

However, it must be remembered that these standards of sanitation and cleanliness has not been attained in their civilian environment.

The low civilian standards of living for the decidedly beneficial result that Puerto Ricans will perform routine tasks with patience and efficiency for much longer periods of time than Continentals. The Army to them is well paid occupation. In peace time it was extremely difficult to enter the Army. In wartime it is the highest pay that the average Puerto Rican can expect. He come to the army without much expectation of action or glory, and does not become bored with routine airfield or station guard. Once trained in the duties of this guard, he will perform those duties faithfully and well.

The temperamental nature of the soldiers results in a tendency to suicide and to assault involving the use of deadly weapons. The tendency to commit suicide may be minimized by careful and continuous supervision of the living conditions of the men, but it is very difficult to eradicate as the reasons for such attempted suicides are of ten extremely minor based on Continental ideas. Where as Puerto Ricans in general are not as belligerent as Continentals and apparently are not as influenced in a belligerent way by the intemperate use of alcohol, when they do fight, they fight to win and the use of knives and other weapons is considered normal and proper. The emotional and temperamental nature has the training advantages that harangues and appeals to emotion, which would leave Continental soldiers cold, are quite effective with the Puerto Ricans, although such effects is of a decidedly temporary nature. The most effective training method is to stress one and only one subject at a time. However, this has the disadvantage that there will be a decided back-sliding on subjects previously, but not at the time being stressed.

As most Puerto Ricans are not accustomed to being away from the Island of Puerto Rico and, while on the Island, are able to visit home frequently, they have more of a tendency to homesickness than Continentals. While good hard work is the most effective cure for this immediately after departure from the Island, it is considered that a definite leave policy set up and announced to the men is decidedly beneficial to the continued maintenance of good morale.

SECTION II

1. Physical Characteristics:

a. Height. The minimum acceptable height under Mobilization Regulations 1-9 is 60". Using this minimum in the Continental United States, the average height of men inducted is between 67" and 68". When this minimum was in effect in Puerto Rico, the average height of men inducted was 65" and included an unusual number of men just over 5' tall who are greatly handicapped in the operation of mechanical equipment. A minimum height requirement of 62" has therefore been used and has resulted in an average selectee 65.40" tall or approximately 1" shorter than average Continental selectee.

b. Weight. The minimum acceptable with under Mobilization Regulations 1-9 is 105 lbs. The average continental selectee weights about 150 lbs, Use of the 105 lbs minimum in Puerto Rico resulted in average selectee weighing about 120 lbs and included a large number of poor physical specimen with very light bone and muscle structure. A minimum weight of 115 lbs, was therefore placed in effect and raised the weight of the average Puerto Rican selectee to 131 lbs.

c. Age. The average age of men being inducted in Puerto Rico as slightly over 22 years. The average age of Continental selectees is unknown but it is understood to be between 27 and 28 years.

2. Mental Characteristics:

No tests of mental ability other than a 4th Grade English Literacy Test is used in the Continental United States. The General Classification Test given to all selectees after induction reveals an average score of slightly over 100 and a some what better distribution of intelligence in the upper groups of grades 1 and