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ESSENTIAL FACTS ABOUT

THE ARMY

SPECIALIZED

TRAINING PROGRAM





THE PURPOSE
OF THIS BOOKLET

THE Army Specialized Training Program, which commenced its activities early in 1943, is now firmly established both within the framework of the United States Army and within the educational life of our country. It is playing a vital part in the Nation's effort toward complete and final victory.

The broad aspects of the Program are by now well known. Its purpose is to provide the continuous and accelerated flow of high grade technicians and specialists needed by the Army. To achieve this purpose, qualified soldiers are sent to colleges and universities selected by the War Department for terms of prescribed study in fields where the Army's own training facilities are insufficient in extent or character. These soldiers are selected on a broad, democratic basis. While in academic training they are on active duty, in uniform, under military discipline and receive regular Army pay.

Today there is a wide demand for full details of the Program's operation. The purpose of this book, therefore, is to answer questions that may be in your mind and to enable you, where necessary, to answer questions that may be put to you.

Army Specialized Training Division ^{det} 3927
Army Service Forces
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

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*ESSENTIAL FACTS ABOUT THE
ARMY SPECIALIZED TRAINING PROGRAM*

CREATION OF THE PROGRAM

THE Army Specialized Training Program was organized by the War Department in collaboration with civilian educators. To direct the program the Army Specialized Training Division was established 18 December 1942, under the jurisdiction of Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces, with staff supervision assigned to Brig. Gen. Joe N. Dalton, Director of Personnel, Army Service Forces. Col. Herman Beukema was designated as Director of the Division.

AIM OF THE PROGRAM

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, United States Army, in explaining the objective of the A. S. T. P. (Army Specialized Training Program), stated:

“The Army has been increasingly handicapped by a shortage of men possessing desirable combinations of intelligence, aptitude, education, and training in fields such as medicine, engineering, languages, science, mathematics, and psychology, who are qualified for service as officers of the Army. With the establishment of the minimum Selective Service age of 18, the Army was compelled to assure itself that there would be no interruption in the flow of

professionally and technically trained men who have hitherto been provided in regular increments by American colleges and universities."

Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces, emphasizing the importance of trained leadership, stated:

"The speed of modern warfare demands leadership that can accelerate our operations by rapidity of thought and by the application of the most expeditious means known to modern science. Intelligent men who have been trained to think and who can apply scientific knowledge to the everyday problems in combat are urgently needed in the leadership of our combat units."

WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR ARMY SPECIALIZED TRAINING

Potential candidates for Army specialized training are selected from the following groups:

1. Soldiers on active duty, regardless of age, whose eligibility requirements are described below.
2. Special groups.
 - (a) Candidates for the A. S. T. Reserve Program. These are selected from high school graduates, not less than 17 or more than 18 years old. See page 14.
 - (b) Candidates holding letters of appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. See page 17.
 - (c) Soldier candidates with first-year advanced R. O. T. C. training. See page 18.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR SOLDIERS

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TEST. Soldiers, regardless of age, are eligible if they scored at least 115 in the Army General Classification Test, given to *all* enlisted men, and can meet the educational requirements given below.

IF LESS THAN 22 YEARS OF AGE. Soldiers under 22 years old must have had at least a high-school education, including prescribed work in mathematics.

College is not necessary. Any who have had more than 2 years of college must have a substantial background in at least one foreign language—or their college work must have included at least 1 year of physics or mathematics or biology.

IF 22 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER. Soldiers 22 years old or over must have successfully completed at least 1 year of college. They must have a substantial background in one or more foreign languages, or their college work must have included a year of mathematics and physics or a year of biology.

Those who have had more than 3 years of college must have majored in engineering, premedicine or predentistry, or they must have a substantial background in one or more foreign languages.

REVISION OF REQUIREMENTS. Eligibility requirements will undergo minor revisions from time to time in conformity with the needs of the Army.

NUMBER OF TRAINEES. Precisely how many trainees will be placed in the A. S. T. P. at any given time will depend on the needs of the various arms and services and the facilities available at accredited colleges and universities with which contracts have been negotiated. A maximum quota of 150,000 soldier-trainees at any one time has been set.

HOW THE SOLDIER'S QUALIFICATIONS ARE DETERMINED

AT THE RECEPTION CENTER. When they reach the Reception Center, all soldiers are given the Army General Classification Test. This test is designed to measure the individual's ability to learn.

Also at the Reception Center, a classification officer interviews each soldier and makes a record (on W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 20) of his academic experience, civilian skills, hobbies, etc.

All those who receive a score of 115 or better in the test and who, on the basis of the information given on Form 20, meet the other requirements for the A. S. T. P., are sent to a replacement training center or other Army installation for their basic military training. Here they receive the—

PERSONAL DATA AND INTERVIEW FORM. All eligible soldiers fill out this form in triplicate. A copy is given to the A. S. T. Field Selection Board before whom the eligible soldier appears. Those found generally qualified are sent, at the end of their basic military training, to a Specialized Training and Reassignment (STAR) unit.

STAR UNITS. These are established at specified colleges and universities for the purpose of receiving, housing, classifying, and instructing soldiers selected as generally qualified for the A. S. T. P.

A STAR classification board, operating at each STAR unit, interviews the soldiers, administers tests, and selects the qualified soldier for a specific course of study in the highest term for which he is found capable. Soldiers remain at a STAR unit from 5 to 30 days. Those qualified are then sent to an A. S. T. unit.

ARMY SPECIALIZED TRAINING UNITS are established at selected colleges and universities, and it is there that A. S. T. P. trainees receive their instruction.

The selection of these colleges is made by the War Department, and is based on a number of factors such as transportation, current quotas, and facilities available at accredited institutions with which contracts have been negotiated by the Government.

PREINDUCTION RECORD. The transcript of the soldier's preinduction record at college is an important part of his credentials and will receive due consideration from the agencies engaged in selection and assignment of A. S. T. P. candidates. Colleges are asked to provide men with the transcript of their record as they leave for induction.

TRAINING PROGRAM IN GENERAL

PREPARATION OF CURRICULA. Curricula for the A. S. T. P. were prepared under the supervision of the Army Specialized Training Division. For the actual drafting, the American Council on Education submitted lists of outstanding teachers in each of the fields covered by the Program, and called on other accrediting agencies to assist in the preparation of panels. With very few exceptions all participating personnel were drawn from such lists.

The completed curricula were approved by the various arms and services of the Army which receive the trainees at the completion of their courses. Finally, the Army Specialized Training Division submitted such curricula to its Advisory Committee, consisting of the following educators:

Isaiah Bowman, President, Johns Hopkins University;
Robert E. Doherty, President, Carnegie Institute of Technology;
Clarence A. Dykstra, President, University of Wisconsin;
Guy Stanton Ford, Secretary, American Historical Association;
The Very Reverend Robert I. Gannon, President Fordham University;
Ralph D. Hetzel, President, Pennsylvania State College;

Felix Morley, President, Haverford College;
John J. Tigert, President, University of Florida;
Ray Lyman Wilbur, Chancellor, Stanford University;
Karl Taylor Compton, President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (member since 15 July 1943).

CREDITS. In the opinion of the Advisory Committee, A.S.T.P. curricula are at the college undergraduate and graduate level. Accordingly, it is anticipated that appropriate college credits will be granted, enabling the trainee to complete his work for a degree when, and if, he returns to college as a civilian after the termination of his military service. A certificate is awarded to the soldier upon successful completion of his prescribed work in the A. S. T. P.

THE A. S. T. P. TERM is a 12-week period. An interval of one week is provided between terms. The number of terms varies according to curricula.

The Program is divided into two phases—basic and advanced.

THE BASIC PHASE is roughly the equivalent of the first one and a half years of a college course. In general, it is a prerequisite to training at the advanced phase for all trainees whose prior education falls short of requirements for that phase. It comprises three 12-week terms, approximately 9 calendar months.

THE ADVANCED PHASE, opening with courses normally found in the second half of the sophomore year, carries the trainee to a point of development commensurate with the Army's needs. In general this point is reached in four advanced phase terms or less. In certain exceptional cases, one or more additional terms are added. A particular exception is found in the medical, dental, and veterinary courses. These are in fact the standard accelerated courses approved by the Association of American Medical Colleges, the Council on Dental Education of the American Dental Association, and the American Veterinary Medical Association.

A. S. T. P. curricula include the following: Aeronautical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering (Communications and Power), Mechanical Engineering, Sanitary Engineering, Marine Transportation, Medicine, Dentistry, Veterinary Medicine, Personnel Psychology, Languages, Foreign Area Study, Surveying, Internal Combustion Engines Specialization, Basic Communications, Acoustics and Optics, Military and Physical Training. Additional curricula are in preparation.

TRAINING IN ENGINEERING

Training in engineering comprises three basic phase terms and one or more advanced phase terms, depending on the branch of engineering in which the soldier is being developed.

BASIC PHASE. Trainees selected for basic phase instruction in engineering are assigned to pursue one of two plans of study as follows:

Plan One.—This involves three terms of basic phase studies in engineering specialties. Specialization takes place in one of the following: Surveying, internal combustion engines, communications, acoustics and optics. Additional curricula are in preparation.

Plan Two.—This involves three terms of basic phase studies in general engineering. These studies are preparatory to advanced phase instruction in one of several specialized branches of engineering. Basic phase courses in general engineering include: English, history, geography, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and engineering drawing. For trainees whose prior education falls short of requirements for the advanced phase, the basic phase is a prerequisite. The trainee is admitted to the highest term for which he is found qualified.

ADVANCED PHASE engineering studies are in highly specialized fields. Trainees in this phase are assigned to studies in a particular branch of engineering. These advanced phase curricula range from one to four terms. They are as follows:

Civil Engineering, three terms; Mechanical Engineering, three terms; Electrical Engineering, four terms (the trainee specializes in either Communication or Power Engineering in the final term); Chemical Engineering, four terms; Sanitary Engineering, four terms (an additional term is prescribed for trainees preparing for assignments in this field in the Medical Department); Marine Transportation, one term.

A special advanced curriculum has been prepared for a relatively small but significant number of enlisted men who will have had engineering or other scientific training essentially equivalent to or beyond the scope of the A. S. T. P. Given the opportunity to become familiar with recent developments in engineering fields as these apply to Army problems, such men can be quickly prepared to meet immediate demands on the A. S. T. P. for advanced technicians. Some will require refresher instruction. Others, in addition, may require a brief course of specialized training. Individuals or small groups of trainees assigned to this advanced

curriculum may be transferred from it before the conclusion of the 12-week term if they are found qualified for an important assignment at such time.

MEDICAL AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

Training in medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine under the Army Specialized Training Program is divided into basic and advanced preprofessional phases (premedical, pre dental, and pre-veterinary) and a professional phase (medical, dental, and veterinary). Trainees are assigned to a particular phase at the academic level previously attained by them in civil life. They are placed on duty in Army Specialized Training units established in colleges selected for preprofessional training, and in approved schools of medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine for the professional phase of their training, which must be directed toward the appropriate degree.

Upon receipt of the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the trainee will be discharged from his enlisted status in order to accept a commission in the Medical, Dental, or Veterinary Corps of the Army of the United States. Active duty for the newly appointed medical officer must be postponed until completion of the prescribed 12-month hospital internship during which he will be on inactive status.

The preprofessional phase consists of five terms of intensive instruction, and includes English, psychology, physics, biology, and general and organic chemistry. Terms I, II, and III are in the preprofessional basic phase. Terms IV and V are in the preprofessional advanced phase. The professional phase comprises the standard curricula under which accredited schools of medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine previously granted the appropriate doctor's degree.

Selection for assignment to the A. S. T. P. for preprofessional and professional training is made in the same careful manner in which such students previously have been chosen for admission to schools of medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine.

Because the training of medical, dental, and veterinary officers must be accelerated to the fullest extent consistent with sound education, the studies of professional students in general will not be interrupted, on their entry into the military service, by the usual period of basic military training. Preprofessional trainees, however, will participate in both basic and advanced military instruction and physical training at the Army Specialized Training

units. The military instruction of trainees in medical, dental, and veterinary schools will be modified sufficiently to insure that the maximum time will be devoted to professional studies and clinical instruction.

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

Army specialized instruction in personnel psychology is designed to train soldiers in the techniques and procedures employed by the Adjutant General's Department in the selection, classification, and assignment of military personnel, and in evaluation of the results of testing. Two terms of instruction are provided in the advanced phase. Studies include: Statistics; tests and measurements; occupational analysis; vocational guidance; personnel methods; psychology of work, fatigue, and efficiency; perception and learning; the normal and abnormal personality; and social psychology.

FOREIGN AREA AND LANGUAGE STUDIES

Training in the field of foreign areas and languages is intended to develop the soldier for a wide range of uses in the war effort. Soldiers who receive this training will be available for responsible assignments in one of the arms of the Army Ground Forces or in any of the following: Army Air Forces, Military Intelligence Service, Provost Marshal General's Department, and the Signal Corps. They will be expected to attain fluency in the language of the area of their anticipated assignment. In addition, they will be instructed in the historical background as well as in social, political, and economic conditions, and in the current situation of the area.

Three major plans of study in this field are in operation in the Army Specialized Training Program. Under one plan, the trainee enters in the basic phase and specializes in the field of foreign areas and languages during that phase. His studies under the Program will terminate on completion of the third term of the basic phase. Under the remaining two plans, the trainee enters the Program in the advanced phase and specializes in this field, with one group receiving major emphasis on languages and the other dividing attention between languages and area studies.

The operations of the A. S. T. P. field selection boards are uncovering a limited number of enlisted men whose linguistic skills and whose knowledge of area materials are essentially equivalent to those called for in the end product of the program's area and language curricula. The boards, therefore, will continue to

recommend men for the A. S. T. P. who are not already in key positions which utilize their skills, or who, for other reasons, are not ineligible. Such men are assigned to a special advanced curriculum designed to make possible an accurate appraisal of the soldier's special abilities in the area and language field and to reorient his training and experience in these fields to Army problems. Trainees assigned to this work generally spend not more than 12 weeks in specialized training, and they may be transferred from it before the conclusion of the term if they are found qualified for an important assignment at such time.

TEXTBOOKS AND EXAMINATIONS

The choice of textbooks used in the A. S. T. P. is a responsibility of the college authorities. The Army Specialized Training Division has furnished colleges with lists of recommended texts solely for the purpose of indicating the standard and level of instruction desired. College authorities are expected to make their own selections. Textbooks will be reissued to succeeding groups of trainees. Trainees are instructed to handle the textbook in the same manner that they are expected to handle other Government property.

Each institution is expected to give examinations in the various courses, according to its own practices. The usual scholastic standards of the institution prevail. In addition, standard objective examinations are administered monthly in courses which lend themselves to that type of testing.

TRAINEE'S SCHEDULE

The work load of the A. S. T. P. trainee includes approximately 59 hours of supervised activity a week, as follows:

- 24 hours (minimum) classroom and laboratory work;
- 24 hours of required study;
- 5 hours of military instruction;
- 6 hours of physical instruction.

TYPICAL WEEKLY PROGRAM. The typical weekly program for these soldiers in academic training is as follows:

Monday through Friday:

- Reveille, 6:30 A. M.; Breakfast, 7:00 A. M.;
- Classes or prescribed study, 8:00 A. M. to 12:00 M.;
- Dinner, 12:15 P. M.;
- Classes or prescribed study, 1:20 to 5:20 P. M.;
- Supper, 6:30 P. M.;
- Study, 7:40 to 10:00 P. M.; Taps, 10:30 P. M.

Saturday:

Reveille, 6:30 A. M.; Breakfast, 7:00 A. M.;
Classes or prescribed study, 1:20 to 3:20 P. M.;
Supper (attendance optional) 6:30 P. M.

Sunday:

Breakfast (attendance optional) 7:00 A. M.;
Dinner (attendance optional) 12:15 P. M.;
Supper, 6:30 P. M.; Study, 7:40 to 10:00 P. M.;
Taps, 10:30 P. M.

MILITARY TRAINING. Five hours weekly are devoted to military training under the direct control of the commanding officer of each Army Specialized Training unit. An exception is made in the case of trainees in medical, dental, and veterinary courses. Because of the heavy work load required of these men, a modified course of military training has been devised.

PHYSICAL TRAINING. At the same time that trainees in the A. S. T. P. are being trained in their special skills, they are also being trained as first-class fighting men.

That is why the A. S. T. P. physical training program is so important. It aims to prepare them for modern combat, to instill an aggressive fighting spirit in the mind and heart, and at the same time act as a sane, sound, and wholesome balance to their accelerated program of study.

To achieve these objectives, 6 hours weekly are devoted to physical training, consisting of three periods of 2 hours each.

Four principal classes of activities have been recommended. These are aquatics, combatives, gymnastics and obstacle courses, and team sports.

TEAM SPORTS. As a means of developing a "will to win," physical training directors and instructors are encouraged to establish competitive team sports within the A. S. T. units. Soccer, speedball, touch football, modified football, basketball, volley ball, and baseball are as valuable as they are popular.

As early in the course as competitive groups can be organized, much of the Saturday afternoon free time is devoted to such sports. They are limited only by the availability of facilities, the interest of the students, and the ingenuity of the instructors.

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES. Trainees are permitted to participate in extracurricular college activities so long as these do not interfere with their academic or military programs.

INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS. A. S. T. P. trainees are being trained for specific Army duties at Army expense. They are

soldiers. Their concentration on a full schedule of study does not allow sufficient leeway for participation in intercollegiate sports.

CADET SYSTEM

A. S. T. units are organized and administered on the cadet system. Following the system in effect in officer candidate schools, trainees are organized into companies, battalions, and regiments. Within the units, acting officers and noncommissioned officers serve in rotation, holding assignments long enough to familiarize themselves with the duties of those grades.

Soldiers assigned to the advanced phase of the Program retain the grade and pay they held at the time of their assignment to the A. S. T. P. Enlisted men of the seventh grade (private) will be promoted to the grade of private, first class, when they move up from the basic phase to the advanced phase of the Program. Enlisted men of the seventh grade who are assigned directly to the advanced phase without basic phase instruction will also be promoted to the grade of private, first class. Soldiers assigned to the basic phase receive the grade and pay of seventh grade private.

PROGRESS OF TRAINEE AND ASSIGNMENT OF GRADUATES

It is expected that the successful trainee will advance from term to term to the completion of his course. All soldier-trainees are subject to call to other active duty at all times. At the end of every 12-week term a soldier can be recommended for one of the following:

1. Continuation in the A. S. T. P.
2. Assignment to an Army service school.
3. Assignment to other military duty.
4. Consideration for officer candidate school.

Availability of graduates of the A. S. T. P. for consideration for admission to officer candidate school has been emphasized by the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff of the United States Army. This should not be interpreted to imply that a graduate of the A. S. T. P. will be assigned *directly* to officer candidate school upon completion of his course of instruction. He will be assigned to some arm, service, or component where his special qualifications and the recommendation of the commandant of the A. S. T. unit will be given due consideration.

There is no obligation on the part of A. S. T. P. soldiers to serve

in the Army for a longer period than that which is required of any other soldier.

Graduates of the Program, in general, will fight as an integral part of a combat team brought to its peak strength. Some will play an equally vital part in one of the many other assignments open to them. Among those assignments for a restricted number of men as enlisted reservists on inactive duty are the all-important tasks in research laboratories and in other engineering activities in war industries.

Responsible assignments await graduates of the Program. Training in engineering will prepare soldiers for assignments as specialists and technicians in the Army Air Forces, Army Ground Forces, Corps of Engineers, Chemical Warfare Service, Signal Corps, and Ordnance Department. Trainees in medicine and allied fields will be prepared for service in the Medical Department wherever United States troops are stationed. Trainees in personnel psychology will be utilized by the Adjutant General's Department. Foreign area and language experts are trained to meet the needs of the Army Ground Forces, Army Air Forces, Signal Corps, Military Intelligence Service, the Office of the Provost Marshal General and other agencies.

ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF ARMY SPECIALIZED TRAINING UNITS

CONTRACT APPROVAL. Colleges and universities which are found to have adequate facilities for particular fields of instruction are being approved for contracts. General approval is first given by a joint Army-Navy War Manpower Committee. This general approval is not tantamount to final selection. Before actual negotiations for a contract are begun with an institution allocated to the Army, a physical inspection of its facilities is made by Army representatives. A letter of intent or a uniform unit training contract, mutually acceptable to the Army and to the college, must be negotiated before the program is inaugurated in any institution. The Army enters into negotiations for such a letter of intent or contract only as needs develop for establishing new Army Specialized Training units or STAR units. By the end of August 1943, units were established at more than 200 colleges and universities in the nation, with additional units to be created in subsequent months as needed.

The uniform unit training contract, as finally executed, provides for payment for the use of college facilities, cost of instruction, subsistence of Army enlisted personnel, cost of plant main-

tenance and operations, and cost of medical care and service. The War Department negotiates only to pay for the use of facilities and services needed for the Program, while control of such facilities and services remains in the hands of the institutions. At the option of the government, the contract may be renewed annually, but no such renewal will extend beyond 6 months after the date of termination of the Unlimited National Emergency, as declared by the President on 27 May 1941.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR OPERATION OF THE A. S. T. P. has been decentralized to the commanding generals of the nine service commands and of the Military District of Washington.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMANDANT. The commandant of an A. S. T. unit is charged by the War Department with the command of the trainees, and is directly responsible to the commanding general of the service command for their discipline, military administration, military training, and health. He also supervises all matters covered by the contract with the institution, to the extent necessary to insure that its terms are carried out by both parties. In exercising this supervision he acts in full cooperation with civilian authorities.

RESPONSIBILITY OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY. Except for strictly military instruction, and in some cases the supervision of physical training, the civilian educational authorities maintain responsibility for all instruction.

Colleges and universities participating in the A. S. T. P. may employ their normal size classes in lectures and laboratories. Recitation classes will not exceed 30 trainees per class section.

DIVINE SERVICE. It is anticipated that adequate opportunities will exist on each campus or in nearby communities for attendance at divine service and for religious counsel. Only where it is shown that such facilities do not exist or are inadequate, will consideration be given to the establishment of special facilities for the trainees.

MEDICAL CARE. Adequate medical care will be provided for all military personnel assigned to Army Specialized Training units through use of Army facilities or other Federal facilities for dispensary or hospital care. If these are not available, attendance by civilian physicians and dentists and use of civil hospitals are authorized. This may be either by contract or on a fee basis. Elective medical, surgical, and dental treatment is not authorized. Military personnel requiring prolonged hospitalization will be transferred, if practicable, to an appropriate Army hospital.

SPECIAL GROUPS

in the Army Specialized Training Program

- I. ARMY SPECIALIZED TRAINING RESERVE PROGRAM.
- II. PROGRAM FOR WEST POINT CANDIDATES.
- III. PROGRAM FOR SOLDIERS WITH FIRST-YEAR ADVANCED R. O. T. C. TRAINING.

I. ARMY SPECIALIZED TRAINING RESERVE PROGRAM (A. S. T. R. P.)

MILITARY SCHOLARSHIPS. The Reserve Program provides Army specialized training for qualified 17-year-old high-school graduates before they enter the United States Army on active duty. Young men who are found qualified for the Reserve Program are granted military scholarships. Under these scholarships they are sent to colleges and universities selected by the War Department. There they receive academic instruction in basic phase courses of the Army Specialized Training Program.

The scholarship covers payment by the Government of tuition, messing, housing, and such medical service as is customary at the institution. Reservists are not entitled to Army pay.

AIM OF THE A. S. T. R. P. The Reserve Program is designed to provide a direct flow of qualified young men toward Army specialized training prior to their entry into active military duty. It permits uninterrupted training for many of these young men who might otherwise lose valuable training time during a gap filled with uncertainty between high school and college. In this way, qualified high school graduates, not more than a year below Selective Service age, begin immediate preparation for the most advanced military duties they are able to perform.

Those chosen for the Army Specialized Training Reserve Program must have the capacity for college-level training. From this special group will come high grade technicians, specialists, and candidates for officer training to meet the needs of the various arms and services.

SELECTION OF A. S. T. P. RESERVISTS. A maximum quota of 25,000 of these Reservists at any one time has been authorized. This is in addition to the quota of 150,000 set for the number of soldiers participating in the Army Specialized Training Program at any one time.

In general, candidates for the Reserve Program must:

1. Have a high-school education or its equivalent.
2. Be 17 years old and not have reached their eighteenth birthday prior to entering the Reserve Program.
3. Have passed the A-12 preinduction test (general nature and purpose of this test is explained below under heading "Preinduction Test").
4. Be voluntarily enrolled in the Enlisted Reserve Corps.
5. Meet physical requirements for general service.
6. Designate Army preference.

Instructions on how to enroll in the Enlisted Reserve Corps are furnished to the qualified candidate by the headquarters of the service command in which he resides, upon receipt of notification from the qualified applicant that he desires to accept the scholarship.

INAUGURATION OF THE A. S. T. R. P. The A. S. T. Reserve Program opened at a number of colleges and universities on 9 August 1943. The Reservists who began their training on that date were the first group of eligibles chosen from those who received a satisfactory score in the Army-Navy College Qualifying (A-12 V-12) Test administered 2 April 1943, and whose eighteenth birthday did not occur prior to 15 August 1943. This group was limited to those who designated Army preference or who did not designate any preference in the 2 April test.

Each successful candidate was notified by the War Department of his eligibility. He was also informed, in the same special notice, that if he was not already in the Enlisted Reserve Corps, he was required to become a member before he could be granted an A. S. T. Reserve Program military scholarship.

THE RESERVIST'S SCHEDULE. The A. S. T. Reservists are sent for instruction in basic phase courses of the Army Specialized Training Program to one of the collegiate institutions selected by the War Department. These courses include English, history, geography, sciences, and mathematics.

The work load of the Reservist is similar to that of the regular A. S. T. P. trainee. There are approximately 54 hours of supervised activity in the total work week, consisting of 24 hours of classroom and laboratory work, 24 hours of required study, and 6 hours of physical instruction. In addition, students who are

assigned to institutions having R. O. T. C. units are required to receive basic R. O. T. C. training. Because they are younger, the Reservists' physical training program is modified from that of the regular A. S. T. P. trainees.

The term is a 12-week period. An interval of 1 week is provided between terms.

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT EXPECTED. Reservists are required to maintain academic standards sufficiently high to justify their selection and retention as holders of military scholarships. Reservists advance as their progress warrants and as the authorities of the institution may determine. Standard achievement tests are given from time to time to determine the standards attained.

RESERVISTS AND MILITARY TRAINING. Unlike A. S. T. P. trainees, the Reservists do not receive basic military training before entering the A. S. T. Program. Instead, they are Enlisted Reservists on inactive duty and wear civilian attire.

At the end of the term in which the Reservist reaches his eighteenth birthday, he is placed on active military duty and is sent to an Army replacement training center for the prescribed basic military training.

On completion of that training, he is screened for continuation in the Army Specialized Training Program. If found qualified, he is assigned to a particular field of study at an Army Specialized Training unit located at a college or university.

COLLEGES IN RESERVE PROGRAM. Selection of colleges and universities for the A. S. T. Reserve Program is made in the same manner as for the A. S. T. P. Choice is made from among institutions cleared by the joint Army-Navy Manpower Committee for basic phase instruction in the A. S. T. P.

PREINDUCTION TEST. Since a satisfactory score in the joint Army-Navy College Qualifying Test is a major requirement for eligibility for a military scholarship, the general purpose and nature of this test is explained here.

This test is given every spring and fall, with public announcement made well in advance. The first of these tests was held 2 April 1943 at most high schools and colleges in the United States. The test serves two purposes. It makes it possible for high school graduates between 17 and 22 years of age and not in the armed forces to become earmarked for the Army Specialized Training Program prior to entering the Army. It makes it possible also for eligible 17-year-olds among this group to

qualify for military scholarships under the A. S. T. Reserve Program.

Those who receive an acceptable score in the test and who express preference for the Army are sent notices of qualification. Special notices of eligibility are sent to the 17-year-olds eligible to become candidates for military scholarships.

Any among the 17-year-olds who pass the test but are not candidates for military scholarships, together with all others who receive satisfactory scores in the preinduction test, are instructed to present their qualifying notices to Army authorities after induction. These qualifying notices entitle them to be sent at that time to special training centers for their basic military training. Upon the satisfactory completion of their basic military training they will be assigned, if they qualify, to Army specialized training.

Candidates whose grade in the preinduction test is not high enough for eligibility in the Program are not permanently disqualified for that reason. Their selection is still possible after they enter the Army, since the Army General Classification Test then serves as a further opportunity for eligibility. All soldiers who receive a score of 115 or more in the Army General Classification Test and meet certain other requirements are automatically interviewed for the Program sometime during their basic military training period.



II. PROGRAM FOR WEST POINT CANDIDATES

CANDIDATES ELIGIBLE FOR SPECIALIZED TRAINING. Members of the Army who hold letters of appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point are permitted to receive special preparatory training in courses organized by the Army Specialized Training Division. Those eligible include enlisted men who hold letters of appointment issued by the War Department with a view to admission to the United States Military Academy, whether as principal, alternate, or competitor.

Candidates serving in the Navy, Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard may be discharged from these services upon their request, and permitted to enlist in the Army for the purpose of receiving the training. In addition to holding an appointment, each candidate must meet the physical requirements for entrance to West Point in order to be eligible to attend the training courses.

COURSE OF TRAINING. The curriculum was drafted by the Academic Board of the United States Military Academy. The training courses are given at colleges and universities selected by the Government.

The course of training is divided into two phases. The first phase consists of two 12-week terms of training preparatory to the West Point entrance examination on 7 March. The second phase consists of one 15-week term, largely in subjects prescribed for the first year at U. S. M. A. This is limited to candidates who have been found academically qualified for entrance to the U. S. M. A.

All enlisted men holding appointments as competitors from the Army of the United States will be grouped in a single training unit. Candidates from the United States at large (Presidential) will similarly constitute a single unit. All other classes of candidates will be grouped into as many college units as are warranted by the number of appointees.



III. PROGRAM FOR SOLDIERS WITH FIRST-YEAR ADVANCED R. O. T. C. TRAINING

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION. Soldiers who completed first-year advanced R. O. T. C. work at colleges during 1943 and prior to entering active duty in the Army are sent to STAR units upon completion of their basic military training. Those who score a minimum of 110 in the Army General Classification Test (the minimum required for admission to officer candidate school) are sent from the STAR unit to an Army Specialized Training unit where R. O. T. C. instruction of their arm or service is available. Wherever possible they are returned to their former college.

ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION. Their academic instruction under the Army Specialized Training Program is designed to assure their development toward maximum utility to the arm or service to which they are assigned. Those who have a background in college engineering resume academic instruction along the lines of the A. S. T. P. curricula in engineering. All others receive instruction to prepare them for their particular assignment, and also to fill any gaps in the following minimum requirements, all at college level: 1½ years of mathematics, 1 year of chemistry, 2 years of English, 1 year of American history, 1 year of geography, foreign languages (various).

SCHEDULE OF WORK. Their work week consists of 18 to 22 hours of classroom instruction, an approximately equal number of hours of study, 6 hours of physical training, and not more than 13 hours of military training, with 5 of those hours spent in class-work and drill. Military training is along the lines of the second-year advanced R. O. T. C. course of the arm or service in which the trainee has received his previous R. O. T. C. work. The soldiers receive training as assistant instructors, administrative assistants, and the like, usually on a rotational basis. Performance standards in academic instruction are identical with those of the A. S. T. P.

CONCLUSION

Flexibility of the A. S. T. P.

In keeping with the constantly changing demand schedules of the various arms and services for specialists of one kind or another, the Army Specialized Training Program operates with considerable flexibility. New curricula will be developed as demands arise for training of specialists and technicians in various fields. Some curricula will be curtailed for periods during which quotas of trainees in a particular field of study have been fully satisfied. Most important, curricula have been and will be modified in the light of the practical experience gained in their actual operation.

The Program is expected to retain such resiliency for the purpose of maximum effectiveness. It is intended thereby to fill the gap between the Army's needs and the output of the Army's own schools. So doing, it will contribute toward a concentration of manpower and intelligence on the production and use of those elements of striking power—men and machines—which insure the swiftest and hardest blows against the enemy.