

Mrs. GREEN. Congressman Scheuer.

Mr. SCHEUER. General Hershey, I have enjoyed your testimony; if at times my reactions have ranged from the confused to the bewildered to the perplexed, it is perhaps because you are the Casey Stengel of the executive branch.

I would like to ask one question, prompted by your remark that just about half of all rejections from the armed services are the result of educational and physical inadequacies at the time of induction.

Have you followed the experiment called the Project 100,000 of the Defense Department, and do you see an elaboration of that kind of approach? Do you see massive concentrations of remedial help to those who have few—and quickly remedial—physical and educational deficiencies as an important potential in the military manpower crisis that we are facing?

General HERSHEY. In the first place, I am all for the 100,000 program. The 100,000 program was aimed primarily at mental rather than physical. We have not gotten deep enough into this 100,000 program to begin to do very much about the remedial for the physical.

I happen to be very strong on that, too.

Mr. SCHEUER. They did have a list of physical ailments which could be cured with a recuperation period of 60 or 90 days.

General HERSHEY. But 100,000 is hardly a drop in the bucket, when we have 5 million.

Mr. SCHEUER. I understand it was only an experiment.

General HERSHEY. Yes; but I am in favor of it.

Mr. SCHEUER. Can you tell us something about the results of this experiment?

General HERSHEY. No, I can't, because in the first place it is carried on entirely by the Armed Forces, and I do not have access to these men after they either get accepted or get rejected at the induction stations.

The Armed Forces really should tell their story on that, because I know little about it. I just know I am in favor of getting everyone in that we possibly can, because I think we can raise the level of American citizenship.

Mr. SCHEUER. Can Mrs. Vetter, or any of the other members of the panel, comment on this project, what hope it may hold for us?

Mrs. VETTER. Yes, sir; we have about 30,000 more to take in next year to fill that particular program.

The rejection rate of these men is not much higher—not rejection, the failure rate—the ones that the Army simply won't take on after basic training is not much higher than that for the services as a whole, so I think at this point it is being a very profitable program.

It does tie up a lot of instructors. These boys get special attention in that there are more instructors per student than there would be in the regular system, but I think it is a very valuable program, and one in which if DOD was not so tied up with fighting a war, that they undoubtedly would wish to expand.

Mr. SCHEUER. Within the last 24 hours our country's greatest expert on cost effectiveness in the military service has left us. Is there any likelihood that we are going to do a cost-effectiveness study of Project 100,000 to find out whether that investment of military manpower involved in the concentration of resources in instructing these