNYDER. That is fine.

Mr. MORRIS. But the boy gets restless in school, or the school term is over, and they make him a rather attractive offer, and he goes to Canada or to England; or, inasmuch as they have not been in an enlisted Reserve up to date, they get a letter from their classmate of the year before, and they go into the Army or the Navy before they finish their course. We have a great number, but I would not know the percentage offhand. In the present courses, of course, this type of loss would be eliminated, because they would be all in the enlisted Reserve. They must be in the enlisted Reserve and move systematically from civilian pilot training into their proper place in the war effort, where they will be in the military service as combat pilots, or to an Army contract school as civilian instructors, or to the Air Service or Ferry Commands as a copilot or pilot, or into the category of the service pilots for the Army, and who are to tow targets, perform other noncombat flight jobs, or to go into further training and become advanced instructors in the Army.

Mr. SNYDER. I was thinking that in three and a half years of this type of training through Civil Aeronautics, most of them between the ages of 20 and 30, for instance, that would have any inclination to be pilots, would have by this time taken the course, and that you would have to depend for a good percentage at least on those between 18 and 20 that were coming on. Maybe my conception is wrong.

Mr. MORRIS. Well, it is remarkable that our last quota which was filled on January 1 was more quickly oversubscribed than any other course we have ever had. I believe the reason for that is that now that we are at war the boy in college from 18 to 26 wants to get into flying immediately, and at the finish of this college year wants to go into the combat forces.

NEW TRAINING POLICY

Mr. SNYDER. You say that as of May 30 a new set-up and order of pilot training was established by the Army Air Forces?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Will you give us an outline of that new policy?

Mr. MORRIS. I will make it as brief as I can.

On New Year's Day a meeting was called by the Acting Chief of the Air Corps, which the Civil Aeronautics Authority was requested to attend. At this meeting a certain directive was drawn up and signed by everybody present to the effect that the facilities of civilian pilot training had not been used to the fullest extent by the armed air forces, and that from now on a plan would be worked out to effect a system that would efficiently employ the full facilities of the C. A. A.

Following that meeting the Secretary of War sent a letter, dated February 21, to the Secretary of Commerce pointing out that the full facilities should be used, and that an enlisted Reserve should be set up to take care of these boys so that there would be no lost motion; and the Chief of Staff, following the letter of the Secretary of War, drew up the policy, which a short time thereafter, as published in the Federal Register, was a part of War Department Circular 75, March 13, which set up a vehicle to put into the enlisted Reserves those trainees who were then in training in C. A. A. and those trainees who would be taken in in the future.

Following publication of this circular 75, we immediately started with the Adjutant General's Office to set up plans and get the wheels in motion to enlist the trainees that we had in training at this time. That is going along, and will be finished by June 15. Concurrently we set up a program, to commence June 15, with the flying training command of the air forces, in accordance with the policy set forth in the Secretary of War's letter of February 21. This was approved for General Arnold by the Director of Individual Training April 21.

This program was designed for two things: First, to train a certain number of trainees through the elementary and secondary courses in pilot training so that they would go back into the Army Air Force at whatever stage the Army Air Force saw fit to put them in their schools. The balance of the trainees were to go through advanced courses to become copilots, service pilots, or instructors.

This program was presented March 27, and approved, I believe, April 21.

The Navy up to this time had made no request for training. In May the Secretary of the Navy made a request for the training of elementary trainees, secondary trainees, and advanced-courses trainees to become instructors. I believe that request came in on May 7.

On May 20, at the Bureau of the Budget meeting, to discuss the appropriations estimates we had submitted for these programs, the Director of Individual Training, of the Army Air Forces asked the Bureau of the Budget examiners for time to reconsider the Army C. P. T. program, with the result that those who were to be put through C. P. T. elementary and secondary schools and then be entered into Army combat schools was dropped. They asked us to train a number through advanced courses, from scratch up through the advanced courses, to become service pilots, instructors, air-line copilots, liaison pilots to work with the Artillery, and several similar categories.

The program was also widened to take in those applicants between 17 and 37 who did not meet the combat pilot standards. This, of course, precluded the possibility of civilian pilot training of combat pilot material, and a new directive was worked up by the War Department and a new circular which would take into the enlisted

reserves this new category of trainees. At the same time it was made clear to the trainees who had taken civilian pilot training and enlisted in the Reserve Corps that they would not now be able to take civilian pilot training, but rather would be called into the Armed Air Forces for further combat training at an early date.

So the program that we have now is to graduate trainees for both the Army and the Navy.

Mr. SNYDER. That is the program you have in operation now?

Mr. MORRIS. That is right. That is the elementary course.

Through the secondary course we will take trainees for the Army and the Navy. Then through the rest of the advanced courses—the cross country, link instrument flight, and instructor courses—we will take some for the Army to become instructors, and we will take through for the Navy a smaller number. In other words, the Navy training is to give preliminary training to combat-pilot material. Trainees will be furnished us by the Navy, and they will be in the enlisted Reserve when they are furnished to us. They will be furnished to us for a specific time to give them this preliminary training.

The Army program is designed with the idea that these boys who take C. P. T. training will not be combat material, but rather people who cannot meet the combat-pilot standards, and we will train them through the advanced courses to become instructors, air-line copilots and service pilots.

Mr. SNYDER. Commercial-type pilots?

Mr. MORRIS. Commercial-type pilots; yes, sir.

I have probably left out a lot of it, but I believe that is the status.

Mr. SNYDER. That is a very outstanding picture that you have painted of the Services and the adjustments from time to time in Civil Aeronautics procedure.

Your new program starts the 15th of June, you say?

Mr. MORRIS. It should have started the 15th of June. Our bill has passed both the House and the Senate, but it is part of a large bill, and a certain part of it has been amended and sent to conference, and we are now hoping we can get this training under way not later than July 1, because the demand for specialized pilots is beginning to come fast. In 1 week we got a request for additional instructors from the Army. The same week they requested us to furnish air-line copilots within a year for this largely expanded military air line. They also asked for pilots over a period of a year to do liaison work with the Artillery.

The need for specialized pilots is just beginning to be felt.

Mr. SNYDER. To date you have been able to supply the demands from the different channels?

Mr. MORRIS. We have been able to see far enough ahead, working with the flying training command of the Army, to come very close to meeting it. Two months ago we were asked to go to a meeting of the Commanding Generals of the three flying training areas. They told us that our output of instructors was not going to meet their demand, and in 10 days we had additional instructors under training, and we are taking 12 to 16 weeks to finish them, and they are finishing in large numbers at the present time.

DIFFICULTY IN PROCURING TRAINING PLANES

Mr. SNYDER. In these hundreds of schools that you have, are you having trouble in getting planes for training?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir; we have a good deal of trouble. We have a priority rating which is less than the Civil Air Patrol.

Mr. SNYDER. How do you account for that?

Mr. MORRIS. I do not know the answer, except that in this cut-down of our program the Secretary of War made it clear to the Secretary of Commerce that we could not ask for material, equipment, or facilities which might affect the production of materials needed for the Armed Forces.

Mr. SNYDER. As a layman, it would seem to me that you would have to have these primary training planes and these secondary training planes if you are going to train pilots to go into combat.

Mr. MORRIS. There is one fact that cannot be overlooked and which has a direct bearing on this. We are using some of the light airplanes registered in the United States. The others are owned by private individuals—pleasure planes, a great number of them—and their flying has been curtailed at the present time, due to new regulations and gas and rubber restrictions. Thus, if our contractors buy these planes, there will be enough elementary airplanes, I believe, without asking for a great number of additional ones to be built, to do double the amount of elementary training that we are doing.

Mr. SNYDER. How about secondary?

Mr. MORRIS. Secondary airplanes are another problem.

Mr. SNYDER. They are owned by private people?

Mr. MORRIS. By private people, but which our contractors could probably purchase.

Whereas our training was three sessions in a year, in the past, we have cut out the extracurricula, that is, the boys who took college work and flight training on the side. It took 16 weeks for them to go through one course. That has largely been thrown out, and most all the trainees will apply their full time and go through in 8 weeks in stead of 16 weeks. We should be able to get twice the amount of flight training done with the same amount of equipment from now on, but we will have to have replacement and repair parts, and a much better priority than we have now.

Mr. SNYDER. Have you enough secondary planes?

Mr. MORRIS. No. We will need more in this accelerated program.

Mr. SNYDER. In getting these planes from private individuals to take over this training, do you buy them, or do they donate them?

Mr. MORRIS. No; our contractors buy them and they are usually fairly easy to buy, because, as I say, civilian pleasure flying has been so largely curtailed that a person who owns an airplane now is usually willing to sell it. Again, more and more of these people who have private airplanes are going into our instructor courses, or joining the armed forces.

Mr. SNYDER. Then, as you paint the picture, as a whole it is harmonious in every respect as far as Civil Aeronautics is concerned with the Army and Navy, is it?

Mr. MORRIS. That is right, insofar as dovetailing our work is concerned.

Mr. SNYDER. You have the whole thing dovetailed, coordinated, and functioning so that you are turning out the greatest possible number of pilots, perhaps, everything being considered?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes; we are coordinated with the Air Forces of the Army and the Navy to an all-time high, with respect to uniformity and synchronization of work. I do not know how it could be coordinated any more. We could, as I have indicated, do a great deal more of elementary training if permitted. By that, I mean we could double our elementary course without any trouble.

Mr. SNYDER. How much funds do you have?

Mr. MORRIS. We have now an increased program of flight courses in this new program. We have pending \$72,677,450—\$36,000,000 originally, which is through the House and Senate, but in a supply bill which I understand has been sent back for conference.

Mr. SNYDER. With \$36,000,000 added to it?

Mr. MORRIS. With another \$36,677,450 in the Supplemental, which has been approved and recommended by the Bureau of the Budget and the President. The \$36,000,000 original and \$36,677,450 in the Supplemental makes a total of \$72,677,450.

Mr. SNYDER. Having had this 3½ years of experience which you have had, coming up from the woods, as it were, to the head of this, do you think you could use more than \$72,000,000 advantageously in carrying on this program efficiently and effectively?

Mr. MORRIS. If the elementary training we could do would be of any help, we could double, as I say, the elementary training, but that would be a question for the Air Forces to decide. The Navy certainly is requesting us to do this elementary training in large numbers. They put our trainees in Navy schools with 15 to 33 hours' credit, and they believe this training we give them is of great help, as it is shown by their records that it is a help; and, if they go through both elementary and secondary, it helps still more. The Army, on the other hand, wants us to do only all-through training for the specialized groups, and I am not in a position to say whether additional elementary training would help the Army, or if putting them through the elementary and secondary stages is very material. We had it set up like that once and it was changed. I presume they had very good reasons for changing their mind on it, after it was approved. So that they must feel they do not want us to do that part of the training. Possibly their facilities are such that they can take care of all the training they have to do now.

Mr. SNYDER. One further question: If you get this Civil Aeronautics money, what portion of it is for training and what portion of the money you get is to be allocated for building airfields?

Mr. MORRIS. Of the money we get for civilian private training, there is no money allocated for anything except pilot training, which includes the ground-school training, plus overhead expenses.

Mr. SNYDER. Where do you get your money that comes out of Civil Aeronautics for airports?

Mr. MORRIS. That comes through the Development of Landing Areas appropriation, and there is a Board of the Army, Navy, and Airport Section of the C. A. A. which decides where, how many, and how much will be spent on airports.

Mr. SNYDER. How much was it last year; do you recall?

Mr. MORRIS. In airports?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Mr. STANTON. I cannot give you that figure exactly. I think the appropriation made last fall, or early winter, was about \$60,000,000 and there is now in the pending bill \$199,000,000 for airports.

Mr. SNYDER. Who allocates that money for the Airport Section?

Mr. STANTON. A Board consisting of the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce.

Mr. SNYDER. They determine it?

Mr. STANTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Do they take a list of all of the places—assume there are possibly a thousand places where airports may be built advantageously, we will say, but there is only enough money to build 400 of them, do they select those 400; is that the idea?

Mr. STANTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And they say how much money will go to each? The Engineers give them that data, that it would take so much to put down such and such an airport at such and such a place?

Mr. STANTON. Yes. If you want me to, I will be glad to describe how that procedure is worked out.

Mr. SNYDER. Go ahead.

Mr. STANTON. The Army Air Forces and the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics contact the field commanders of the different air-force units and the different naval stations, and they compile a list of airports which are believed to be necessary or desirable in connection with the war effort. That is then gone over and worked into a consolidated master list.

There may be seven or eight lists submitted from the different offices of the Army and Navy, and they are consolidated into a master list by the Secretary of the Airport Approvals Board, who is in the Building and Grounds Section of the Army Air Forces. The C. A. A. engineers are called upon to make rough estimates of the cost of each of these airports. Then of the number of airports which it is felt should be built, those of the highest priority are considered and the amounts added together form the basis of the estimate to be submitted to the Budget Bureau.

After that has been passed on by the Budget Bureau and sent to the Congress, the act states—

so much money for not to exceed so many airports which are to be selected by a Board consisting of the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce, as necessary for national defense—

so that the program as submitted may call, let us say, for 500 jobs at \$200,000,000 and, when it passes the Congress, it may be limited to 400 jobs and maybe \$160,000,000.

Then the Airport Approvals Board goes over the list again and gets more accurate engineering estimates and picks out those which they consider to have the highest priority out of the list originally compiled, or any other new projects that may seem to be of special importance which have recently come to their attention, and they are one by one approved by this Board and handed to the C. A. A. Airports Division to construct.

Mr. KERR. In this \$199,000,000 appropriation which I think you will get through the Commerce Department—that is the appropriation you speak of?

Mr. STANTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. KERR. You evidently did not come before the House committee and discuss that matter at all?

Mr. STANTON. No, sir.

Mr. KERR. You waited and went before the Senate committee?

Mr. STANTON. Let me explain that, sir.

Mr. KERR. That is a fact, is it—it was put in the bill by the Senate committee?

Mr. STANTON. That is right. But we made up this program to be submitted as a supplemental estimate, and after it was passed upon by the Bureau of the Budget the regular appropriation bill was then in the Senate, so that they sent it down to be attached to the regular bill. Thus, when the Senate called us into conference on it, it was discussed with the Senate and did not come to the House first, as is the usual routine.

Mr. KERR. And the House and Senate Conference Committee simply approved that appropriation of \$199,000,000 for the improvement of airports?

Mr. STANTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. KERR. Now, what I want to inquire about is, How did you get to the Senate this confidential list? You have spoken of how these airports are selected by a board, and how did you get to the Senate the confidential list of the projects to which you wanted to apply this sum of \$199,000,000?

Mr. STANTON. Do I understand you correctly as asking how did we get that into the Senate?

Mr. KERR. You do understand there was a confidential list submitted to the Senate?

Mr. STANTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. KERR. As to what you were going to do with this \$199,000,000?

Mr. STANTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. KERR. That was never submitted to the House at all, either in conference or anywhere else? The way it was gotten at, I think, is that somebody was notified that some of these places had been put on the preferential list and they were going to get more money and, unfortunately, they told the other airports under construction, or projection, that they had better look out for them a little more, too. How did that confidential list get to the Senate?

Mr. STANTON. The list was made up by the airports building engineer and ground offices, together with our Airport Division officials, and the Air Forces requested us not to give it to anybody except confidentially, if necessary, to whatever Appropriations Committees we might appear before to discuss it. So when we appeared before the Senate committee, the Senators quite naturally wished to have the list; whereupon Colonel Newman, who I believe was there for the Army, explained that it was confidential but he thought they, of course, should have it for their own information, and we gave them a copy of the list at that time.

Mr. COLLINS. I want to ask the Director how many pilots you have trained for England and Canada. You probably do not have the accurate figure, but you can approximate it.

Mr. MORRIS. I can approximate it.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. KERR. One more question. I asked one of the ranking Army officers yesterday, or the day before, if Civil Aeronautics was not sending them a great many instructors, and he said they were sending you men to be instructors. Is that correct? I had been hearing these discussions about Civil Aeronautics and its accomplishments, which I deeply sympathize with. They have been telling us that they are sending instructors to the Army now to instruct these boys to become Army flyers, and a gentleman here representing the Army, either yesterday or the day before, told me they were sending men to you all to be made instructors. Is that the plan, that they send certain men to you to be made instructors?

Mr. MORRIS. It is possible——

Mr. KERR. To teach them sufficient to become instructors in their set-up?

Mr. MORRIS. What I think they possibly meant is that they are sending us enlisted Reserves, or that we are doing the training of boys who are enlisted Reserves, and they have backed the appropriation and got the money for us to do this training. I am going to leave this book with you, with your permission, which contains directions to train a certain number of instructors for the Army.

Mr. KERR. Do they detail men to you from the Army to instruct you all?

Mr. MORRIS. No, sir; definitely not.

Mr. KERR. Do they detail men from the Army for you to teach for them so that they can become instructors for the Army?

Mr. MORRIS. No.

Mr. KERR. Where do they get their instructors from?

Mr. MORRIS. They do it in two ways: First, they have elementary contract schools throughout the country. Each one of those schools has civilian instructors.

Those instructors, at the present time, all come from civilian private training—every one of them. The percentage they now get from the outside would be nil. Besides that, we have a system set up with the armed Air Forces where we systematically turn over a number each month for advanced instructors and service pilots, that they take from us or our contractors and place in proper places for the Army, to be instructors.

Mr. KERR. I gathered from what he said that they did not get instructors from you all unless they sent their men there for instruction.

Mr. STANTON. Well, that must have been a misunderstanding, or else he was an officer from a branch of the Army that is not dealing in pilot training.

Mr. KERR. They made the impression on me that they were sending their men to you and that they wanted to get instructors directly from you all to teach the Army.

Mr. STANTON. Well, the facts are that some of the instructors the Army is now employing for their contract schools are instructors who have been trained by C. A. A.

Mr. KERR. One hundred percent of the instructors of the Army flying cadets—100 percent of them—are instructors which you all sent?

Mr. STANTON. One hundred percent of the instructors that the Army is now employing to teach their cadets in their contract schools are C. A. A.-trained instructors.

Mr. KERR. What does the Army use those instructors for?

Mr. STANTON. They use them to instruct their cadets in their contract flying schools.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. KERR. What percentage do the Army and Navy turn down of men that you all completed the training of, of the men they finally take?

Mr. STANTON. The figures given to us or, rather, given to the Budget by the training command were these, that out of 100 Army cadets who would come through C. A. A. schools 8 were found unsatisfactory for flying, and out of 100 cadets going to Army schools who were picked by the selection boards without having had previous C. A. A. training, 43 failed. So that there is a difference between 8 and 43 failures. The Navy figures were a fraction of 1 percent of the cadets with previous C. A. A. training, and from 8 to 12 percent between their different schools, for cadets who had not had previous flight training with C. A. A.

Mr. SNYDER. Thank you, Mr. Morris.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1942.

STATEMENTS OF BRIG. GEN. L. D. CLAY, GENERAL STAFF CORPS; BRIG. GEN. WALTER B. PYRON, SERVICE OF AIR CORPS SUPPLY; COL. H. B. HESTER, QUARTERMASTER CORPS; LT. COL. GEORGES F. DORIOT, QUARTERMASTER CORPS; A. T. DAIGNAULT, OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL; LEON HENDERSON, ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION; LOREN G. POLHANUS, BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE; BRUCE BROWN, OFFICE OF PETROLEUM COORDINATION; MAJ. S. J. KENNEDY, OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL; FOLSOM NORTHSWORTHY, INDUSTRIAL SPECIALIST, RESOURCE DIVISION, OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

Mr. SNYDER. Before proceeding with this matter, I want to make this preliminary statement. It is the responsibility of this committee to initiate appropriations for military uses. As you know, gentlemen, we have provided vast quantities of military equipment which is motor-propelled and much of which is dependent upon rubber and gasoline for movement. To be effective, either rubber or a suitable rubber substitute, and gasoline must be available; also, rubber and gasoline must be available for getting a very large segment of the production and administrative personnel to and from their jobs. It is senseless for us to appropriate more money if the equipment that needs tires cannot be provided with tires, or cannot move for lack of motor fuel, whether dependent upon tires, or not.

We have invited you gentlemen here to see if we cannot ascertain exactly what the facts are, as nearly as possible. We know we cannot get them exactly, because you do not know them.

I might say we may also wish to make some inquiries respecting some other commodities later on, but not of this first group.

General Clay, you have been picked out by your Department as the one to answer some questions pertaining to this vital problem of gasoline and rubber as it affects the movement of the Army in different ways. Mr. Starnes is going to take the lead in asking about this rubber and gasoline situation, and I suggest that you make your answers as brief as possible, and still convey the facts.

Mr. STARNES. General Clay, this committee has been considering the largest request for funds, during the past 2 weeks, ever presented to a parliamentary body. We have been informed by the Chief of the Services of Supply that this bill was processed through the War Production Board in order to attune the program with the industrial machinery of America, and it was the considered judgment of the War Department and the War Production Board that the program envisioned by this appropriation bill, plus the construction program of the Navy and the Maritime Commission, would strain to the utmost limit, until the end of the calendar year 1943, the industrial capacity of America, and that some questions have arisen as to the availability of raw materials to supply this program.

What has been the normal consumption of crude rubber in this country throughout the past decade?

General CLAY. I will have to furnish that for the record, sir.

Mr. DAIGNAULT. Average annual consumption for the past 5 years was 560,000 long tons.

Mr. STARNES. Suppose you identify yourself for the record.

Mr. DAIGNAULT. A. T. Daignault.

Mr. STARNES. You are with whom?

Mr. DAIGNAULT. The Office of the Quartermaster General.

Mr. STARNES. What is the estimated annual consumption rate of crude rubber now?

General CLAY. It will vary, of course, from 1942 to 1943.

Mr. DAIGNAULT. The requirement figures have just been recomputed within the period of the last 2 weeks and, while I have the recomputed figures as far as they apply to the Quartermaster Corps, I have not the figures for the other arms and services.

General CLAY. Figuring it from the question of the available supply, which will be the limiting factor rather than the demand, from April 1 of this year until December 31, 1943, we have an available supply to use in the United States of approximately 841,000 tons.

Mr. STARNES. In what form is that rubber—crude?

General CLAY. That is in terms of crude rubber, plus some synthetic rubber that will become available in this year, and in still larger part next year.

Mr. STARNES. How much of that is in terms of synthetic rubber in your estimate?

General CLAY. In terms of synthetic rubber, the estimate that has been provided by those responsible for synthetic rubber over the period is 328,000 tons. To my mind, that is possibly an optimistic estimate. I do not mean by that to criticize the estimates on the part of those responsible for rubber; but in planning for our military requirements we have to take a pessimistic viewpoint, and I would say that is 25 to 30 percent higher than we can actually count on for synthetic rubber.

Mr. STARNES. What is our present stock pile of crude rubber?

General CLAY. Our present stock pile of crude rubber, as of April 1, was 602,000 tons. That is in United States stocks. Of course, also, the British stocks are approximately 160,000 tons.

Mr. STARNES. Where is that located?

General CLAY. The British stocks are located in the United Kingdom, Canada, and elsewhere. Our stocks are located in many warehouses throughout the United States in small lots, for safety.

(After discussion off the record.)

Mr. STARNES. What are the computed needs for the over-all picture in this program?

General CLAY. The computed needs for the Army, Navy, lend-lease, and all those purposes during the same period are 866,000 tons. If we add essential civilian—and by that I mean required for busses and trucks, not for private automobiles—we get a total over the period of 1,092,000 tons. That is a maximum requirement, I might say. And I say that for this reason, that our own experimental work in the Army in saving rubber is still progressing and we may be able to reduce our requirements by perhaps as much as 150,000 tons over the period in question. That would indicate a shortage for 1942 and 1943 of approximately 250,000 tons, less such additional conservation measures as can be placed in effect.

Mr. STARNES. Now, the figures you have given take into consideration the need for what we call necessary civilian uses?

General CLAY. Yes sir; and the stocks include the synthetic rubber and also certain imports which are afloat at the present time.

Mr. STARNES. Does the tonnage given contemplate the unrestricted use of privately owned automobiles, or does it contemplate the continuance of the tire-rationing program?

General CLAY. It does not contemplate the provision of any rubber for private automobile driving, other than very small allocations of reclaimed and still smaller allocations of crude to permit the recapping and retreading of tires for private-car use for essential purposes.

Mr. STARNES. What about other non-war rubber uses?

General CLAY. It does include some in the essential civilian needs; not only those of going back and forth to defense plants, but such things as repair trucks of telephone companies, hospital ambulances, health needs, emergency needs, fire department needs.

Mr. STARNES. And medical needs?

General CLAY. Medical needs; yes, sir. A total of 226,000 tons have been set aside as the absolute minimum for essential civilian needs.

Mr. STARNES. And those essential needs were determined roughly in the manner you have indicated here for the various purposes?

General CLAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. What part of our stock pile is crude rubber?

General CLAY. I think all of it is, sir.

Mr. STARNES. What amount is in the hands of manufacturers, not that which is federally controlled?

General CLAY. I do not have those figures. Certain allocations are made monthly to the manufacturers.

Mr. DAIGNAULT. There is an amount of about 150,000 tons still in the hands of manufacturers. However, as General Clay points out, that is all under Federal control.

Mr. STARNES. There is approximately 150,000 tons in the hands of private manufacturers, but under Federal control.

Mr. DAIGNAULT. Very definitely. The amounts are all known, and that rubber cannot be used until clearance has been obtained from the Government in Washington.

Mr. STARNES. Therefore the entire amount of crude rubber in the reservoir, whether under direct Federal supervision or in the hands of private manufacturers, is under Federal supervision?

General CLAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. Assuming the availability of synthetic rubber of satisfactory quality, what is the estimated annual consumption of crude rubber for the purposes contained in this program?

General CLAY. I think as to the requirements that we have fixed, if you add the American civil economy to the total military economy, you would get total requirements of about 1,100,000 tons per year, and that would maintain the military effort plus the normal ordinary civilian effort.

Mr. STARNES. What annual augmentation can be reasonably expected during the present and each of the 3 succeeding fiscal years to our reservoir of crude rubber, General Clay?

General CLAY. We have a possibility in the 1942 and 1943 calendar years—I have not got it broken down by fiscal years—

Mr. STARNES. Give it to us by calendar years.

General CLAY. Of new crude supplies it is 110,000 tons.

Mr. STARNES. Give us the source and tonnage of each, whether it is cultivated rubber, wild rubber, reclaimed rubber, and so forth.

General CLAY. This is all crude rubber. Our estimated imports for both United States and United Kingdom may aggregate about 120,000 tons up to the end of 1943.

Mr. STARNES. You have not computed anything from other sources such as agricultural or petroleum products?

General CLAY. In synthetic rubber—

Mr. STARNES. I am talking about synthetic rubber.

General CLAY. In the synthetic rubber we have based it on what I would call a reasonably optimistic estimate, not a highly optimistic estimate, of 328,000 tons of buna-S rubber in 1942 and 1943. That would be about 28,000 tons in 1942 and the balance in 1943. I think that is on the optimistic side.

Mr. STARNES. That is a product of petroleum?

General CLAY. Of alcohol and petroleum.

Mr. STARNES. You have not included in your estimate any rubber you might get from guayule, or goldenrod, or any agricultural product other than agricultural products which may be transformed into alcohol?

General CLAY. No, sir; we have not.

Mr. STARNES. Has the Department of Agriculture made a study of the possibility of producing synthetic rubber from agricultural products?

Mr. POLHANUS. Yes; we are studying that now.

Mr. STARNES. Have you any estimate of how much you can produce by these methods from these products in 1942 and 1943?

Mr. POLHANUS. In 1943 from the western desert shrub, the guayule, all inside the United States, we can produce around 700 tons.

That will be about the maximum production from that by the end of 1943.

Mr. STARNES. Will it produce that much?

Mr. POLHANUS. Yes.

Mr. STARNES. Can you give us the figures for 1942?

Mr. POLHANUS. In 1942 there will be none produced in the United States. The reason is that the shrub we have on hand is being held for seed production, to increase our acreage as much as possible.

Mr. STARNES. Could you step up the program sharply after 1943?

Mr. POLHANUS. Definitely. It will be 1945 before we step it up materially.

Mr. SNYDER. Will you insert in the record here a statement showing how much, if you let it stand 1 year, guayule produces and how much in 2 years, how much in 3 years, and how much in 4 years, if you let it stand?

Mr. POLHANUS. We produce guayule in a nursery for 1 year. After it is put out in the field at the end of the first year it only produces around 100 pounds per acre. At the end of the second year it will produce about 320 pounds per acre, and at the end of the third year in the field it will produce around 700 pounds to the acre. At the end of the fourth year in the field it will produce around 1,200 pounds per acre.

Mr. STARNES. If you destroy it at the end of the first and second year you cut down the yield?

Mr. POLHANUS. You cut down the yield very materially.

Mr. STARNES. More than two-thirds?

Mr. POLHANUS. Yes; more than two-thirds.

Mr. STARNES. What is the estimated cost per acre of producing rubber by this method?

Mr. POLHANUS. From guayule?

Mr. STARNES. Yes.

Mr. POLHANUS. That depends entirely on whether you produce your rubber at the end of 1 year, at the end of 2 years, or at the end of 3 years.

Mr. STARNES. What is it at the end of the first, second, and third years, roughly?

Mr. POLHANUS. It will run at the end of 2 years around 72 cents a pound, and at the end of the fourth year around 23 cents a pound.

Mr. STARNES. Have you made studies with reference to production of alcohol from agricultural products, which may be used in making synthetic rubber?

Mr. POLHANUS. Those studies are being carried on by the Bureau of Chemistry and Engineering and are being conducted at their laboratory at Peoria, Ill. I am not very familiar with the work they are doing.

Mr. STARNES. Do your studies and your estimate of the situation enable you to form a considered judgment as to whether or not we can obtain a great deal of alcohol from agricultural products in 1942 and 1943 which might be used in producing synthetic rubber?

Mr. POLHANUS. I cannot answer that question because that is in the Bureau of Chemistry and Engineering. I am not a specialist on that.

Mr. STARNES. General Clay, what does the estimate of the situation by the Services of Supply show relative to this particular feature?

General CLAY. Our studies show that the quickest way to produce butadiene, with the expenditure of relatively less critical materials, is through the alcohol process.

As the result the plants which have been approved for construction and given the highest priority in the plans of the Rubber Reserve Corporation, which is responsible for production, are those that contemplate the utilization of about 180,000,000 gallons a year of alcohol, which will produce slightly over 200 tons of butadiene, which is the basic ingredient of buna S rubber.

Mr. STARNES. Where will you get the alcohol from?

General CLAY. From all the grain alcohol distilleries in the United States. Also additional alcohol will be obtained by the conversion of certain whisky plants to manufacture industrial alcohol. Synthetic alcohol from petroleum and natural gas will also be used to a minor extent.

Mr. STARNES. Do we have sufficient stocks of grain on hand to meet that program?

General CLAY. I understand we have. It has been estimated that sufficient alcohol can be made available for the purpose of producing the contemplated quantity of butadiene.

Mr. STARNES. Will you use any sugar in this effort?

General CLAY. It may be necessary to do so, but the plan is based largely on grain alcohol.

Mr. STARNES. Using the present capacity of the distilleries of this country to manufacture grain alcohol, would there have to be an expansion of facilities, or would the existing facilities produce a sufficient amount of grain alcohol?

General CLAY. This is based on what existing facilities can do, because you will have another time lag if you have to erect new distilleries in addition to the conversion plant.

Mr. STARNES. What is the estimated cost per pound of producing synthetic rubber by using alcohol or getting your derivatives from alcohol?

General CLAY. I have not those figures with me.

Mr. STARNES. Will you put that information in the record?

General CLAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. What is the cost, if you obtain it from petroleum?

General CLAY. I will furnish that figure for the record.

Mr. STARNES. Will you also put in the record the cost of crude rubber that we have had to pay up to date?

General CLAY. Yes, sir.

(The statements above referred to are as follows):

The estimated cost of synthetic rubber from alcohol from grain is about 40 cents per pound, compared to an estimated cost of 24 to 25 cents per pound when produced from petroleum. Recently crude natural rubber has been selling at 22 to 24 cents per pound.

Mr. STARNES. What effort is being made now to secure supplies of crude rubber which may have been accumulated in other countries not actively participating in this war?

General CLAY. Every effort is being made today, I am sure, although the War Department is not responsible for that effort.

Mr. STARNES. What Government agency is charged with that responsibility?

General CLAY. I think it rests in the Metal Reserves Company, which is a purchasing agency. But they have been helped quite a lot by the Board of Economic Warfare, and agreements with the various countries involved, to try to encourage an increase in the rubber supply.

Mr. STARNES. How much synthetic rubber is actually being produced in this country today?

General CLAY. If you speak of synthetic rubber in terms of buna S, for other purposes, * * * is in production at the present time. That has come as a byproduct from the petroleum industry. However, there are two synthetic rubber plants that will be completed within a very short time so that we will probably have about 28,000 tons this year.

Mr. STARNES. Are those plants being constructed with Government financing?

General CLAY. They are being constructed with Government financing.

Mr. STARNES. Where are they located?

General CLAY. These particular plants now nearing completion are at Akron, Ohio, and Naugatuck, Conn.

Mr. STARNES. How much capacity is at present actually in the course of construction in providing these facilities?

General CLAY. Actually in course of construction there is a 150,000 tons a year plant, a plant of the Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana, and a 20,000 tons a year alcohol plant of the Carbide & Carbon Chemical Co. at Charleston, W. Va.; both for the production of butadiene, the essential ingredient of synthetic rubber.

However, taking the production of rubber from alcohol, the difference between 20,000 tons and 205,000 tons a year will go into construction very rapidly, because it will be the application of the standard design worked out for the Charleston plant.

Mr. STARNES. What processes are presently in the production stage?

General CLAY. There are two, the alcohol conversion and the petroleum conversion.

Mr. STARNES. Has either of these been determined upon as having superior qualities?

General CLAY. No, sir. Of course, in each process of development, the butadiene is obtained from a process new to us. Both processes—that is, conversion from alcohol and conversion from petroleum—have been worked out in Europe for years, although we have not had very much access to the plans used.

Mr. STARNES. They are in Germany?

General CLAY. They are in Germany, and I believe there are some in Russia. Certain plants have been constructed for both types, and those plants have been successful.

We find that one of the difficulties in estimating production comes about because we must anticipate that these plants will have some bugs which will have to be ironed out when they go into production.

Mr. STARNES. What are the bottlenecks or bugs in getting into large scale production?

General CLAY. The first bug is a very decided conflict in types of equipment and materials with other very essential portions of the war effort. We have toluene, ammonia, and high octane gasoline, which are as essential to our war effort as rubber itself, and since they

require the same type of equipment and materials they cannot all be built at the same time.

Therefore, it is necessary to establish priority of construction so you will be able to produce some of all of these very essential products. If it were not for that conflict, then it would be a comparatively simple matter to augment the amount of rubber. However, the operation of all these plants calls for a very large number of compressors, and although the compressor industry is being expanded rapidly, it will not be able to produce sufficient compressors to permit the building of these plants simultaneously.

Mr. STARNES. What producers have turned out finished articles, either in the first stage or in actual use at this time?

General CLAY. The United States Rubber Co. has turned out finished articles, and I think Firestone has also. There has been a constant development of buna-S rubber and a constant reduction in the amount of crude rubber which goes with it. Whereas a few weeks ago we thought we would have to keep a reserve of about 25 percent of crude rubber to go with the buna-S rubber for it to be usable, it looks now as if there will be a small percentage of crude rubber required to build usable tires.

Mr. STARNES. By the process of research and experimentation do you think you will be constantly reducing the amount of crude rubber that formerly had to be added to synthetic rubber to make it usable?

General CLAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. Is it too optimistic to hope that we may be able by further research, development, and experimentation to develop a synthetic product which will be usable without the addition of any crude rubber?

General CLAY. I believe the chemists think they have done that now. Actually, there have not been enough tires built for road work to be sure, and we are still preserving some crude to be used in 1944 with synthetic, which may not be necessary if the developments come through.

Mr. STARNES. Are the restrictions that exist today upon the output of such producers due to a priority system?

General CLAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. That is based upon more acute war needs?

General CLAY. Yes, sir. I would like to say equally acute. I do not believe there is anything more acute.

Mr. STARNES. Just what is the Government doing to stimulate and coordinate the production and supply of synthetic products?

General CLAY. Of course, the actual financing and design of the plant is under the Rubber Reserve Company, which is a part of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. We have worked very closely with them, particularly in the last 2 months, to assist in developing the program and arranging very definite priority instructions in connection with ammonia, high octane, and other essential war plants. I think that it is now a well-coordinated plan.

Mr. STARNES. What Federal agencies are presently engaged in the supply and production of crude and synthetic rubber?

General CLAY. The synthetic rubber is all under the Rubber Reserve Company. With respect to the crude rubber, I would like to supply that answer for the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

The Department of Agriculture and the Board of Economic Warfare are the only agencies now directly concerned with the supply of crude rubber.

Mr. STARNES. What duplication or overlapping exists in this connection, if any?

General CLAY. I do not think there is any, so far as synthetic rubber is concerned at the present time.

Mr. STARNES. What about crude rubber?

General CLAY. With respect to crude rubber, I do not think there is any at the present time. There has been in the past unquestionably some confusion. About a month and a half or 2 months ago various agencies concerned with synthetic rubber got together and drew up a coordinated program and agreed to it, and I think it has been very well coordinated. They meet once a week, on Monday morning.

Mr. STARNES. How much of a crude rubber stockpile had we accumulated for military purposes prior to the outbreak of the war, and prior to the loss of the Far Eastern supply?

General CLAY. Practically the entire stockpile in America was accumulated in that way. A very large proportion of that, probably as much as half, has been brought into the United States since we went to war.

Mr. SNYDER. You mentioned the meeting of representatives of other agencies every week, every Monday morning. I suggest that these agencies select a spokesman so that when you people get together for these conferences you will announce one thing to the world, and not have the newspapers making one statement and the radio announcers another statement, thus keeping the people confused all over the United States. There should be one spokesman to announce to the country what is being done, or else announce nothing.

General CLAY. May I say that this committee I am talking about are technicians. We work out the program. We are not spokesmen.

Mr. SNYDER. I mean in reference to the quality and quantity of production. So far as the quantity is concerned, there should be some definite statement giving an idea of how much there is.

Mr. STARNES. I want to know if the War Department and the Government of the United States are doing everything in their power to stimulate the production of crude rubber elsewhere and obtaining supplies of crude rubber from other sections of the world which can and do produce rubber, in order to implement and supplement the amount we now have on hand for the war effort.

General CLAY. I think that is being done, sir. I really believe every effort is being made by the responsible agencies.

Mr. STARNES. Are the private companies who heretofore have been users of crude rubber—and I speak with reference to Goodyear and Firestone and the United States Rubber Co.—are they cooperating with the Government in an effort to increase the cultivation of crude rubber in other countries as well as in our own and taking every known means possible to that end in a scientific way and in an experienced way, to increase the supply of rubber?

General CLAY. Yes, sir. The Ford people in South America and Firestone in Liberia, in fact all of the rubber industry are using their best efforts not only to increase the supply, but to use all of the reclaimed rubber and synthetic rubber. Their future existence depends on it.

Mr. STARNES. Does the War Department lend its encouragement to the campaign to obtain a supply of used or reclaimed rubber, all of that kind of rubber that it is possible to get?

General CLAY. Yes, sir; we are lending our efforts in every way we can in the campaign now under way, including a campaign we are conducting to collect as much of our own scrap rubber as possible.

We have also undertaken a conservation program which has cut our requirements more than one-third. It includes rationing of gas to our vehicles, frequent tire inspection to insure retreading at the proper time, use of horse-drawn vehicles and carts wherever possible in post maintenance, combining tactical and technical motor training, reduction of rubber content through revised specifications, use of substitutes, and elimination of many desirable items using rubber. We are also using reclaimed rubber as a substitute for crude wherever possible. We are continuing these conservation measures every day.

Mr. STARNES. Have you been able to obtain any reliable information as to how Germany produces synthetic rubber?

General CLAY. I do not think we have any reliable information on that at all, although it is my impression and belief that Germany obtains its synthetic rubber largely through the conversion of benzol from coal.

Mr. STARNES. They use coal as a base instead of alcohol or petroleum?

General CLAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. What about Russia? What do they use as a base?

General CLAY. I am not sure, but I think Russia is using alcohol as a base.

Mr. STARNES. Has Russia made available to our chemists or manufacturers the method whereby they have been making their synthetic rubber?

General CLAY. I am unable to answer that question.

Mr. STARNES. Can anybody present answer that question?

Mr. POLHANUS. Up to date no information has filtered through to our chemists to help them. We do not know.

Mr. STARNES. Have you supplied Russia with anything from our crude supplies or accumulated supplies?

General CLAY. We have supplied them with a great deal of rubber in the form of finished products.

Mr. STARNES. What about crude rubber?

General CLAY. We have not supplied Russia with any substantial quantity of crude rubber.

Mr. STARNES. We are sending them a considerable amount of rubber in finished products, namely, in motorized and mechanized equipment, in the form of tires and wheels on the planes.

General CLAY. And to keep the treads on tires.

Mr. STARNES. Are we supplying any to England?

General CLAY. Yes, sir. We are supplying some crude rubber and a considerable amount of finished products to England. As a matter of fact, the rubber pool was created as more or less of a rubber pool for both of us for allocation within the respective productive capacity of the two countries.

Mr. STARNES. I think you said there were about 162,000 pounds in the United Kingdom.

General CLAY. That is right, but the original pools were under British control, so in bringing that into this country they have relinquished a considerable amount of their actual rubber stocks which were under the control of the British Government.

Mr. STARNES. That is true, but at the same time that was purchased from private companies by our people.

Upon the recommendation of the War Department did the Government do everything possible to obtain as large a supply as possible of crude rubber for our stock pile?

General CLAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. And when the war broke out, and even now, we find we have in our possession more than three-fourths of all the available crude rubber in the world in the United States of America.

General CLAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. How is the supply of rubber related to the supply of gasoline in this country? What is the relationship between the use of rubber and the use of gasoline? I am speaking particularly with reference to the system of rationing these products. How are they related?

General CLAY. Of course the less gasoline that is used the longer the rubber will last. I think General Pyron will be able to supply the figures as to gasoline consumption per automobile. I think he can give you that figure.

Mr. STARNES. Is not the present production of high octane gas and the production of butadiene directly related to the amount of petroleum that is processed through the refineries?

General CLAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. In other words, they are byproducts, to a certain extent, of a refining process of raw petroleum.

General CLAY. Yes, sir.

A very promising process has to do with the production of butadiene and high octane gas in the same refinery.

Mr. STARNES. That is true, but the production of those byproducts is directly related, of course.

General PYRON. To produce that result a certain amount of crude is necessary with the butadiene and gases from motor gasoline, with a mixture of the components of the three.

In order to meet the present known requirements for aviation gasoline there would have to be processed in this country under normal methods about two and a half million barrels of crude oil every day.

Mr. STARNES. Do we have that productive capacity?

General PYRON. Oh, yes. Then add to that the essential fuels for the Army and the Navy and essential industries; there must be processed in this country three and a half million barrels of crude oil per day. That is the total amount of crude oil in order to get your fuel, gasoline, and butadiene.

Mr. STARNES. What is the normal production of crude oil in this country?

General PYRON. Before this situation came about it was about 4,400,000 a day.

Mr. STARNES. That is more than we could possibly use for our own war effort and civilian needs, based on past records of our civilian uses in this country, and based on the projected program for the war effort this year and next.

We produce more than enough for domestic consumption, both civil and military, and export a huge quantity of oil each year.

General PYRON. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. STARNES. So, therefore, in this country we produce more than we consume of crude oil?

General PYRON. We produce or could produce. Production is now estimated at 5,000,000 barrels a day. How long that would continue is a matter of speculation. But that could be produced, if necessary.

Mr. STARNES. Is there any direct relationship between the production of crude oil and the manufacture of high octane gas and butadiene? There is a relationship between them, is there not?

General PYRON. Well, it is absolutely necessary to produce or process a certain amount of it, or, as I have stated, three and a half million barrels a day.

Mr. STARNES. Do we have the storage capacity in this country to continue the production of three and a half million barrels of crude oil per day, and then not consume it on any appreciable scale, except for military purposes?

General PYRON. It will require a tremendous amount of storage to continue to use motor gasoline, which is a byproduct of these operations we have discussed.

Mr. ENGEL. Motor gasoline is a byproduct of it?

General PYRON. It is necessary to produce it in order to get these other components I have mentioned.

Mr. STARNES. There is no shortage of gasoline or of crude petroleum in this country, is there?

General PYRON. No, sir.

Mr. STARNES. There is no existing storage capacity for the regular annual output over the past 5 or 10 years, unless there is a corresponding annual consumption of gas. You know what I am driving at, and it is not necessary to beat about the bush with it. That is, unless there is a free use of gasoline in this country, with a free production of crude oil, we cannot expect to get the high octane gas, the butadiene, and other components that are so essential in the war effort. Is not that true?

General PYRON. Yes, sir; that is right. You will either have to provide storage for the surplus motor gasoline or destroy it.

Mr. STARNES. Why is it that we have not been able to develop a process in this country for the manufacture of synthetic rubber with a coal base? Is it because we have not had to do it? Is that the only answer?

General CLAY. That is right.

Mr. STARNES. The only reason this country has never bothered about it or endeavored to produce synthetic rubber to take care of its domestic needs and military needs is because up until 6 months ago we had been able to obtain an unlimited supply of crude rubber at a low price.

General CLAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. That is the answer to the whole situation.

General CLAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. Do you feel that everything is being done that can be done to relieve the acute situation with reference to rubber?

General CLAY. Speaking from the standpoint of the importation of crude and production of synthetic rubber, I believe that every-

thing is being done that can be done. With respect to conservation measures, we hope that the steps now being taken nationally will lead to a real conservation program through the reclamation of scrap rubber, and by insuring the best use of rubber in the form of tires on vehicles in operation. In this program, we must find rubber, not only to meet the shortage in the Army supply, but also to keep going private vehicles that are essential.

Mr. STARNES. To generalize to a certain extent, the specific problem that we are now confronted with is, first, we have only a limited amount of crude rubber and synthetic rubber at the present time.

General CLAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. Therefore, we must conserve it in every way possible, in order to make the available supply go as far as possible.

General CLAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. In the second place, there is no expectation that we can produce synthetic rubber in sufficient quantities to meet the demand for some time to come.

General CLAY. Yes, sir. We must make full use of scrap rubber.

Mr. STARNES. That would be a succinct summation of the rubber problem.

General CLAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. There are a number of representatives of the War Department, military and civilian, present, and also some representatives from the Department of Agriculture, with several others from private life, who have listened to the very complete statement of General Clay. I would like to suggest that if any of those gentlemen present would like to make a contribution here in the way of further information, they should have that opportunity.

Mr. SNYDER. I have invited the Petroleum Coordinator of the Interior Department to be present. Is he present?

Mr. BROWN. I represent Mr. Davies, of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense. My name is Bruce Brown.

Mr. ENGEL. I suggest that we finish with General Clay first.

Mr. SNYDER. Very well, the members of the committee will interrogate General Clay.

Mr. COLLINS. General, we have had this subject up in connection with the Agricultural Department appropriation bill. As I understand it, the chief sources of supply of rubber in this country come from, No. 1, the reserve stocks on hand; No. 2, reclaimed rubber; No. 3, wild sources of rubber in the American tropics; No. 4, the increased cultivation of the hevea rubber plant in the American tropics; No. 5, the domestic cultivation of the guayule plant, and No. 6, the synthetic process. Do you know of any other sources of rubber except those I have enumerated?

General CLAY. No, sir; as a matter of fact, you have enumerated two more than I knew about.

Mr. COLLINS. As I understand it, there is one agency in existence to produce crude rubber and, perhaps, one agency to produce synthetic rubber, but there are about 17 agencies charged with the distribution of whatever is produced. What do you know about that?

General CLAY. I do not think that is the case.

Mr. COLLINS. The list was given to me about 2 months ago, and I put it in the record in connection with a speech I made.

General CLAY. Rubber is on an allocation basis to the various using services.

Mr. COLLINS. If that condition I have mentioned exists, or if anything comparable to it exists, it certainly should be changed. You should have one agency charged with the distribution of rubber and, so far as I am concerned, I would be perfectly willing to let Mr. Henderson do that, because he is charged with the allocation of other materials.

General CLAY. There is one agency that acts for the Army in the distribution of rubber, and that is the War Production Board. That is the one agency from which the rubber-using Army services get their allocations.

Mr. COLLINS. If you want to see the list, I will put it in the record. I put in the record a list of all the agencies of the Government concerned with the distribution of rubber, or the list which had been supplied to me.

Mr. CASE. I suggest that we have it in the record.

Mr. SNYDER. All right; it may be inserted.

Mr. COLLINS. Will you give a list of them?

General CLAY. I do not quite understand the question. In the distribution of the total amount of rubber, or the over-all supply, the War Production Board tells us how much we can have for the Army. We then take it up with the Army services, and have a study made of their requirements.

Mr. COLLINS. You indicated a moment ago two agencies that have to do with the distribution of rubber.

General CLAY. That was for production and not for distribution.

Mr. COLLINS. Suppose you get up a statement covering every agency that has to do with the distribution of rubber.

General CLAY. I will do so.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

The War Production Board and the Rubber Reserve Company are concerned with the distribution of rubber.

Mr. KERR. At this point, Mr. Chairman, I wish to put in the record a statement by J. B. Hutson, president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, on the subject of grain supplies and sale of grain for the production of industrial alcohol.

Mr. SNYDER. It may be inserted in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

STATEMENT BY J. B. HUTSON, PRESIDENT, COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION, ON GRAIN SUPPLIES AND SALE OF GRAIN FOR PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

In August 1941 the Department of Agriculture began trying to complete arrangements for the delivery of grain for the production of alcohol. Arrangements were completed in September and deliveries started in October.

Corn was sold to the War Department which, in turn, contracted with distillers for conversion into alcohol. In order to get the project started the first sales were made at approximately 24 cents per bushel delivered. About 700,000 bushels were sold at this figure. On January 1, 1942, the Office of Price Administration advanced the ceiling price of alcohol and Commodity Credit sales prices were advanced to 87½ cents a bushel delivered. Approximately 1,200,000 bushels were delivered at this figure.

Shortly after January 15, 1942, the Department began contracting directly with distillers for the sale of corn and wheat for conversion into alcohol. Under this program approximately 10,000,000 bushels of corn and 2,000,000 bushels of wheat have been sold.

In addition, distillers in the Corn Belt area have purchased corn on the market for alcohol. The quantity of corn purchased in this way is probably substantially less than that purchased from Commodity Credit Corporation.

At present, corn sales are being made at prices ranging from 75 to 85 cents per bushel delivered, and wheat from 80 to 91 cents a bushel.

The stocks of corn in all positions in the United States on July 1, 1942, will probably be under 900,000,000 bushels, compared with 967,000,000 bushels last year and 544,000,000 bushels for the period 1931-40. The probable wheat carry-over for the United States on July 1, 1942, is estimated at 630,000,000 bushels compared with 385,000,000 bushels on July 1, 1941, and an average carry-over of 240,000,000 bushels during 1931-40. The stocks of corn owned by Commodity Credit Corporation on June 1, 1942, were 62,828,000 bushels, compared with 211,000,000 bushels a year ago. The amount of wheat in producer pools and owned by the Corporation on June 1 amounted to 314,175,000 bushels, compared with about 95,000,000 a year ago. In addition, about 237,000,000 bushels of corn and 100,000,000 bushels of wheat remained under loan on June 1, 1942. Since producers still have the privilege of redeeming these stocks, they cannot be considered as under the control of the Corporation.

The total supply of corn in the United States for 1942-43 crop year will be about 3,200,000,000 bushels, unless crop conditions affecting 1942 production change materially. This compares with a total supply for this current year of 3,318,300,000 and an average supply for the period 1931-40 of 2,673,000,000 bushels. The total wheat supply for the crop year beginning July 1, 1942, is estimated at 1,498,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,331,000,000 bushels for the past year and 989,000,000 bushels for the 10 years, 1931-40.

(Following the interrogation of Mr. Henderson, the committee resumed the discussion with General Clay, as follows:)

Mr. STARNES. I think we would still like to have a statement from the Commodity Credit Corporation and from the other Governmental agencies involved in this program. You have heard the testimony and we would like to have it supplemented by any statement of your own. You see the thought of our committee. It is trying to ascertain if there is a sufficient amount of raw materials to carry on in this great victory program of ours, and we would like to know if you gentlemen would like to make a statement that would be a contribution to this question.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1942.

Mr. SNYDER. We will suspend at this point for a statement by Mr. Leon Henderson.

STATEMENT OF LEON HENDERSON, ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Henderson, I should like to ask you some questions now. First, let me say that I feel almost like I should apologize for having you come down here, because I know you have spent a large part of the past few days on Capitol Hill, and I know you have got an immense amount of pressing matters awaiting your attention. However, I am sure that you appreciate the importance of the problem which faces us. We are considering a bill here calling for \$40,000,000,000 of appropriations for the Army, and a very big portion of it applies to equipment dependent upon rubber and motor fuel.

Now, I should like to ask you this question: Is there any shortage of gasoline, including aviation gasoline? Is it not just a question of getting it to the points where it is needed?

Mr. HENDERSON. (Answer off the record.)

Mr. SNYDER. It would appear from Mr. Starnes' investigation that there is a shortage of rubber for nondefense uses and for privately owned automobiles, including commercial vehicles, which may continue for some months ahead. That seems to be the consensus of opinion, does it not?

Mr. HENDERSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. That must mean, then, must it not, that sooner or later defense workers—men in the production plants and the white-collar group, or a very large percentage of both, will have difficulty in getting to their places of employment? In fact, they may not be able to get to their places of employment. Is it not true that we may expect such a situation to obtain?

Mr. HENDERSON. I would put it this way, that if we assume that the best estimates available of the War Production Board are correct, and there was no restriction on use of rubber-borne equipment, including the 32,000,000 private vehicles in this country on rubber tires, we would face a serious situation so far as keeping the economy going by spring of next year. If steps are taken in the matter of seeing that people who actually need this transportation to get to work are provided for, it can be handled with a certain amount of inconvenience to the individual, but with no difficulty so far as our economy is concerned. This country is operating with the highest military production that it has ever operated with in its history, or some 50 or 60 percent of actual physical production above its production high. A part of the production, or the additional production, that we get comes from new war plants, which are necessarily located out in the country. The new powder plants, the new tank plants, and the new bomber plants, for strategic reasons, cannot be located in populous districts. That means a heavier drain on rubber-borne transport. Something like 75 to 80 percent of our 40,000,000 workers depend on private cars or rubber-borne transportation of some kind to get to their work. Out of that 75 or 80 percent, only about 18 percent use busses, street cars, subways or trains, and at any time there is a diminution on account of tires being worn out, the burden is thrown on the 18 percent to get to places where transportation cannot be maintained, and, therefore, production must fall down.

To my mind, it is a double-headed problem in this way: The American contribution is necessarily one of mechanized matériel, and of manufactured products we could use double what we are delivering today. You have only to look at the areas of combat all over the world to know that if we had 10 articles or 20 articles more available, it might possibly turn the balance in some particular area. The American production system is doing a magnificent job, and it must not falter in any sense. If, however, you cannot get the men to their work in a powder plant, an airplane plant, or some other vital munitions plant, then our production falls down. In the War Production Board, we have the feeling that 1 plane now, 1 tank now, or 1 ship now, is worth 4 or 5 times what it would be worth later on.

We are doing business, so far as rubber is concerned, on the stock pile. We are just not getting any quantities of additional rubber, with 90 percent cut off. If we do not have rubber, then we cannot make munitions of war for the Allied Nations, under the Lend-Lease program. Then all the production that we get, whether in airplanes, or to some extent in tanks, or in trucks, or in any mechanized military

equipment, will not be worth a damn unless we have rubber tires for them. We must have that rubber. If for any reason we fall down on that, then we fall down on our military program.

Those two things taken together, the civilian needs and the Army needs, are really war needs, and we cannot look at them independently. We face 1943 with a deficit of 250,000 tons of crude rubber. As to the situation today, there is in the stock pile something more than 600,000 tons of rubber in this country, but looking toward the end of 1943, with no assurance that the war will be over by that time, you are faced with a shortage of 250,000 tons of crude rubber exclusive of that needed for civilian cars. If the Army supply is cut by 20 percent, or if that is taken out of what we call the guaranteed overwhelming superiority of our Army, you will be really cutting that much out of your military effectiveness. What the Army is taking out of its own requirements is probably 8 percent of substitutes. The rest they have taken is about 12 percent. They have taken that much out of their own efficiency and capacity. When you take the rubber tread off the wheels of trucks, you are undoubtedly interfering with what the Army has developed as a most efficient piece of equipment. The same thing is true of tanks. * * * It might turn the balance.

So as the person in charge of the civilian supply, I felt for many months that what we should say to the civilian population was, "What you are fighting for is to make sure that our military has an overwhelming superiority of fighting equipment, and anything that can be done either to get it faster or to get more of it, or to make it more efficient, is warranted, because the Army is not to be considered as independent of the Nation, because the Army is fighting for it." We have heard a lot of discussion of this matter. You hear it said that we want to give the Army enough force to insure victory. Now, so far as the Army is concerned, we are faced with one thing, and that is that we are up against forces that do not care a damn about human life. The only way in which China has stopped Japan has been to throw hundreds of thousands of troops into the contest, and the only way the Russians have stopped the Germans has been by throwing literally hundreds of thousands of troops in the battle. The slight inconvenience and disturbance that would be suffered by our own people would be nothing as compared with what could be done here in the way of saving human life. That should count as nothing against the millions of human lives that may be lost. Of all these countries, we have the fattest supply of rubber available, and if we use it reasonably, we can get through. We can maintain our general level of production, and we can double it. If we use it reasonably, we can get \$2 of value for every dollar used.

Mr. SNYDER. Unless we require everybody to move into areas where public transportation is available, or where they can walk or bicycle to work, the only answer is to make these tires in use and those that remain unsold last as long as possible. Is not that correct?

Mr. HENDERSON. Your first suggestion cannot be followed. One reason why you have to move people from Detroit to Willow Run is because you cannot build houses for them. You must provide not only houses, but water facilities, and everything else that goes with the living of people.

Mr. SNYDER. In fact, that is the only thing to do under any circumstances, when we are faced with a tire shortage, is it not—that

is, to do as you have just suggested, and conserve every possible pound of rubber?

Mr. HENDERSON. That is correct.
(Discussion off record.)

Mr. SNYDER. To do that, the first step would be, would it not, to control automobile driving by general gas rationing?

Mr. HENDERSON. That is correct.

Mr. SNYDER. You have already embarked upon that course, but you have left a lot of loopholes, as you well know.

Another step would be to canvass workers with a view to ascertaining the ones that must be taken care of above all others, which, of course, would be a big job. Has any move of that sort been started?

Mr. HENDERSON. Yes, sir. When the permanent plan of gas rationing goes into effect on the east coast, in order to go above the basic rationing under the A ticket, the person will have to show that he is pooling his transportation with others, or else that it is impossible to do that pooling. In that way you have automatic compulsion through the doubling up practice.

Mr. SNYDER. A third step, and possibly it should be the first step, would be to stop completely all so-called A-card driving. If you are going to limit a man to the amount of gasoline actually required to get him back and forth from his job, then the A-card fellow should be washed out completely. He is using rubber and gasoline to the ultimate detriment of the war program.

There is another thought about the A-card fellow: You are not going to promote a spirit of unity and cooperation if you severely restrict the fellow whose job is essential to the war effort, or whose car is essential to his livelihood, or deprive people of essential commercial deliveries, and make it possible for pleasure driving of any kind or description. Do you contemplate in the future, or can you say that steps are being taken whereby pleasure driving will be eliminated or restricted?

Mr. HENDERSON. In the rationing, if you go on the basis of about 3.7 gallons a week, that in itself will automatically restrict unnecessary driving. If you find that you still have not restricted it, you can whittle down the 3.7 gallons per week, just as England has done. England had a basic rationing at first that seemed to be severe, but it was further reduced.

Mr. SNYDER. There is one other thing, and I am through: It would be perfectly foolish, it seems to me, to set up arbitrarily a maximum number of gallons that persons in essential positions of employment might be issued. It has got to be an amount sufficient to get him to his employment if he cannot fall back on commercial transportation, or borrow, beg, or steal a ride. You are going to make this thing much easier to take, and much easier for all of us to face, if your approach is right, and the individual is made to realize that he is getting a square deal and is not being discriminated against. He will cooperate willingly and with good spirit if he is so treated.

Mr. HENDERSON. When the system goes into effect on July 15, on the east coast, it may be that the local boards will find cases of misrepresentation of the needs, and those cases will be dealt with. Of course, the purpose of rationing is to insure a gasoline supply being made available to the people who actually need it.

Mr. SNYDER. This new program, I understand, goes into effect on July 15?

Mr. HENDERSON. Yes, sir; in the Eastern States.

Mr. SNYDER. If we had all the railroad transportation and tanks that we need, and had the railroads running from Oklahoma and Texas, three or four lines, to the eastern coast, there would be a different story to tell, would there not?

Mr. HENDERSON. As far as the eastern coast is concerned, on gasoline, but not on rubber. Putting it this way, gasoline is merely a coefficient of rubber.

Mr. SNYDER. Then, as I see it, if this war continues and grows in proportion, month after month, as it has been doing, we must cut down all pleasure driving?

Mr. HENDERSON. I would put it, all the less essential driving; because, frankly, I think there is a certain amount of so-called pleasure driving which is essential to people. The English found, as other countries in the war have found, that people fight on their morale on the civilian front as well as any other front. For example, when a diet gets bad or monotonous in England, they will either increase it or vary it; they will give some of the delicacies; they will add more cheese, or things like that. That all takes shipping space that has got to run the submarine gantlet; but still, in order to get production and fight, you have got to have morale, and a certain amount of travel and convenience is essential to people being able to work.

Mr. ENGEL. What are you going to do with this excess gasoline that you are going to have when you make this synthetic rubber out of petroleum products?

Mr. HENDERSON. I would not worry about that.

(After discussion off the record.)

Mr. STARNES. Speaking of the use of gasoline and the rationing of gasoline, I think a great deal of the uncertainty as well as the criticism with reference to the suggested programs that have been put forth would be solved if we could be assured that gasoline for essential purposes, both military and civilian, would not be curtailed to the extent that it would affect efficiency, both of the Army and the producing public. At the same time let us have the feeling on the part of those people that we are not providing gasoline for the consumption of rubber for nonessential purposes. That is your real problem from the standpoint of your program as well as the morale of your people. What have you to say with reference to that and what suggestion would you make?

Mr. HENDERSON. May I talk off the record again on that?

Mr. STARNES. Yes.

(After discussion off the record.)

Mr. KERR. Mr. Henderson, assuming that you are correct—and I think you are—that the rationing of gasoline conserves the use of rubber, why would it not have been a good thing to make the rationing a general thing throughout the Nation? I know what your answer is going to be, partially.

Mr. HENDERSON. Well, it is a pretty hard dose to take, Judge. You can take it in the East when you have not got the gas. You can explain that. But this proposal to conserve the use of rubber by the gasoline route is quite a different thing from sugar rationing, for example. In the first place, when you ration sugar, you are

telling the fellow how much he can buy at the store. When you ration the tires on the man's car, he has paid for those tires. They are his personal possession. He will give them to the Government, but he hates to have the Government tell him what he has got to do.

That is the first public barrier. Then you say to him, "We are not going to ration the thing which is essential, because we can't; but if we just limit your gasoline, we will make you conserve it."

Now, those two steps there, plus the reliance which the West has on automobiles, and the fact that their economies are so bound up with their tax systems and everything else, make it a difficult public proposition.

(After discussion off the record.)

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Henderson, you know, of course, how much rubber we have on hand? We know that?

Mr. HENDERSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. We will know how much rubber we are going to have for the reclamation processes, through reclaiming this scrap rubber? We will know that?

Mr. HENDERSON. We will know pretty well; yes, sir.

Mr. ENGEL. Now, then, in determining the need, we use as a base to work on the amount of rubber we used last year, 1941; that is right, is it not, approximately?

Mr. HENDERSON. No. As the General explained, this Requirements Committee has forced all of the claimants for rubber—that is, the Army and Navy, my own Division, the Lend-Lease, the Board of Economic Warfare, and others—to make estimates of their actual needs, and those needs have been computed upon the amount of rubber in each product times the number of units that are to be supplied. That is, the Army program now is based upon the amount of rubber that is needed to equip a definite number of vehicles and planes and things like that.

Mr. ENGEL. Which have been increasing all the time?

Mr. HENDERSON. Yes. It is not based upon some prior use. As civilians we would not let them get away with that.

Mr. ENGEL. And, of course, you ration out for civilian use the tires we have on hand, as we are doing now; that is right, is it not?

Mr. HENDERSON. Yes, sir.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. ENGEL. How much rubber are we getting from the Ford and Firestone plants in Liberia and Brazil? Are they producing anything at all?

Mr. HENDERSON. A small quantity.

Mr. ENGEL. That is practically negligible?

Mr. HENDERSON. Practically negligible in relation to our needs.

Mr. ENGEL. About 3 years ago Dr. Hale came back from Germany, and a group of about 15 of us who were down at the Cosmos Club heard him talk, and he had various synthetic products from Germany, among which was some synthetic rubber. I talked to him recently, and he spoke about a certain Polish individual—I think he was Polish—who came over here and had a process whereby he claimed they could make 200,000 tons the first year if they got an R. F. C. loan, which seemed very reasonable, and, of course, Dr. Hale's faith in that process gave me some faith. Now, anything of that kind, any process of that

type that has any merit, yourself and the Government are doing everything to develop, are you not?

Mr. HENDERSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HENDERSON. Yes.

Mr. ENGEL. You are developing everything along that line?

Mr. HENDERSON. Yes.

Mr. ENGEL. Now, as I understand your position, it is just this, that a certain amount of rubber is on hand either in scrap form or crude rubber, or what not, which, in your judgment, is going to supply a certain need, the Army coming first and defense workers second; that is right?

Mr. HENDERSON. The Army first and defense workers and other essential workers second.

Mr. ENGEL. And until there is a process perfected which will give us other supplies of synthetic rubber, you are going to conserve that supply even though you may have some surplus after the synthetic process rubber is available? In other words, you are going to play it safe; is that your policy?

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. CASE. Mr. Henderson, you spoke of the whole problem as a double-headed problem and cited the problem of getting the worker to work and maintaining essential production, and the other as the military need, with which, of course, no one has any quarrel, that the military need should come first and essential production second. But the discussion we have had here, much of it off the record, seems to indicate that there is also a third phase of the over-all problem, and that is the problem of the national economy. By that, I have in mind a thing Mr. Starnes mentioned when he talked about the tax program in certain communities and the production-of-food program and the distribution of food which Mr. Kerr mentioned, and that also goes to the problem of preserving an economy that will permit people to pay their taxes and buy bonds, and it also goes to the human problem, such as an instance that came to my attention the other day.

I represent a district with a lot of counties where there are no railroads or bus lines operating. They just do not have them. It is a country of wide-open spaces. The other day there was a woman who the doctor said had to go to a hospital 150 miles away. The family did not have any tires on their car so that they could take her. They scouted around the county and by getting one tire from four different cars belonging to four different families, were able to get tires enough to get this woman to the hospital.

Now, like Mr. Engel, I happen to have bought some tires last fall, so my tires are possibly better than the average. But you showed some concern here for not having one man having an advantage over another in this sugar rationing or gasoline. What are you going to do with these people who, unfortunately, did not replace their tires or did not retread them last fall?

Mr. HENDERSON. Do you have a munitions plant in your district?

Mr. CASE. No; I have not any munitions plant in my district.

Mr. HENDERSON. Well, let us take the Glenn Martin plant over here at Baltimore. Suppose there is a welder in Baltimore who is needed down at the Glenn Martin plant to make bombers: We are going to see, regardless of whether he has a car or not, that he gets out there by going in one of the pooled cars, you see. He will go in one of the

pooled cars; he will go in one of the busses; the school busses will be diverted, and things like that. So that, for these essential purposes, he will be taken care of.

Now, let us say it was a farmer and we have to get that food to the market. That is just as important as anything else. If he did not get tires, he can go to the local rationing board and, out of the supply of new tires that we have, or the retreads, we will see that he gets enough to maintain his operation. We will see that he gets enough to maintain his tractors and things like that. The whole basis of the rationing program as it is contemplated is to see that those things are taken care of and that no others are. You cannot take care of all of the rest of them.

Mr. CASE. No; we cannot take care of all of the rest of them, but let us take one of these ranchers out there who has five bad tires, that is, none of them are very good; would it be possible for him to turn in one of those and get a retread permit so as to get retreads on the other four?

Mr. HENDERSON. It will be possible for him, if he uses that car in the necessary prosecution of his work, to get retreads for the five. That is what we are planning to do. He gets them now.

Mr. CASE. I think there is a little break-down on getting them out of some of these local Boards.

Mr. HENDERSON. Have you read the paper as to how he is getting retreads now?

Mr. CASE. Yes; I am acquainted with that, but I had a letter today from a disabled war veteran, a man who gets \$30 a month compensation, or something like that. He tried to supplement his income by building up a Guernsey herd, and he had some Guernsey cows that were T. B. tested, and so forth, that he developed over a period of years. He delivered his milk in a passenger car and, because it was a passenger car—it was the only car he had; he could not afford a passenger car and a truck—the local board denied him any retreads because he used a passenger car. So he sold off that entire herd of Guernseys that he had built up over a period of years.

Mr. HENDERSON. Well, he must have used his passenger car predominantly for something else; because, if he used it predominantly in connection with his herd, he is eligible.

Mr. CASE. He is a disabled veteran with one game leg. I happen to know him. He could not afford two cars, so he used his passenger car for the delivery of his milk.

Mr. HENDERSON. In a situation like that, with the authority the Board now has under the new regulations, they would see that he got retreads.

Mr. CASE. It seems to me there is a third phase of this problem, so far as the whole economy is concerned.

Mr. HENDERSON. I took that into account when I said "maintaining a high level of production." I did not mean just of munitions; I meant of agriculture also. But, on the other hand, on the dislocations that take place in the tax systems, I say it is a question of the States readjusting their tax structures, because the income is there; it is high; it is running in a greater stream than it has run for years, and it is the job of the tax experts to tap that stream.

Mr. CASE. Of course, I was thinking of the tax angle from another point of view, that is, if all of the filling stations and all of the garages

go out of business and all of the communities suffer economic penalties by reason of the breakdown of that part of life as we have known it, those people will lose their taxpaying ability.

Mr. HENDERSON. That is just what I am saying. The national income in toto is rising every month and your ratables are increasing, and, while it falls with a burden on some, you have the possibility of catching somebody else with a fatter pocketbook, or catching someone who goes into something else. The unemployment rolls are lower today than they were in 1927 and as long as people produce things you have a tax base. It is only when the country is not producing that you cannot collect taxes.

Mr. CASE. But the man who did not buy his tires last fall, who has not quite the same claim for devoting all of his time to a war production job, if you would find some way to make it possible for him to get retreads by surrendering his spare tire, you would solve part of this third side of the problem and make things move a lot easier.

Mr. HENDERSON. That is right; but that is a range that is pretty tough. We are working on that now.

(After discussion off the record.)

Mr. SNYDER. Thank you very much, Mr. Henderson.

Mr. BROWN. I am Bruce Brown, of the Petroleum Coordinator's office. I am representing Mr. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Coordinator of the Department of the Interior. As I have heard all that was said here today, the subjects that General Clay discussed were generally familiar to me and to our office. We are represented at these many meetings he mentioned. Also, of course, we are well acquainted with General Pyron's discussion of the effect of rationing on the production of petroleum products. But I notice there was no one here this afternoon who told the committee the effect that this synthetic program now planned would have when, as, and if it gets into full swing.

One of the members of the committee said something which indicated to me he thought the program was large enough to provide tires the way we used to have them before the war. I am sure that was not intended, because General Clay, you will remember, said the combined military and civilian use they estimated to be in the nature of 1,100,000 tons; whereas the synthetic rubber program, as presently authorized, is 700,000 tons, as he also said, of buna, and about 100,000 tons of other things. And you can see for yourselves that program alone is not going to be adequate to meet the full tempo of our former peacetime life and the war effort. So that when all the plants and processes that Mr. Henderson has been discussing went into effect, we would still have a shortage; we would still have a bad situation as far as civilian transportation is concerned.

I think, also, there may have been a little overemphasizing of the relation between war products from petroleum, and motor gasoline. It is necessary to keep many of these refineries running full tilt in order to make aviation gasoline, toluene, and raw materials for rubber so far as they come from petroleum; and in order to make Navy fuel oil and the lubricants necessary for the military effort and for essential civilian service; but there is a considerable degree of flexibility.

In a normal average refinery operation only about 40 percent of crude is converted to gasoline, anyway, and by modifying the refining process, very seldom in accordance with the best "dollar" economics,

but nevertheless in a way feasible to do, you can keep up the through put of crude petroleum to the refineries to maintain the production of essential war products, to keep up the production of the fuel oil, and somewhat diminish the amount of gasoline that has to be produced as an incident to that. So the situation is not that we must of necessity keep on producing all of the motor gasoline that we have produced in order to make these war products. Slight reductions in the percentage of gasoline to be produced are possible with very little disturbance as far as the ability to produce those products is concerned.

Their value would run into another problem. You can buy crude oil for whatever it costs, \$1.25 or \$1.40 a barrel, and put it through the economics of the petroleum industry and you come out with a high-priced product, gasoline; you also come out with a low-priced product, fuel oil. Now, when you modify the amount of gasoline you make from a barrel of crude that costs you \$1.40, so that you get a less number of pennies or a less number of dollars from the sale of gasoline; if you do not get more money from the fuel oil, coke, or something else, you are operating at a loss.

That is one of the most important effects of this change on the petroleum industry.

I do not think I have very much to add expert to say again that Mr. Henderson referred to these 87 experts who met one week. * * * There are several steps to the process, the first of which is to make butadiene. Now, there is a tremendous effort by men in the oil industry right now, and has been for the last month, to take some of these refineries which are not particularly needed right now, in view of the surplus of gasoline, principally on the Gulf coast, and convert those to the unnatural task by changing the operating conditions, reducing the pressures and increasing the temperatures beyond what they were perhaps planned for, and thus forcing the cracking process to make some butadiene in a hurry with the present equipment; taking other refineries which are not needed and taking parts of some of them and connecting them in a different way in order to purify the butadiene made in the first refinery, so that there will be some butadiene probably available for these rubber reserve plants to work on. Combine it with the other chemicals, and convert it to rubber sooner than whole plants that they have will be finished.

Now, I endorse everything Mr. Henderson said about the desirability of taking nothing for granted, but I mention that because it shows the possibility of utilizing existing equipment to help us out of our problem. And one of the ways to make the project sound is to take some of this extra gasoline and to crack it up for that purpose.

MR. CASE. You spoke of butadiene: Do you look upon that as the principal hope in the synthetic-rubber field?

MR. BROWN. There are two chemicals we combine to make this buna rubber—*butadiene* and *styrene*. And in order to make a pound of rubber, you have to have eight-tenths of a pound of *butadiene* and two-tenths of a pound of *styrene*. That is regardless of whether you make buna from petroleum or from alcohol.

MR. CASE. Do you have sufficient knowledge to tell us the relative values and the possibilities of each of the *neoprene*, *buna-s* and *thiokol*?

MR. BROWN. I could try, sir. *Thiokol*, as Mr. Henderson said, is a very different product. That is 85 percent sulfur. It has no chemical relation particularly to these other things we are talking about.

Mr. CASE. But it can be used as a substitute?

Mr. BROWN. It has been, but it is just coming to the attention of the War Production Board. They are working on it to find out. It has been a small specialty product, useful where rubber is useful, particularly where rubber would be exposed to oil and might thus swell and deteriorate.

Mr. CASE. It will not swell?

Mr. BROWN. No; it has that particular property.

Mr. CASE. Is it elastic?

Mr. BROWN. Yes. It has been used as a coating to coat fabrics to make balloons—not balloons to go up in the air, but to hold gases on the ground.

Mr. CASE. Does it stand up under heat such as generated by tire wear?

Mr. BROWN. I judge, from what Mr. Henderson says, not too well.

Mr. CASE. In point of percentage, how much of the rubber load could Thiokol take over?

Mr. BROWN. A very small part; because, you notice, they were talking about 2,000,000 tires, whereas we are using four times 32,000,000 tires on our cars all of the time, and that would be in the nature of less than 1 percent. But the thing perhaps he did not stress is this, that to the extent it is useful it comes from different raw materials and does not involve those other products we have had to allocate.

Mr. CASE. What about neoprene?

Mr. BROWN. I would like to dispose of neoprene by saying it is a specialty concoction, a type of synthetic rubber developed by du Pont a number of years ago, before the war, which held its own in the peacetime economy in competition with rubber and other things, selling at a higher price because of its peculiar good qualities in certain places. It is not made from alcohol, and is not made from petroleum, as I recall; they started out making it from coal.

Mr. CASE. With the price factor minimized by reason of the emergency, how much of the load can it take over?

Mr. BROWN. I am not at all an expert in that, but my impression would be that the production problem would be just as big as and no different from the production problem in making buna rubber; but it would require a less number of plants and, therefore, not as big an expenditure.

Mr. CASE. What are the relative merits and relative production detriments of buna-S and buna rubber?

Mr. BROWN. Buna rubber, as you know, is the German type of rubber which they are continuing to put out, whereas the butyl type of rubber was developed in this country. They are the same in this, that the primary source of the raw materials in both cases would be the cracking of oil. * * * The big problem a few months ago was that so little was known about butyl rubber. However, when we first testified about it, they had gotten it down so you could make an inner tube.

To go ahead with butyl, that we are talking about, somebody found out how. The other big detriment of butyl rubber, from the standpoint we are talking about this afternoon, that is, tires, is that you know when you flex a rubber band it gets hot, and when you drive an automobile the tires get hot, depending on the speed and the frictional flexing and there is something about this butyl rubber that causes it

to generate more heat when under friction and movement, and of course that heat reacts against it, which tends to make it deteriorate faster than ordinary rubber would. For that reason, tires, which are all right when you make them and look like tires and work like tires, when made out of butyl rubber won't last very long unless you keep the driving speed and heat down.

Mr. CASE. If the speed is kept down to 30 miles an hour, would they last?

Mr. BROWN. Well, I have heard that they are good for 10,000 miles of life at 30 miles an hour, and for 5,000 miles at 40 miles an hour. But they have just started to play with it, and every week is a different story, and probably they will have tires made out of it after awhile.

But when you go over to other uses of rubber, like gas masks and molded rubber in general terms—

Mr. CASE. Where heat is not involved?

Mr. BROWN. Where heat is not involved, it is reported as quite satisfactory. And they are planning to use it, and part of this program is butyl rubber.

Mr. CASE. You have been speaking of the oil-cracking process: Where does grain alcohol come in there?

Mr. BROWN. Of course, it is not grain alcohol, as you may understand, but alcohol from any source. You can make it from sugar, or from petroleum, just as well as from grain.

Mr. CASE. Well, Members of Congress like to think of grain alcohol.

Mr. BROWN. To start out with the ordinary cracking of alcohol, there is not any dissimilarity in the process from the time you start with the alcohol until you get butadiene, in reality; that is, you heat alcohol and in the course of the reaction it comes out at the other end butadiene, and you start to heat butadiene and butyl and you make butadiene. But you have to use a lot of steel, which is a tremendous detriment in both processes; so there is a loss in both processes; but in the end the product is the same.

Mr. CASE. Just the other day someone was showing me what he called ethyl cellulose, I believe produced by the Hercules Powder Co., which he thought compared with the other.

Mr. BROWN. I do not believe there is any similarity. It is more like cellulose acetate and nitrate—those that I am familiar with. In fact, ethyl cellulose is produced for that purpose; I have not heard it was used for this. It may be.

Mr. CASE. The Member who was showing it to me said that the Hercules Co. thought it might be used as a substitute in many places.

Mr. BROWN. It is quite possible as a plastic, in a molded article, to use it where rubber is used, that it would be quite satisfactory. I was thinking of tires.

Mr. CASE. He had some samples that had some little elasticity, but did not respond very quickly.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, I believe we have an official here representing the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. STARNES. Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert a statement at this point which is a press release by the Census Bureau with reference to the amount of cotton that is on hand now, which would indicate there is clearly a sufficient amount of cotton on hand to meet all of the needs of the Army in this program.

Mr. SNYDER. It will be inserted at this point.
(The matter above referred to is as follows:)

The Census Bureau reported yesterday that cotton consumed during May totaled 957,015 bales of lint and 132,390 bales of linters, compared with 998,754 of lint and 132,016 of linters during April this year and 923,518 of lint and 129,562 of linters during May last year.

Cotton on hand May 31 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 2,589,456 bales of lint and 523,745 bales of linters, compared with 2,631,889 and 543,456 on April 30 this year and 1,931,565 and 501,747 on May 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 9,402,969 bales of lint and 150,533 of linters, compared with 10,396,962 and 173,182 on April 30 this year and 11,399,982 and 87,057 on May 31 last year.

Cotton spindles active during May totaled 23,120,666, compared with 23,100,202 during April this year and 23,004,082 during May last year.

Cotton consumed during May included: In cotton-growing States, 823,058 bales, compared with 848,854 during April this year, and 795,050 during May last year; and in the New England States, 107,770 bales, compared with 118,827 and 103,899.

Cotton on hand May 31 included:

In consuming establishments, in cotton-growing States, 2,078,720 bales, compared with 2,115,965 on April 30 this year, and 1,539,937 on May 31 last year; and in the New England States, 426,708 bales, compared with 429,261 and 331,601.

In public storage and at compresses, in cotton-growing States, 9,034,591 bales, compared with 10,018,066 and 11,014,494; and in the New England States, 349,184, compared with 358,789 and 363,923.

Cotton spindles active during May included: In cotton-growing States, 17,484,622, compared with 17,497,752 during April this year, and 17,358,858 during May last year, and in the New England States, 4,992,992, compared with 4,966,880 and 5,008,802.

Mr. STARNES. To implement it, I would like to ask General Clay if it is not a fact you anticipate no shortage whatsoever of raw material with reference to any part of this program which requires cotton as its base?

General CLAY. That is correct, sir.

Mr. STARNES. Now I would like to ask as to wool and leather.

Colonel HESTER. Mr. Chairman, might I put on the stand Major Kennedy, from the office of the Quartermaster General?

Mr. SNYDER. Where are you from?

Major KENNEDY. Originally?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Major KENNEDY. From private industry.

Mr. SNYDER. Where?

Major KENNEDY. The Pacific Mills.

Mr. SNYDER. Where were you born—Pennsylvania?

Major KENNEDY. No, sir; I was born in China, as a matter of fact.

Mr. STARNES. Major Kennedy, you have studied the program that is before this committee with reference to the amount of wool and cotton and leather goods that are involved?

Major KENNEDY. With one correction, sir; I am not going to speak in regard to leather.

Mr. STARNES. Then we will leave out leather; you have made a study with reference to cotton and wool?

Major KENNEDY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. Are there sufficient stocks on hand or sources of supply available to the War Department which will guarantee the delivery of the finished products called for by this appropriation?

Major KENNEDY. If I may make one amendment to the statement made by General Clay with regard to cotton: There is no shortage

anticipated with regard to American upland cotton; but, with respect to the extra staple cotton in excess of 1½ inches in length, the situation might become critical in the event that certain requirements are greatly increased. That situation is in hand, however, and the War Production Board has taken appropriate measures to bring in sufficient Egyptian cotton for that purpose, so there is no reason why the requirements of the Quartermaster Corps for items using extra staple cotton cannot be met.

With respect to wool, the Quartermaster Corps has undertaken a conservation program to conserve wool in as many items as possible. That involves two phases; first, immediate steps to reduce the wool content wherever practicable without injuring the military requirements of the fabrics. A committee has been appointed by the Office of the Quartermaster General, consisting of qualified experts, to review all of the wool specifications with that in mind.

Mr. STARNES. I think we can excuse General Clay, if we are through with him, and I want to thank you, General Clay. I thought your statement was very enlightening and very helpful to the committee, and I want to express the deep appreciation of the committee for coming up and giving us the whole story.

Major KENNEDY. Changes in specifications have been made and will be made wherever advisable, to conserve wool.

Furthermore, a program is being worked out to consider what changes might be made in the event the situation becomes extremely critical. Under the present specifications as called for and as being amended currently, there is sufficient wool to take care of the entire program laid down by the Army supply branches for wool products, and also to provide a reasonable amount for civilian purposes.

Mr. CASE. Major, is it contemplated that the Army might purchase the entire domestic clip as was done during the World War at one time?

Major KENNEDY. I understand the United States Tariff Commission has made a suggestion to the effect that the domestic clip be purchased in the event the United States Government purchases the foreign clip; but it is also their recommendation that that action should not be taken for the present clip and should not be contemplated until around the end of this year for the 1943 clip.

(After discussion off the record.)

Mr. STARNES. Is Germany getting a supply of wool from the Argentine and Chile?

Major KENNEDY. I do not know about that, but I do not believe they are.

The present imports of wool into this country are quite substantial, far more than is realized by people not acquainted with the figures. We are importing on a clean wool basis at a very substantial rate.

Mr. CASE. What is the present situation on clean wool?

Major KENNEDY. It is under the control of the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. CASE. If you were to take over the domestic clip or purchase it, would you be governed by the Office of Price Administration?

Major KENNEDY. In regard to that I can only make this general statement, that the matter has been considered by the Office of the Quartermaster General as to whether that office would be the appro-

priate agency to undertake the purchase of wool, and if it were not, what our relationship would be with such an agency.

In the last war the Army purchased the wool clip, and did that as a means of exercising certain controls which are now exercised by other agencies, such as the War Production Board. It does not seem necessary, I think—and when I say this I think I can speak for the Quartermaster General's office—it does not seem necessary at the present time for the Army to undertake a program of that kind, in view of the fact that other agencies which were not in existence in the last war, exist at this time.

Mr. CASE. Under the present picture you would not contemplate any move by the Army to take over the purchase of the entire domestic clip in 1942?

Major KENNEDY. With respect to 1942, sir, it would be almost impossible to undertake any purchase of the clip. It would very seriously interfere with the production of military requirements for fabrics. Practically all of it is now committed to military contracts.

Mr. CASE. If such a move be made with respect to 1943, would there be sufficient advance notice given so that the wool growers would have some idea so they could plan their operations and know whether to hold their clip, or go into a pool, or do whatever else they might plan to do?

Major KENNEDY. The answer to that would be that it would be dependent a great deal on what agency was selected to do the work. If it were the Defense Supplies Corporation, or some similar agency, presumably they would have a staff of competent people from the wool industry who would know when to do such a thing, around the first of the year. If that were done I think other policies could be worked out to the complete satisfaction of all concerned.

I might add in that connection that the wool growers need have no concern about the prices which they get for their wool, * * *.

Mr. CASE. I think that is true. My question was whether or not a wool grower should hold his wool or put it in a pool. Of course, that situation has passed, so far as this year is concerned, but it is being debated as to the future.

Major KENNEDY. Is it not true that under the Price Administration's action that there will be a ceiling set on the price of wool?

Mr. CASE. Yes; but it depends how much of a rollback that would leave them, and after their experience in connection with beef it seems to me it is a question how satisfactory that would be, because the costs of production are increasing.

Major KENNEDY. I think the Office of the Quartermaster General would conform to what would be regarded as sound public policy.

Mr. STARNES. Based on the requirements of this program, taking into consideration the available stock pile of cotton, and considering the sources of supply and transportation problems, do you foresee any necessity for rationing the civilian use of cotton products in 1942 and 1943?

Major KENNEDY. May I answer that question this way?

The entire military program, according to a War Production Board survey made in March, indicated that the entire military and other defense requirements for cotton goods required only a reasonable portion of the entire production. In 1942 the current rate of production is about 32 percent above 1939, and as of that date the entire

military needs for cotton textiles are being met by increased production of cotton textiles above the normal civilian year.

I think that very definitely disposes of that question with one reservation. Due to the possibility of furnishing a substitute for burlap for farm purposes, the War Production Board initiated a very sound and far reaching program to provide sufficient cotton and other bagging to see that the agricultural crops were taken care of in the current year, in the event that the worst happens. That program has cut rather sharply into the available supply of cotton card goods. They are planning to produce sufficient cotton card goods per year to take care of that situation. So there has been some curtailment of the available supply of cotton goods.

But it is estimated by the Division of Civilian Supplies of the War Production Board that the civilian consumption of cotton goods can be maintained at a satisfactory level.

Under those circumstances, with our needs taken care and those of the other military forces, there is no need for serious consideration to be given to the rationing of cotton goods.

With respect to wool, the War Production Board has adopted what probably will stand as one of the soundest programs of administration, in reference to the limited supply of raw material, of anything in the entire operation. The war needs have been taken care of without any delay, and our entire needs have been met, with certain technical problems, but on the whole our requirements for delivery have been met very satisfactorily. * * *

They have encouraged manufacturers to use reworked wool and other substitute fabrics, such as rayon and cotton, to provide a reasonable quantity of wool fabrics for civilian purposes.

The manufacture of those blended fabrics is a very difficult operation for mills that have not been engaged in that in the past. It is very difficult, and I can speak for one mill which tried to make blends for 2 years without obtaining a single satisfactory fabric.

But in some cases for a mill to operate on a compulsory blended basis would be to waste useful wool, because the first product turned out would not be useful.

The War Production Board has taken the position of encouraging, and in a meeting today encouraged the production of these blended fabrics, by offering a bonus to mills that will successfully produce these fabrics.

Mr. STARNES. The point is that all this shows that the Army was alert to the needs of the program and that they moved promptly and decisively to meet the need and the requirements.

Major KENNEDY. The last War Production Board estimate on cotton consumption this year was about 12½ million bales, which included not only manufacturing of fabrics, but all uses of cotton. The last estimate I saw from the Department of Agriculture on the crop for this year showed about the same thing.

Mr. MARON. Do you think if we produce in this calendar year about ten or twelve million bales of cotton that with the available supply of cotton now on hand there will be no shortage whatever for civilian and military use?

Major KENNEDY. Yes, sir; with respect to cotton produced in this country. But the situation with respect to extra staple cotton may present a serious problem.

Mr. MAHON. Who selects the length of the staple for the cotton for the Army, the Quartermaster Corps?

Major KENNEDY. So far as the requirements for the Quartermaster Corps are concerned, that is done in our division, and I am responsible for that.

Mr. MAHON. Has there not been a disposition on the part of the Army to require relatively long staple cotton for shirting and cotton clothing for the Army?

Major KENNEDY. There are, I would say, two very important factors which, in general, govern the use of cotton for military uniforms. The first is that it is desirable to have a fabric which is long wearing, tough, and snag resistant.

In the second place, it is desirable to have a fabric that is as light in weight as possible so a man would not be required to carry more than is necessary, because on those two requirements it is generally found that combed cotton fabrics which take long staple cotton averaging one and one-sixteenth or one and one-eighth in length generally meet those requirements, because it provides both a stronger and lighter fabric in weight, with the same strength.

Mr. MAHON. It is true, is it not, that the great majority of cotton clothing which civilians use has been made of seven-eighths, fifteen-sixteenths cotton, or not more than an inch?

Major KENNEDY. That is correct, I will say, with this qualification: that for clothing purposes most civilian articles, such as women's dresses, take about an inch or one and one-sixteenth inch cotton. But for field use it has been demonstrated by field tests and laboratory tests that a stronger fabric can be prepared with longer staple cotton.

Those are the types which are regarded as the most satisfactory types for field use.

Mr. MAHON. What is the length of staple of the cotton ordinarily used in the garments worn by enlisted men?

Major KENNEDY. This fabric I am wearing is the same fabric used by enlisted men.

Mr. MAHON. About what length staple is that?

Major KENNEDY. Some manufacturers can make this, with sufficient strength to meet the tests, of cotton with a one and one-sixteenth staple, and others use a one and one-eighth staple, and around that range is the average to meet the requirements.

Mr. MAHON. You are really trying to get superior cloth which has not been customarily used for shirting and suiting by the civilian population heretofore?

Major KENNEDY. That is correct. This fabric has never been made for civilian purposes.

Mr. MAHON. There are large areas which produce seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths staple cotton, and they find to their disappointment that their product is not especially desired by the Army.

Major KENNEDY. I would turn that around in this way, if I may. The Department of Agriculture, in consultation with the War Production Board and other agencies, laid out a very careful program for the 1942 cotton crop to encourage additional production of longer staple cotton. That is designed to take care of the military uniform requirements. But the bagging requirements and the carding requirements have also increased enormously, and they have gone to seven-eighths inch cotton.

Mr. MAHON. What kind of cotton do you require for duck?

Major KENNEDY. There are different staples required for that. Some get down to $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch cotton. Much of the duck can be made from $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch cotton.

Mr. MAHON. You could say that a majority of it is made from cotton not more than an inch long in staple?

Major KENNEDY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. We have done away with the rubbernecks, and now we will talk about the leathernecks.

Mr. STARNES. You have heard the testimony this afternoon and you also are familiar with the committee's desire to ascertain whether or not a sufficient supply of raw material is on hand to meet the program involved in this bill, Mr. Northsworthy.

In regard to leather, do we have a sufficient supply of leather on hand or in stocks or in sight from sources of supply not easily cut off by the enemy, which will enable us to meet the program?

Mr. NORTHSWORTHY. We have, provided we can get a rubber sole and a rubber heel on the majority of our service shoes. Rubber and leather are closely tied up, because the greatest use of leather is for shoes.

There is a rubber sole [indicating shoe], and this a rubber half sole, and I think if we can get that we can use reclaimed rubber for the heel and the half sole, and if we get the rubber we will have a sufficient supply of leather.

Mr. STARNES. Where are the chief sources of supply?

Mr. NORTHSWORTHY. The majority is from South America, most of it coming from Buenos Aires.

Mr. STARNES. What is the ratio between domestic and foreign?

Mr. NORTHSWORTHY. We expect for the fiscal year 1943 to have 18 million pounds of domestic and 4 million pounds of imported, and of the 4 million pounds of imported probably only about 2 million or $2\frac{1}{2}$ million will be available for military use.

The over-all leather picture is sufficient.

One of the principal uses of leather is as harness leather. That has jumped tremendously recently, and since we are going back to horses to a large extent, so harness is coming back. A harness man said recently that he has had a 350-percent increase in orders over last year. Also, the leather-belt industry is increasing, and also the amount of leather used for soles. The amount of sole leather required is increasing tremendously. Those things are putting a tremendous drain on heavy hides from which these various types are tanned.

Mr. SNYDER. Where did you get the heavy types from?

Mr. NORTHSWORTHY. Those are the big packer hides and also the imported hides. Those are owned mostly by the big packers, and are superior to our domestic hides. Those are the two big sources.

What are known as country hides are practically worthless from a military point of view. They are included in the 18,000,000 domestic hides, but from a military viewpoint they are not suitable.

Mr. STARNES. But they will be suitable for certain civilian uses?

Mr. NORTHSWORTHY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STARNES. So far you do not see any necessity for rationing for civilian needs?

Mr. NORTHSWORTHY. The civilian-use industry will probably take quite a fall within the next 4 or 5 months. Production has been running ahead of any previous year. Last year it was very heavy.

In the last 16 months we have made more shoes for civilians than ever, and with the Army taking more sole leather and with harness and belting taking more heavy hide leather, it is calculated that with the sales going at the present rate for this year, they will amount to 500,000,000 pairs of shoes. During a good average year such as 1935, the sale amounted to 400,000,000 pairs, so we are almost 50 percent above the low in 1935 and 30 percent above the average year in production in leather shoes. That includes the work type of shoe, commonly used by the farmer.

Mr. SNYDER. You did not have reference to women's shoes?

Mr. NORTHSWORTHY. That does not include such shoes, and it does not include felt slippers, but it does include women's very light shoes.

Mr. MAHON. What percentage of the shoes used by the Army have rubber soles?

Mr. NORTHSWORTHY. Of the shoes on order now, all of them have half-rubber soles. We started to put these soles on in January, and of those we bought from September to December of last year about half of them were full-rubber soles and half with leather soles, and those with rubber soles were warm on the feet.

Mr. MAHON. If we have 6,000,000 men in the Army next year, do you mean you will have 6,000,000 or more pairs of shoes for the Army that would have rubber soles?

Mr. NORTHSWORTHY. I do not understand that question.

Mr. MAHON. If we have an Army of at least 5 or 6 million men, a majority of those men will be using rubber-soled shoes in addition to the regular rubber heels?

Mr. NORTHSWORTHY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MAHON. How many tons of rubber will that require?

Mr. BROWN. I would like to point out that until 3 months ago both the sole and the heel required a substantial amount of crude rubber. Actually, the crude rubber has been completely eliminated for both the sole and the heel. The rubber that Mr. Northworthy is speaking of is entirely reclaimed rubber. Moreover, further conservation measures have been put into effect which have greatly reduced our requirements.

Here is a heel [indicating] which is a much thinner heel than would normally be in an army shoe, and it also has a wooden core, which takes up a lot of the volume which would previously have been rubber. So it can be said that no more crude rubber will be used either in the army heel or in the army sole, and that by developments such as this and by developments such as going from the pure-rubber sole to the half-rubber sole the amount of reclaimed rubber that will be used will be somewhere in the neighborhood of 50 percent of what previously would have been used.

In this heel [indicating] we have a heel that has no rubber whatsoever.

Mr. SNYDER. What does it have?

Mr. BROWN. This is a plastic.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the plastic made of?

Mr. BROWN. This has been developed by the Monsanto Chemical Co. This is a synthetic residant.

Mr. SNYDER. Will it satisfy the conditions?

Mr. BROWN. This was brought to show you the kind of thing that is being tested. This is one of a number of heels, and these are made of materials that are now actually being tested by soldiers in the field. We will give a man a pair of shoes and on the right foot we might put a standard army heel with a half sole, and on the other shoe we will put in one of a number of new developments and test the one against the other, taking into account the availability of materials, and then we will decide upon which one shall be used.

Mr. MAHON. I would like to have an answer to the question about the amount of rubber which you are anticipating using for the soles of shoes in the Army.

Mr. BROWN. I have a figure showing the saving involved in crude rubber, in shifting from crude rubber entirely to reclaimed rubber, and that would amount to about 7,000 tons of crude rubber saved over the next 2-year period. I have not got the total of the amount of reclaimed rubber that would be required for that particular use.

Mr. MAHON. Will you state that the Army and the War Production Board are thoroughly convinced that it is sound policy to use our rubber supply at this time of shortage to make soles of shoes for Army use of rubber?

Mr. BROWN. In this particular case the decision was not made by the Quartermaster Corps. The decision was made by the War Production Board, the Quartermaster Corps, and the Services of Supply together. It was not our decision. It was a joint decision made by all of the agencies concerned.

Mr. MAHON. I am not criticizing it. But has it been fully considered in connection with the shortage of rubber in this country?

Mr. BROWN. Absolutely. It was a matter of much discussion by the Services of Supply and the War Production Board.

This question has been under consideration for a long time.

After the 1st of July we are going on a month-to-month basis in the amount of rubber we can get, and if we have enough rubber available to make half of our shoes, that will be a great help. It is more desirable to make them out of rubber. If you are going to have troops in Australia and Africa it will be a problem to have a sufficient number of shoes. If we are going to have troops everywhere it is almost imperative that we have rubber soles on the shoes of those troops.

Mr. MAHON. Would it be practicable to use no rubber soles for the shoes in this country, where we have plenty of leather, and use the rubber overseas?

Mr. BROWN. We are working toward that. We are building up stocks, so that where rubber-sole shoes may be worn by troops in other countries, they will have rubber-sole shoes as well as in this country.

Mr. STARNES. What do you know as to the use by the German or British Armies of rubber-sole shoes?

Mr. BROWN. Neither the British nor the German Army have rubber sole shoes insofar as we know.

Last week I had a copy of the specifications of three types of German shoes. They use a shoe which we have considered similar to our shoe, with a leather sole, and they use another sole on top of that.

Mr. MAHON. What do you mean when you refer to a half-rubber sole?

Mr. BROWN. This is one [indicating]. A full sole would be a sole carried all the way back. This is a full sole [indicating].

Mr. SNYDER. Were both of those full soles taken from the shoes of a soldier?

Mr. NORTHSWORTHY. What has happened to one sole has not happened to the other. We have taken some old crank-case oil and dipped one in the oil and the other not.

Mr. SNYDER. They were worn for the same length of time under the same circumstances?

Mr. NORTHSWORTHY. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. They are made of what?

Mr. NORTHSWORTHY. They are regular leather soles and we have taken out samples and examined the soles before and after they were worn.

Mr. SNYDER. And you did the same thing with this pair of shoes [indicating]?

Mr. NORTHSWORTHY. Yes, sir. We soaked that in ordinary crank-case oil, which is a very common oil.

Mr. SNYDER. And it lasts better after it is soaked in oil?

Mr. NORTHSWORTHY. Yes, sir; we need to make other tests, but it shows that some simple form of oil will add greatly to the length of the life of the sole.

Mr. SNYDER. What about raincoats?

Mr. BROWN. There is no rubber being used in army raincoats now. We are using oil-treated fabrics, treated with synthetic resins.

CONCLUSION OF HEARING

Mr. SNYDER. I should say that that concludes our hearing. General Carter, we feel that the department's representatives have handled themselves most creditably. Much of the credit, we realize, is due to the fine work you, and General Helmick, and Colonel Richards, and Colonel Moore have done. We thank each of you very much, and I wish to include Lieutenant Motz, too.

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