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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1964

GOVERNMENT
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HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 9139

MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1964, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1964

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1963

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to adjournment, in room 1114, New Senate Office Building, Hon. John Stennis (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Stennis, Proxmire, Symington, and Saltonstall.

Also present: Senator Monroney.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHULER, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; ACCOMPANIED BY MAJ. GEN. E. L. ROWNY, SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR TACTICAL MOBILITY, O/ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR FORCE DEVELOPMENT; H. T. LaCROSSE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ARMY BUDGET, OFFICE, COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY; BRIG. GEN. F. J. CLARKE, DIRECTOR OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS; BRIG. GEN. J. J. TOLSON, DIRECTOR OF ARMY AVIATION, OFFICE, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR FORCE DEVELOPMENT; COL. W. R. JOHNSON, CHIEF, CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; COL. BARTON O. BAKER, OFFICE, CHIEF OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT; COL. W. R. BOND, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL WARFARE, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS; COL. R. M. RAWLS, OFFICE, DIRECTOR OF ARMY AVIATION, OFFICE, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR FORCE DEVELOPMENT; COL. J. R. RORABAUGH, CHIEF, FAMILY HOUSING DIVISION, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS; LT. COL. A. S. BARTHOLOMEW, S–4, CAMERON STATION, VA.; LT. COL. D. E. EPPERSON, HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SECURITY AGENCY; LT. COL. J. R. EVANS, CHIEF, AIR DEFENSE BRANCH, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; LT. COL. J. L. SHERMAN, MEDICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND, OFFICE,

THE SURGEON GENERAL; H. BULLOCK, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS DIRECTORATE, OFFICE, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER; J. L. McDANIEL, TECHNICAL DIRECTOR, REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALA.; R. B. FOSTER, CHIEF, INSTALLATIONS MANAGEMENT DIVISION, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; B. R. JACOBELLIS, DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY; H. D. VanKUREN, INSTALLATIONS AND SERVICES DIRECTORATE, ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND; AND H. B. ZACKRISON, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

BUDGET REQUESTS

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, we will now come to order. It is nice to have you with us and I want to extend to you a special welcome.

The President's budget request for fiscal year 1964, including loran station and the Reserves, and exclusive of family housing, was $1,232 million. This amount was reduced considerably by the actions of the Armed Services Committee.

The military construction hearings starting today will consider the following requests from the services and the Office of the Secretary of Defense agencies: The Department of the Army, $221,164,000; Department of the Navy, $218,387,000; Department of the Air Force, $534,397,000; and the Office of the Secretary of Defense agencies, $21,403,000. In addition, the committee will consider requests for loran stations, $20 million; Army Reserve, $4,500,000; Naval Reserve, $6 million; Air Force Reserve, $4 million; Army National Guard, $3,500,000; and Air National Guard, $16 million.

The President's budget requested $734,400,000 for military family housing. Due to reductions by the Congress in granting authorization, the figure being considered by this committee will be $685,312,000 which is broken down as follows: Army, $227,465,000; Navy (including the Marine Corps), $181,785,000; Air Force, $273,466,000; Defense Atomic Support Agency, $2,552,000; and Defense Supply Agency, $44,000. Each service will justify its own housing program and then we will hear from the Department of Defense on housing matters.

The subcommittee does not plan to go into extensive hearings regarding policy matters. It is our intention to go immediately into the justifications for the line items in the bill.

If certain policy matters fail to be understood by the subcommittee or if there is any need for additional presentation of policy matters, we will call on you gentlemen.

General Shuler, we are glad to have you here. You continue to represent the Army, I am sure, with your usual efficiency, you and your staff, and we will be glad to hear from you now.

Major General SHULER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, with your permission I would like to place my statement in the record but to brief the committee on the statement.

(The statement referred to follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY BUDGET ESTIMATES, FISCAL YEAR 1964

(Statement by Maj. Gen. W. R. Shuler, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, on Military Construction, Army)

BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Maj. Gen. William R. Shuler was born in Temple, Tex., on January 16, 1911. He is a 1932 graduate of the California Institute of Technology in electrical engineering. He was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy from the State of California and graduated in 1936, receiving a commission in the Corps of Engineers. He captained the 1935 Army football team. He received a graduate degree in civil engineering from the University of California in 1940. He graduated from the Army War College in 1954.

Prior to World War II, his assignments included duty with the 6th Engineers at Fort Lewis, Wash.; with the Engineer School at Fort Belvoir, Va.; and with the training center at Camp Claiborne, La.

His World War II duty was with Amphibious Task Force No. 9 in the Aleutians campaign and as commander of the 1115th Engineer Combat Group in the European theater.

General Shuler served with the Manhattan Engineer District from 1944 to 1945 and with the Seattle Engineer District from 1946 to 1948. He was Deputy Engineer, U.S. Army, Pacific from 1948 to 1950. From 1950 to 1953 he was district engineer, Los Angeles Engineer District.

From 1954 through 1958, General Shuler served as Chief, Construction Division DCSLOG, Department of the Army; and then as Division Engineer, Mediterranean Engineer Division from 1958 to 1960. From 1960 to 1962 he served as Division Engineer, Missouri River Engineer Division at Omaha, Nebr. He was assigned as Director of Installations, DCSLOG, Department of the Army on April 23, 1962.

General Shuler's decorations include the Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, the Commendation Ribbon with two Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Purple Heart. His foreign decorations include the French Legion of Honor, French Croix de Guerre, the Belgian Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre.

He is married to the former Marjorie Beeuwkes and has two children.

He was promoted as follows: First lieutenant, June 12, 1939; captain, September 9, 1940; major, February 1, 1942; lieutenant colonel, October 20, 1942; colonel, August 21, 1943; brigadier general, March 21, 1957; and major general, May 1, 1962.

OPENING STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am happy to have the privilege of presenting to this committee the fiscal year 1964 "Military construction, Army," appropriations program.

For this program this year the Army is requesting $221.2 million in new appropriations. The list of items in support of this appropriation request has been provided to this committee and consists of $186 million of new authorization items, $9.2 million of prior year authorization items, and $26 million of continuing authorization items.

Because of the House and Senate action on the authorization bill we are not able to request new appropriations in the amount shown in the President's budget of $249.5 million.

The program before you today is directed toward fulfillment of our most urgent construction requirements and has been carefully coordinated with the other Army programs related to personnel materiel, and research and development. These construction requirements are in consonance with approved Defense Department objectives, stationing plans, and organizational concepts. During the entire screening process we have given top priority to selecting those projects that have a direct impact on combat power, with particular emphasis placed on support of new missions and new deployments of operational units.

With the continuing emphasis on the numbers and quality of conventional warfare forces, the Army feels that it is important to provide more efficient and modern troop accommodations at its major permanent training stations. Recent funding levels have precluded an adequate rate of replacement of the World War II temporary facilities which comprise about one-fourth of these troop

accommodations in the United States. These facilities were hastily constructed some 20 years ago for rapid mobilization, using criteria, designs and materials in line with a life expectancy of 5 years. If an adequate annual level of replacement of these facilities is not maintained, we will arrive at a time where, because of structural failures, these replacements are required on such a scale that inclusion in any 1- or 2-year programs will be prohibitive because of the dollar cost. The program before you includes several troop housing complexes consisting not only of the barracks but also of the messhalls, the administration and supply buildings, the troop chapels, and the unit dispensaries and motor parks that are required to provide a completely balanced increment of such construction.

This "Military construction, Army" program is designed, within the budget for this fiscal year, to construct the most needed operational, logistic, and other support facilities:

(*a*) To maintain in a high state of readiness the Army components of unified commands deployed overseas in support of our national policies and international commitments.

(*b*) To maintain and improve the capabilities of Army elements of the Continental Air Defense Command.

(*c*) To maintain the Army component forces of the STRIKE command in readiness for immediate deployment to any troubled spots in the world.

(*d*) To support the general training base.

(*e*) To support the research and development, maintenance, production, and supply activities that contribute to the overall capability of the Active Army forces.

Again this year our projects have been developed within the framework of the Department of Defense programing system, which is based on accumulating and relating all manpower, material, and financial aspects of functional and mission groupings. Our appropriations request for each of these mission groupings is:

	Million
Continental air and missile defense forces	$23.2
General purpose forces	39.7
Research and development	14.9
General support	143.4
Total	221.2

I would like now to recapitulate where we stand with respect to previous funding granted by the Congress. By efforts directed toward completion of final design and early award of contracts we have reduced our committed but unobligated funds carried over into the new fiscal year from $161 million in fiscal year 1958 to $103 million in fiscal year 1964. It should be noted that the balance brought forward from fiscal year 1963 to fiscal year 1964 of $305 million includes $202 million in reimbursable work, primarily for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Our planned obligations for fiscal year 1964 are $221.2 million which equal the requested new appropriations and indicate a carryover into fiscal year 1965 of the same amount carried over into fiscal year 1964. A carryover of this amount is considered reasonable for a program of this magnitude, operated on a full funding basis, but we will continue our efforts to reduce it.

We show no savings available for application to the new appropriations request items. During fiscal year 1963 under provisions of section 103 we have reprogramed $6.3 million from savings and canceled projects to cover urgent projects arising from new deployments, increased R. & D. efforts, and the like. We have reprogramed $3 million to date in fiscal year 1964. We have under evaluation several similar projects which were not advanced sufficiently for inclusion in our submission to the Congress in February, but which are not deferrable to the fiscal year 1965 program. Appropriate reprograming requests are being processed by the Army and the Department of Defense for the most urgent of these items, in the total amount of $9.8 million. Current evaluation of project estimates on all projects underway and yet to be awarded indicates that we have about $10.1 million in accumulated savings and cancellations available to finance these urgent requirements.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my summary of the fiscal year 1964 "Military construction, Army," appropriations request. The detailed project justifications supporting this request are contained in three books, including one which is solely for classified justifications. Copies have been furnished to the committee.

NEW PROVISIONS

Major General SHULER. This year the Army is requesting $221.2 million in new appropriations. This consists of $186 million of new authorization items, $9.2 million of prior year authorization items, and $26 million of continuing authorizations.

Senator STENNIS. Repeat those, General, will you? The Army total is how much?

Major General SHULER. We are asking $221.2 million and that is broken down into $186 million of new authorization items, $9.2 million of prior year authorization items, and $26 million of continuing authorization items.

Because of the House and Senate action on the authorization bill we are not able to request new appropriations in the amount shown in the President's budget of $249.5 million.

The recent funding levels have precluded an adequate rate of replacement of the World War II temporary facilities which comprise about one-fourth of these troop accommodations in the United States. These facilities were hastily constructed as you know some 20 years ago for rapid mobilization, using criteria, designs, and materials in line with a life expectancy of 5 years. If an adequate annual level of replacement of these facilities is not maintained, we will arrive at a time where, because of structural failures, these replacements are required on such a scale that inclusion in any 1- or 2-year programs will be prohibitive because of the dollar cost.

PREVIOUS FUNDING

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It should be noted that the balance brought forward from fiscal year 1963 to fiscal year 1964 of $305 million includes $202 million in reimbursable work, primarily for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Our planned obligations for fiscal year 1964 are $221.2 million which equal the requested new appropriations and indicate a carryover into fiscal year 1965 of the same amount carried over into fiscal year 1964. A carryover of this amount is considered reasonable for a program of this magnitude, operated on a full-funding basis.

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REPROGRAMING

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gram. Appropriate reprograming requests are being processed by the Army and the Department of Defense for the most urgent of these items, in the total amount of $9.8 million. Current evaluation of project estimates on all projects underway and yet to be awarded indicates that we have about $10.1 million in accumulated savings and cancellations available to finance these urgent reqiurements.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes the brief of my statement. With your permission, sir, I would like to present the repetitive items in our program which I hope will assist the committee when they come to the individual line items.

The first of these is our barracks program.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator STENNIS. Just a minute and let me make one additional statement here for the record.

The committee is dispensing with the testimony, certainly for the time being, of the Secretary of the Army, or a representative of Defense, not because it will not be of value, but the testimony has already been taken by the authorization committee of the Senate Armed Services and I think it is best for the committee to get directly into the proof here of these projects and at the conclusion of the consideration of the line item projects we can then call for any specific policy statement that we may wish. Otherwise, we have already had the policy statements.

All right, we will take up the line items.

TROOP HOUSING

Major General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, the first of our repetitive items is barracks.

The troop housing at Army installations on permanent installations consists of three primary types which may be characterized as follows: The first type is the permanent barracks. The second type is temporary barracks which received some modernization under the Department of the Army barracks improvement program during the period 1955 through 1957.

The third type is our temporary barracks other than the temporary barracks which were improved. These have had little to no improvements, Mr. Chairman, and are in poor to bad condition. In the long-range objective the Army desires to house troops at our permanent installations entirely within permanent barracks. In the interim, prior to programing for replacements of the improved temporary barracks, programs for necessary replacements of the type 3 barracks; that is, those that were not improved at all, should receive emphasis, and this replacement should be accomplished as soon as possible as the maintenance costs are becoming excessive, and many of the structures are fast approaching structural failure.

Our approach to the barracks construction program is to deal in balanced packages of approximately regimental size wherever possible. Such a complex must provide administrative and supply facilities of battalion level and regimental level, and such additional support facilities as a gymnasium, chapel, branch post exchange and dispensary for the troops. This, in effect, sir, is a complex of barracks and the necessary facilities for a regimental area.

TOTAL BARRACKS REQUIREMENT

In the overall barracks situation, the installations for this consideration can be best visualized in three categories as follows: recruit training posts, division-type posts, and other posts such as headquarters, hospitals, schools, depots, port terminals and that type. The total requirement, sir, is 402,000 spaces. The deficit is 186,000 spaces and this is broken down into 98,000 at recruit training posts, 46,000 at division posts, and 42,000 at other type posts.

In order of magnitude generalities, we have in existence about one-half of our total requirements, and one-half of our deficit is at the recruiting posts, one-fourth of the deficit is at the division-type posts, and one-fourth is at other type posts.

The fiscal year 1964 request for construction in the contiguous 48 States is for 14,800 of these spaces, or approximately one-eleventh of the deficit.

This program includes barracks complexes at three recruit training posts—Fort Dix, Fort Leonard Wood, and Fort Jackson. Emphasis is being placed on the recruit training posts since 50 percent of our deficit exists in these type posts.

Another barracks complex is included for the Special Warfare Center at Fort Bragg. At these 4 posts I have named, 10,950 spaces are requested; 4,050 additional spaces are included at 8 other installations to fulfill urgent specific requirements.

REPLACEMENT OF WORLD WAR II STRUCTURES

These barracks are a replacement of deteriorated temporary World War II structures at our hard core Army posts. Since these structures have been utilized for a long time, and have exceeded their economical life expectancy already, it is necessary that the present rate of replacements be increased.

At the present rate it would take over 13 more years to eliminate the barracks complex deficiency. There is little doubt in my mind that these deteriorated World War II structures will not last out this long a period. They will simply fail structurally, sir, at some point of time. We are only asking to plan a reasonable rate each year so that we can have permanent barracks for the men when this happens.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me; you say even if we grant all of this request it would still be 13 years before you would get it done?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir; that is correct, Mr. Chairman. We have only been able to put into all of our temporary replacement a little over $100 million a year and this just simply is not enough each year, sir, to take care of this situation.

As you know, these structures were built with green lumber and just what you could get during World War II when things were scarce and they were thrown together in a hurry for the mobilization and were never intended to last this long. This is our problem, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Shall we put in a list of those now?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir; I have furnished Mr. Rexroad with a list for the record.

Senator STENNIS. We will put it in now.

(The data referred to follows:)

Fiscal year 1964, military construction, Army, funding plan—Projects of repetitive nature

	Barracks	Personnel [1]	Amount (thousands)
Fort Dix	3-barrack complex	978 men	$4,241
Do	11-barrack complex	3,586 men	15,013
Fort Bragg	Medical barracks	192 men	464
Do	Special Forces facility complex	1,956 men	13,809
Fort Jackson	8-barrack complex	2,608 men	9,026
Fort Sam Houston	Camp Bullis	68 men alterations	135
Fort Sill	Enlisted men's barracks	235 men	508
Fort Leavenworth	do	317 men	725
Do	do	64 women	183
Fort Riley	do	75 women	288
Fort Leonard Wood	5-barrack complex	1,630 men	6,750
Fort Irwin	Enlisted men's barracks	326 men	635
Presidio of Monterey	Student dormitory with mess	220 men	689
Fort Myer	Barracks complex	1,250 men	4,000
APG	Medical barracks	100 men	257
ASA location 3	Barracks without mess	326 men	757
ASA location 4	Enlisted men's barracks	222 men	238
ASA location 12	Enlisted men's barracks without mess	115-man addition	194
ASA location 276	do	130 men	250
ASA location 277	2 enlisted men's barracks without mess	80 men	112
ASA location 321B–1	Enlisted men's barracks without mess	30 men	41
ASA location 508	do	96 men	125
Okinawa	Enlisted women's barracks with mess	100 women	367
Total			58,807

[1] Total personnel, 14,704.

BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS

Major General SHULER. The next area of repetitive items is our bachelor officers' quarters.

Senator STENNIS. How much money is involved, as you say in this barracks concept, sir?

Major General SHULER. This amount is $58,807,000.

Senator STENNIS. In the bill?

Major General SHULER. In the bill; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And that is how many spaces?

Major General SHULER. That is 14,704 spaces.

Senator STENNIS. That averages about how much per space? $4,000?

Major General SHULER. About $4,000 and this covers and includes all the outside utilities and all of these supporting structures such as the chapel and the rest of the supporting structures for the barracks.

Senator STENNIS. Well, do you list that here? I like that idea of having your supporting facilities go along with the package. That includes chapel and everybody else?

Major General SHULER. It includes chapel, regimental gymnasium, regimental post exchange, regimental dispensary, and the supply and maintenance buildings for the regiment. Of course, we have to have a heating plant and motor repair shop.

Senator STENNIS. You built a little town, is that right?

Major General SHULER. There are 4,000 people, sir, involved in one of these regimental areas—4,000 people. It is almost a little town. The cost of all of this is included in that figure I gave you although all the other buildings are not listed on the list. The barracks spaces are listed, but all of these buildings are included in that total money amount.

Senator STENNIS. $58 million?
Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.
Senator STENNIS. All right, your next item?

TYPES OF STRUCTURES

Major General SHULER. The next area is the bachelor officers' quarters. The housing for bachelor officers at permanent Army installations consists of three types:

First are the permanent structures, and second are the improved structures which includes semipermanent buildings intended to serve as quarters less than 25 years and modernized World War II mobilization-type temporary buildings intended to serve as quarters for less than 10 years, and, third, temporary structures which are entirely substandard unimproved World War II mobilization-type buildings. The Army objective is to provide permanent-type housing for all bachelor officers at permanent installations.

At this time the Army has been able to satisfy only one-third of the total requirement for permanent facilities for our bachelor officers. Until the long-range objectives are met, approximately 15,000 male and female bachelor officers must occupy quarters of marginal or substandard adequacy or must rent accommodations off the post.

Recognizing the need to take care of the most pressing requirements first, our policy is to program construction of permanent facilities to replace our wornout, unimproved, temporary structures first.

There are presently about 15,000 substandard spaces in use.

Priority is given to installations where this situation exists. Priority is also given to installations which are isolated and where off-post accommodations are not available.

FUTURE PRIORITIES

The Army's future years construction programs will continue to replace unimproved structures at a reasonable rate until they are removed from our inventory. Priority will then be given to replacing about 10,000 so-called improved spaces, all of which by 1968 will have expended their present marginal adequacy.

In accordance with Department of Defense directives, the Army uses standard triservice designs in programing and constructing bachelor officer's quarters. Currently motel-type building plans are used to accommodate up to 100 officers, and high-rise-type buildings are used to accommodate any larger number at one installation. In accordance with Department of Defense standards and criteria, the Army has been able to construct facilities within the $8,500 statutory limit established by the Congress.

The United States, sir, invests an average of $38,000 in developing and training a regular Army officer through his training and his first 2 years of service. This applies also to the distinguished military ROTC graduate. To protect this investment of $38,000, and to realize a significant return from it, we feel, sir, that emphasis must be placed on providing measures that will enhance the attraction of an Army career to these young officers.

The provision of private modern living accommodations is one such measure we feel, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Give me the high point of the figures now. How many is the total amount, 6,179?

Major General SHULER. That is right for 864 spaces.

Senator STENNIS. That takes care of the 864 spaces?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir. That includes all the outside utilities for these buildings.

AVERAGE COST PER PERSON

Senator STENNIS. That is a little less than $8,000 per person?

Major General SHULER. Slightly over $7,000, sir, and that includes all the utilities. The reason it is this low is because the Department of Defense has placed an administrative limit on our BOQ's of $7,000 a man to the building 5-foot line, regardless of the fact that the statutory limit allows $8,500. We are trying to accomplish this under that limit.

So we are requesting in every case this amount, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I believe that limit was set a few years ago.

Major General SHULER. Actually the costs have risen each year, the construction cost, but we changed the design to more of a motel type in the instance of up to 100 officers, and this is a cheaper type construction. I think there is a pretty good chance of getting pretty close to that figure.

Senator STENNIS. It is not an inferior type construction, is it?

Major General SHULER. It is less massive than the normal bachelor officer's quarters which is reinforced concrete frame type. I think it is substantial enough especially in the West, South, and areas where the climate is not real cold.

Senator STENNIS. You have gotten some good motel people, is that right?

Major General SHULER. I believe that is probably so.

Senator STENNIS. They are an intelligent group. I notice their improvements, they give you more for the money than you would ever get?

Major General SHULER. That is right.

Senator STENNIS. All right, we will certainly be interested in this and the locations will be put in the record at this point.

(The data referred to follows:)

Fiscal year 1964, military construction, Army, funding plan-projects of repetitive nature—Bachelor officers' quarters

	Personnel	Amount (thousands)
Fort Devens	60 men	$461
Do	40 women	314
Fort Meade	50 men	403
Fort Ritchie	60 men	455
Fort McClellan	20 women	179
Fort Rucker	120 men	994
Fort Sill	50 women	383
Fort Benjamin Harrison	252 men (conversion project)	1,260
Fort Leonard Wood	60 women	498
Fort Irwin	60 men	490
Fort Monmouth	60 men	475
ASA location 12	12 men	97
ASA location 276	20 men	170
Total		6,179

FIRE STATIONS

Major General SHULER. I have three other areas of repetitive items, sir. The next one is our fire stations. There are four fire stations in our program. Each is a three-stall installation, and three of the four are located at airfields. They vary in size from 3,560 square feet to 4,600 square feet at a cost of $90,000 to $130,000. All are replacements of inadequate temporary deteriorated buildings.

I believe Mr. Rexroad has a list which I request go in the record.

Senator STENNIS. That is your firefighting stations?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir. Three of these involve firefighting at airfields, in case we have an air crash, or for any of the buildings at the airfield, and the other one involves protecting the post. I believe that is at Fort Devens.

Senator STENNIS. There are three of these.

Major General SHULER. Three are on airfields, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How many in all?

Major General SHULER. Four, total.

Senator STENNIS. All are replacements?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We are going to consider everything you have in your bill, but on these replacements, what did the House do with that? Do you know what the House committee did?

Major General SHULER. They didn't cut any fire stations, sir, but I know they cut some of the replacements. I would have to furnish that, if I may.

Senator STENNIS. All right, we will receive it.

(The data referred to follows:)

Fiscal year 1964, military construction, Army, authorization

[Dollars in thousands]

LINE ITEMS DELETED BY THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEES

Location	Item	Denied by House Armed Services Committee	Denied by Senate Armed Services Committee	Final cut and/or reduction, Public Law 88-174
Fort Belvoir, Va	Classroom building addition	146	146	146
Fort Benning, Ga	2 regimental headquarters buildings.	386	386	386
Fort Bragg, N.C	Laundry alterations	279	279	279
Fort McPherson, Ga	Refrigerated warehouse	192	192	192
Fort Hood, Tex	Armored Combat Command Headquarters.	338	338	338
Fort Leavenworth, Kans	Nonresident installation facility		390	390
Fort Myer, Va	Dispensary and dental clinic	2,275	2,275	2,275
	Barracks complex (reduction)	6,855	2,855	2,855
Redstone Arsenal, Ala	Guidance control and aero laboratory.	3,390	0	0
Fort Belvoir, Va	Improve SM-1 nuclear powerplant.	473	0	0
	Simulator building nuclear power	156	0	0
Sharpe Army Depot, Calif	ADPE building	427	427	427
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md	Pulse reactor facility	2,174	0	0
Air Defense	Enlisted men's barracks, S-92	293	293	293
Fort Greely, Alaska	Enlisted men's barracks	1,556	1,556	1,556
Fort Wainwright, Alaska	NIKE heavy support shop	240	240	240
Korea	Ammo storage, phase III	890	890	890
	Water supply facilities	0	1,089	1,089
	Group headquarters complex air defense.	0	830	830
	Air defense facility	0	337	337
	Tactical facility	0	2,540	2,540
	Munitions storage, phase II	0	3,093	3,093
	Troop facilities, Camp Ames	0	955	955
	Mess administration building and utilities.	0	893	893
	Ammo maintenance building	0	134	134
	Electric power and water supply K6.	0	769	769
	Latrine shower facility	0	640	640
	Water distribution, Kaiser and Casey.	0	105	105
	Water distribution and storage facilities.	0	57	57
Okinawa	Water supply addition	1,064	1,064	1,064
Fort Buchanan	2 enlisted men's barracks	1,417	1,417	1,417
	Relocation project	9,653	9,653	9,653
Fort Meade, Md	Operations building (reduction)	22	22	22
Fort Gordon, Ga	Southeastern Signal School (reduction).	1,000	400	400
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo	Regimental gym, 4 battalion headquarters and classrooms (reduction).	435	435	435
	Barracks complex (reduction)	365	365	365
Section 103	Unfunded item (reduction)	5,000	5,000	5,000
Various locations	Grassing and landscaping (reduction).	218	218	218
Total		39,244	40,283	40,283

NOTE.—As a result of the above Armed Services action, the military construction funding request of $249,636,000 in support of the President's budget, had to be reduced to an appropriation request of $221,164,000.

Fiscal year, funding-plan projects of repetitive nature—Fire stations

I. LINE ITEMS DELETED BY THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Location	Item	Amount
Fort Belvoir, Va	AC Humphrey Hall	$290,000
Fort Meade, Md	Operations building, addition	133,000
Do	Bachelor officers quarters	403,000
Fort Benning, Ga	Steam distribution system extension	512,000
Fort Stewart, Ga	Fuel conversion	97,000
Fort Sill, Okla	Enlisted men's barracks without mess	508,000
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind	Consolidated enlisted men's mess	983,000
Fort Lewis, Wash	Water supply facilities	610,000
Cameron Station, Va	Enclose shed 9 warehouse and motor pool	250,000
U.S. Military Academy, N.Y	Water distribution system, improvement	291,000
ASA location 03	All-purpose gymnasium	273,000
ASA location 12	Commissary store	156,000
ASA location 508	Post headquarters building	88,000
Subtotal		4,594,000

II. LINE ITEMS REDUCED BY THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Fort Dix, N.J	11 enlisted men's barracks complex	$4,241,000
Fort Bragg, N.C	Special Forces facility complex	1,836,000
	Gymnasium	554,000
	Headquarters and administration	744,000
	Psychological warfare	538,000
Fort Hood, Tex	4 battalion motor repair shops and facilities	1,450,000
Redstone Arsenal, Ala	Guide control and aeroball facilities	200,000
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md	Radiation laboratory and pulse reactor facility	200,000
CONUS various	Overall air defense items	560,000
General authorization	Minor construction	3,000,000
Do	Access roads	400,000
Subtotal		11,887,000
Total		16,481,000

NOTE.—III. The committee directed that $4,390,000 of the approved program should be funded from cancellations or savings from past projects.

Fiscal year, funding-plan projects of repetitive nature—Fire stations

	Item	Area (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
Fort Devens	Fire station 3 stall	4,600	$115
Fort Knox	Fire and rescue station, Godman AAF. 3 stall.	4,600	105
Fort Carson	Fire and rescue station, Butts AAF, 3 stall	3,560	90
Dugway Proving Ground	Fire and rescue station, airfield, 3 stall	4,600	130
Total			440

CHAPELS

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

Major General SHULER. The next items, sir, are the chapels with religious educational facilities. We are requesting these types of facilities, sir, at five posts: At Yuma Test Station this requirement results from a greatly increased post population during the last 15

years when the present chapel was built. The present seating capacity here is only 25 percent of the required capacity.

At the other four posts, the requested facilities replace temporary World War II structures. None of the World War II structures have adequate worship space to accommodate the military families, nor do they have facilities for religious educational activities. When these facilities, with their attendant fire hazards, are overcrowded, a truly dangerous situation results.

At each post the religious educational facilities have been improvised in old post exchange buildings, barracks, or converted warehouses.

I will furnish a list of the chapels and locations for the record.

Senator STENNIS. We might get these in here but why hadn't we had them in former years? They have been torn down?

Major General SHULER. We have had chapels in each program, not as many as we would like, but they usually have gotten knocked out of the program at some level of review. We are certainly trying to keep as many in as we can until we correct our deficit.

Senator STENNIS. How much is involved in the five stations?

Major General SHULER. Total for chapels is $2,758,000.

(The data referred to follows:)

Fiscal year 1964, military construction, Army, funding plan-projects of repetitive nature—Chapels

	Item	Chapel	Total (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
Fort Carson	Chapel center with religious educational facilities.	600	21,605	$643
Fort Leavenworth	Chapel with religious educational facilities.	600	26,600	727
Fort Riley	do	600	19,565	573
Yuma Training Station.	Chapel center with religious educational facilities.	300	11,000	373
Fort Clayton	do	450	13,000	442
Total				2,758

ARMY SECURITY AGENCY BUILDINGS

Senator STENNIS. All right, your next item?

Major General SHULER. Our last area, sir, of repetitive items is Army Security Agency operation buildings.

As you know, sir, we cannot program ahead against indefinite future requirements; therefore, we build these facilities to meet our current requirements. As the Army Security Agency is assigned new missions it must program additions to provide additional operating positions. In some cases the employment of new and sophisticated equipment likewise requires additional floorspace. There are five such building additions in the program, varying in size from 1,150 square feet to 3,746 square feet at costs of $30,000 to $167,000.

Operations at Army Security Agency field stations are initially conducted in temporary buildings as an expedient to getting the mission underway promptly. Such temporary facilities, usually Quonset huts, are not adequate for housing delicate electronic equip-

ment. The facility must be replaced with an adequate structure to exploit the full capability of the units' equipment.

I know the committee is familiar with the Army Security Agency type operations and realizes how important these operating facilities are to us.

This concludes, sir, my repetitive items and in this last category the amount of money is $534,000 for all of the items. I have furnished a list for the record.

(The information requested follows:)

Fiscal year 1964, military construction, Army, funding plan-projects of repetitive nature—Army Security Agency, operations buildings and additions

	Item	Area (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
Two Rock Ranch Station	Operations building addition	2,795	$99
Vint Hill Farms Station	do	1,766	75
Army Security Agency location 90	do	3,746	167
Army Security Agency location 177	do	1,150	30
Army Security Agency location 276	do	1,400	56
Army Security Agency location 277	Operations building	3,000	107
Total			534

ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

Senator STENNIS. Now, that is Army Security operations?

Major General SHULER. Army Security Agency.

Senator STENNIS. On Army Security, I have a question or two. That does not have anything to do with "NSA," their activities, National Security?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir, it functions under the National Security Agency; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. These are for this?

Major General SHULER. These are for the Army, sir, but the Army Security Agency, of course, comes under the general guidance of the National Security Agency. These are located worldwide and we will come to them in the program. They are for a very important classified mission, which we can tell you in executive session.

Senator STENNIS. All right, continue.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCE

Mr. Rexroad has asked some questions here we want to get in the record at this time.

I suppose you have been advised about these.

All right, gentlemen, we think the record ought to show the following: a complete recapitulation of your unobligated balance as of October 1, 1963, and also explain how much free cash which they have left over from the fiscal year 1963. Do you have these figures ready?

Major General SHULER. We would like to furnish them, sir, if we may.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

(The information requested follows:)

Unobligated balances, military construction, Army

	As of—	
	June 30, 1963	Sept. 30, 1963
1. Major construction	$86,341,000	$74,097,000
(a) To complete projects for which construction has been awarded	(32,000,000)	(27,897,000)
(b) To finance projects for which construction award has been delayed	(54,341,000)	(46,200,000)
2. Minor construction	9,066,000	6,847,000
These funds have been committed for approved minor construction projects and other projects are awaiting the fiscal year 1964 appropriations for approval.		
3. Planning	4,240,000	−96,000
These funds were all obligated during the first quarter, fiscal year 1964 and additional funds have been transferred from construction, temporarily, to continue planning until fiscal year 1964 appropriations become available; $96,000 of this advance was obligated by Sept. 30, 1963. These temporary transfers must be restored to construction when fiscal year 1964 planning funds are appropriated.		
4. Supporting activities	3,309,000	3,116,000
(a) Access roads	(2,548,000)	(2,547,000)
(b) Family housing support	(761,000)	(569,000)
These funds are committed for certified access-road projects and to complete off-site utilities and supervision of the few Capehart projects still under construction.		
Total unobligated	102,956,000	83,964,000

Senator STENNIS. Also, I want a tabulation covering the military construction contracts awarded without formal advertising during the 12-month period from July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963.

Major General SHULER. We can furnish that. I can tell you it is almost 98 percent advertised formally.

(The information requested follows:)

The following military construction, Army, contracts were awarded between July 1, 1962, and June 30, 1963, on other than advertised competitive basis:

Location of work	Description	Amount	Reason
1. Classified location	Additional doors and appurtenances.	$364,277	Classified purchases, U.S.C. 2304(a)(12).
2. Camp Carroll, Waegwan, Korea.	Temporary sewerage system for BOQ's and fire station.	1,700	Work performed outside the United States and its territories, possessions, and Puerto Rico.
3. Seoul, Korea	Paving and drainage for general purpose warehouse.	37,421	Do.
4. Pohang, Korea	2 petroleum storage tanks and 1 water storage tank.	20,500	Do.
5. Chunchon, Korea	Communication grid facilities	37,302	Do.
6. Waegwan, Korea	Administration building, and quartermaster issue, receiving and classification shop.	398,000	Do.
7. TAC 5, site 13, Korea.	Combination building	27,950	Do.
8. TAC 5, site 24, Korea.	do	28,800	Do.
9. Vic Wonju Korea	Communication grid facilities	43,000	Do.
10. Richmond, Korea	do	33,000	Do.
11. TV Hill, Korea	do	37,168	Do.
12. Madison, Korea	do	9,260	Do.
13. Waegwan, Korea	Small arms shop	140,181	Do.
14. Kumori Ordnance Center, Korea.	Consolidated messhall and technical supply warehouse.	221,833	Do
15. Camp Carroll, Waegwan, Korea.	2 quonset huts for project engineer office.	4,962	Do.
16. Waegwan, Korea	Light equipment shop, maintenance and storage facilities.	334,370	Do.

Location of work	Description	Amount	Reason
17. Camp Carroll, Waegwan, Korea.	High bay engineer maintenance shop, engineer special shop and boiler plant; roads and hardstands; sewage disposal and sewer system; water supply and distribution system extension.	1,686,013	Do.
18. Camp Brady, Kyushu, Japan.	Addition to operations building.	30,750	Do.
19. Uijongbu, Korea	Construction of railroad spur	100,936	Do.
20. Waegwan, Korea	do	40,019	Do.
21. Pohang, Korea	do	56,415	Do.
22. Seburiyama, Itazuke, and Chiran, Japan.	Transport, install and test generators and power supply units.	33,950	Do.
23. Henoko, Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands.	Extension of anti-intrusion facilities.	127,715	Do.
24. Army Map Service, Maryland.	Modifications to existing cartographic engineering building.	255,100	Classified purchases, 10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(12).
25. Fort Ritchie, Md	Additional facilities at the Alternate Joint Communications Center.	4,407,527	Do.
26. Asmara, Ethiopia	Powerplant facilities	3,160,904	Work performed outside the United States, and its territories, possessions and Puerto Rico.
27. Homestead-Key West, Fla.	Construction of tent framing and screens for defense area interim facilities.	44,410	Impractical to secure competition by formal advertising because of urgent need to provide protection against vermin for air defense units.
28. Fort Carson, Colo	Rehabilitation of buildings 6283 and 6286 for installation of computer.	26,923	Impractical to secure competition by formal advertising because of need to meet completion date set by Defense Communications Agency.
Total		11,710,386	

Senator STENNIS. That is very good.

What effect does the gold-flow program have on the implementation of the fiscal year 1963 construction program? We had that up last year.

Major General SHULER. I would like to reply to that now, if I may.

Senator STENNIS. Very good.

BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS SITUATION

Major General SHULER. In June of 1962 the Secretary of Defense prohibited the commitment of any funds on new construction projects overseas while the three services conducted extensive studies with the objective of determining how we could reduce the foreign exchange expenditure. This action was necessitated, of course, by the critical balance-of-payments situation.

In order to reduce our costs entering into the international balance of payments, we are utilizing revised contracting procedures. These procedures include, but are not limited to, the use of U.S. contractors in lieu of foreign national contractors, the use of U.S. prefabricated structures, U.S. materials instead of local materials, the use of U.S. transportation; that is, instead of foreign-flag ships; and returning our procurement to the United States in any way possible rather than procuring in the local country.

The cost of the original oversea fiscal 1963 Army construction program utilizing the normal contracting procedures was estimated to be $59.3 million with a gold outflow possibility of $45.7 million. The latter figure is the one we set about to try to reduce.

Through the deferral of certain projects and the maximum use of the revised contracting procedures that I have already described, the international balance-of-payment costs to the fiscal year 1963 MCA program were reduced from $45.7 to $22.6 million.

The increase in overall costs resulting from the use of revised contracting procedures was only eight-tenths of a million dollars. Projects in the amount of $4.3 million were deferred to fiscal year 1964, and projects in the amount of $9.4 million were deferred to future years; that would be after fiscal year 1964.

In comparison with the original oversea fiscal 1963 MCA program of $59.3 million, which I said had an international balance of payment of possibly $45.7 million, the fiscal year 1964 MCA oversea program is estimated at $29 million with an international balance-of-payments cost of $14.5 million.

REDUCTION OF GOLD OUTFLOW

Now, this we have already massaged, so to speak, sir, to get out all of the gold outflow we can, so we have here a $29 million program in 1964 and a gold outflow of only $14.5 million. It would have been much, much higher if we had not resorted to these revised procedures. Of course, our objective in the fiscal year 1965 program is to hold the gold outflow down as much as we can possibly do. In some instances efforts to reduce outflow of gold require expenditures of construction funds over and above the original estimated costs in order to realize these gold-outflow savings.

As an example, controlled-humidity storage facilities for prepositioned equipment for 10 support units in Europe are planned to be constructed under provisions of section 103, Public Law 87–554, in order to maintain a required combat-readiness condition. Once the project is completed and the equipment is relocated in the new facilities, maintenance personnel requirements will be reduced considerably, and an airfield in France can then be released.

It is estimated these two actions will result in an annual gold-flow savings of approximately $1 million. In summation, we are taking all necessary actions short of the loss of our operationally required facilities in order to reduce the outflow of gold. This is confidential information I have given and ask the committee to treat it so.

Senator STENNIS. Is not this whole area?

Major General SHULER. It is.

May I say something off the record?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Major General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, this is all right and is cleared. I have not given the part that is confidential.

Senator STENNIS. That is very good.

Now, are there any projects in the bill which are questionable because of negotiation because of foreign-base rights?

Major General SHULER. No, sir, there are not. We have all of the problems licked on all of the items in this bill.

Senator STENNIS. That is a general question but you mean licked them by formal documents being included?

Major General SHULER. We have no item, sir, in any place I am aware where we need any documents now.

AIR-TRAINING PROGRAM

Senator STENNIS. What about your air-training program now? You are going up considerably on that, of course. I just asked you a question here about your increase in air training. Do you have some ready figures showing how much you have in here for construction along that line?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir. I can tell the chairman: on everything having to do with our air training, that we have approximately $14.5 million in this total bill. I understood that the committee would like to talk about Army Aviation, the Air Assault Division and airborne training in general, and I brought with me General Rowny of the Office of Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development and also General Tolson, head of Army Aviation.

If the committee would desire to question these gentlemen I would be pleased to bring them to the table.

Senator STENNIS. Well, somewhere in the hearing we want to know about an estimate, not only for what is in the bill, the actual figures in the bill, but something for what the future spread is going to be and a picture of what the total bill is going to be 7 years in advance.

Major General SHULER. Can we furnish that, sir, for the record? I am sure we could work something up on that.

(The information requested follows:)

Estimated cost of Army aviation facilities included in the 5-year force structure and financial program, dated Aug. 15, 1963

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1965	Fiscal year 1966	Fiscal year 1967	Fiscal year 1968	Fiscal year 1969	Fiscal year 1970	Fiscal year 1971
CONUS	8,274	5,035	6,977	5,426	5,235	----------	----------
Overseas	4,818	300	0	200	499	----------	----------
Total	13,092	5,335	6,977	5,626	5,734	[1] 5,000	[1] 5,000

[1] Estimated.

Senator STENNIS. How many programs do you have in operation now for training, pilot training and operation crews? How many in other types of training, small plane training? I have always thought you gentlemen could get that done by the Air Force, a lot of it anyway. You don't agree with that, I know.

General TOLSON. We have two basic programs, our rotary-wing training and fixed-wing training. Our primary rotary-wing training is conducted as a civilian contract at Fort Wolters, Tex. This is generally speaking; and then, of course, we also have an aviation center at Fort Rucker, Ala.; two installations at this time.

The man in rotary-wing training, after he receives primary, goes to Fort Rucker, where he finishes his basic and advanced training. That is rotary wing. In the fixed wing, he has primary at Fort Rucker and then he has his advanced and instrument training there under military control at Fort Rucker. They are the two main courses and places that we currently have.

CHANGE IN CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

I think you are familiar with the plan, I have had people over to your office earlier, familiar with the plan of ours for opening a third base, which is required by our increase in requirements for aviator pilots. Also it is caused by a change in our program of construction basically in the rotary-wing field where, with this change in our program, our helicopter pilots will also get instrument training, just as we have always given our fixed-wing pilots.

So with this expansion in pilots, we have already received from DOD authority for increased training of pilots for this year and for next year to the point where we will turn out roughly 1,480 pilots compared with an output of around 900 that we are currently operating on and have been on our old base.

By this change, we are planning to inaugurate our primary fixed wing and instrument training for fixed wing at the third base. It has been announced that the place will be Olathe, Kans., which is currently a naval air station in operation. Then we will have all of the helicopter instrument training at Fort Rucker as well as the advanced helicopter training and all of our advanced fixed-wing training at Fort Rucker. We will move out the primary fixed wing and the instrument phase following that to the third base.

CONTRACT TRAINING

Senator STENNIS. How far have you gone on your contract training?

General TOLSON. On contract training, right now all of our primary fixed wing is conducted by contract at Fort Rucker, and all of the primary rotary wing is accomplished by civilian contract at Fort Wolters. Under our new change proposal that we have approval on, in addition to those two, all of our instrument fixed-wing training will be conducted by contract and all of our rotary-wing instrument training will be by civilian contract.

Senator STENNIS. How does the Air Force conduct their rotary-wing training?

General TOLSON. All of their training, as far as I know, is currently under military control.

Senator STENNIS. No longer under civilian?

General TOLSON. No, sir; some years ago they used to have primary under civilian contract, but to the best of my knowledge, 2 or 3 years ago, that was changed and all of their instruction currently is given under military control.

Senator STENNIS. All right, we will come back to these when we get to the items but that gives a general idea of it now. Thank you very much.

All right, General Shuler, continue.

First, Senator, we have come to line items here. Do you have any questions you would like to ask?

Senator PROXMIRE. No.

Senator STENNIS. The Chair is very glad to note in the record that we have with us now Senator Proxmire, as a member of the subcommittee, who is successor to the late Senator Kefauver, who was a member of this subcommittee.

Senator Proxmire, we are very glad indeed to have you here. This is the gateway to the military program in a way and as I used to handle the authorization bill for the military program in the Armed Services Committee and then I came on over here for the provisions part.

But now the bill is handled, or the authorization is handled by the chairman of the Armed Services Committee but this is the second time, you see, that these items are really passed on since the first of the year, first under the authorization bill, and then we have the matters here before us.

The Army always makes a fine presentation of their line items. They know what they are testifying about and it is a fine presentation, and General Shuler has been with us here several years now.

We are delighted to have you here, Senator, and I might introduce to the Army.

General, Senator Proxmire is watching his dollars. He is fair and just but he doesn't believe in throwing any of it away, and we welcome him here to go over these matters with us.

INCREASE IN ARMY AIR OPERATIONS

Also in taking his place it is significant, that you see as you go around the track the first time on military matters—we talked a little before you came in about the training program—but the Army have moved over into little planes, helicopters and small planes, and they have training programs.

You know, this training is over 1,400 a year; 1,480 a year now. A few years ago you weren't training but 102; is that correct? You had a very small program, anyway?

General SHULER. Smaller than it is now.

Senator PROXMIRE. I might say I am delighted to be on the subcommittee and particularly pleased because I have a chance to serve under the direction of Senator Stennis as chairman. I am happy that in my first experience on the subcommittee the Army is making their presentation, because the Army was my branch in World War II, my father's branch in World War I, and the branch in the War Between the States of both my grandfathers, so this is the branch I am most concerned about.

Senator STENNIS. You bring a fine background here, and as further evidence as to what I said about the contribution you made, certainly a third generation in the Army, that is getting into tradition as well as the interest. The only trouble about that record, your grandfather seems to have been on the wrong side. That wasn't his fault.

Senator PROXMIRE. I was afraid of that. That is why I called it the War Between the States.

Senator STENNIS. Proceed, General, if you will.

FORT DEVENS, MASS.

General SHULER. Our first station, Mr. Chairman, is Fort Devens, Mass., which is a request of five line items, and the first item is on page 5.

The first project we request at this station is for motor repair shop and facilities and at a total estimate of $528,000 which includes, as

you will note on page 5, the grease racks, oil house, wash platforms, and the like.

This will provide 19,683 square feet of shop space and 11,250 square yards of parking space in support of 721 vehicles. This project will alleviate these severe problems of the post motor repair shop which is attempting to function in temporary buildings which will not accommodate the larger vehicles. It also releases a building for us as battalion maintenance shop for a unit which must now perform the bulk of its maintenance out in the open.

Senator STENNIS. All right, after they finish their presentation of each item, Senator, if you want to ask questions you may, of course.

All right, proceed.

Major General SHULER. The next item at Fort Devens will provide 24 chairs, dental clinic, estimated at $376,000. The existing dental facilities at the station are housed in four World War II mobilization-type temporary buildings which will not accommodate modern dental equipment and related facilities. The dental chairs are in open public areas, without any privacy for the patients. This proposed clinic will be located in the troop area. It will include all the dental facilities except those to be included in a future new hospital which is planned in a future program.

Outside of the dental facilities that will go in the new hospital in the future program, this cleans up the deficit in the dental facilities at this station.

Senator STENNIS. Of course, your unit cost and all is in conformity with the previous formula we had?

FORMULA FOR UNIT COST

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir. These are studied out in accordance with the formula which I understand the chairman had a large hand in developing and which we follow, the so-called Aberdeen Hospital study.

This is in accord; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Now just call your page number, if you will, each time, and that helps us.

Major General SHULER. The next item is on page 7, sir, one of the three-stall fire stations which I covered under repetitive items. This is estimated at a cost of $115,000 and the existing facilities we are trying to use now consist of a temporary type two-stall station which was constructed during World War I. Since the existing station has two stalls only, it is necessary to house the third firetruck at the nearest available building which is 2 miles away from the fire station.

This project is required to correct a dangerous situation because it is the only fire unit on the post and we are dealing with 1,160 wooden structures.

Senator STENNIS. I think that makes out your case.

Next item.

BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS

Major General SHULER. Page 8, sir. Our request here is for a bachelor officers' quarters for 60 officers at a cost of $461,000. You will note on page 8 the unit cost of $7,000 up at the top of the little table, which cost conforms to the administrative ceiling of the Department of Defense.

This project is required to replace substandard deteriorated World War II structures, as I explained in my opening statement on repetitive items. These were the type hurriedly built in World War II. This item was authorized last year but it is not funded, and we need it very badly. We intend to demolish the present structure when we get this.

The last item on page 9 for Fort Devens is a bachelor officers' quarters for females for 40 women at an estimated cost of $314,000. This item has prior authorization, Public Law 87–554. At the present time we have no permanent quarters on the post for unmarried female officers. This will fulfill the overall requirement for female unmarried officers.

We intend again to demolish the old structure when this replacement is accomplished.

The next station, sir, is Fort Dix, N.J. The items are listed on page 10.

REPETITIVE ITEMS

Senator STENNIS. Before you start on that, let me point something out to Senator Proxmire here. At the very beginning of the presentation we had, Senator, what we call repetitive items.

For instance he gave us a general review of Army barracks, replacements largely, for the old and obsolete barracks, which is a large item—$58 million being requested in this bill and 14,000 spaces in round numbers at $4,000 per person and that includes the cost of gymnasium and chapel and dispensary and other maintenance facilities that go with it. Some of those have been replaced and it seems to me like they have a very good program here.

Even if allowed at this rate, it will still take 13 years to complete the modernization of the barracks.

Senator PROXMIRE. $4,000 per person?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, $4,000 per person but it does include, or it is a package deal on a regimental basis and it includes chapel, regimental gymnasium, post exchange and regimental dispensary and maintenance of heating plant and motor repair shop involving about 4,000 people in all.

Senator PROXMIRE. The limit on officers' barracks is considerably higher?

Senator STENNIS. Yes. I was talking first about Army barracks and when you get over into BOQ's that is a different situation.

That is as high as $8,500 for a person, but administratively they cut it down to $7,000?

Major General SHULER. $7,000.

Senator STENNIS. They are more on the motel-type plan.

I think we set that $8,500, or it was about $9,500 at one time; but anyway, it is just an illustration that the legislative committee has not been keeping up with things like they should. They run ahead of us.

All right, these repetitive items, after we get the general detail, we will go into detail on them as we come into them but we will consider them as kind of a group. Let's switch to page 10.

FORT DIX, N.J.

Major General SHULER. We come to Fort Dix, N.J., where we are requesting three line items. The first is on page 11.

Senator STENNIS. All right, proceed.

Major General SHULER. Alterations to the existing telephone exchange plus a 3,250-square-foot addition, and the total cost is estimated at $108,000. The present system is greatly overloaded.

This project will allow a 17-percent increase in the number of lines. Without this project the internal communications will be degraded, that is to say, that one out of three dialed calls will result in a busy signal. This is a very much needed project.

On page 12, sir, we come to a three-enlisted-man barracks complex. This is a continuation of our effort to replace our substandard deteriorated World War II wooden structures which were erected very hurriedly in the early 1940's with a life expectancy for a period of mobilization which we estimated then to be about 5 years.

These buildings are already over 20 years old. This item will complete the regimental complex for the second training regiment at Fort Dix.

Two-thirds of this regimental complex was included in the fiscal year 1962 program and approved by Congress, and is under construction. The buildings to be replaced, as I say, were constructed in World War II. Actually at Fort Dix these are among the worse deteriorated temporary barracks in the Army.

It is a very bad situation.

ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS

The next item is on page 14 and it is an 11-barracks complex. You can see on page 15, sir, a complete list of the items that go into this complex. The chairman had a large number of them on the list he was referring to. This gives you a complete list for a complete barracks complex.

This is for 3,586 enlisted men consisting of 11 barracks with the ancillary buildings that I referred to on page 15. This item will provide a complete housing complex for the third training regiment at this very important recruit training center.

They are currently housed in the same old World War II buildings I described.

Three additional regimental complexes are required in future years to completely house the enlisted men of this recruiting center in permanent and adequate quarters. To give the committee a feel—if we are allowed these items, we have, for future years, three more such items as you see on page 14 to completely take care of Fort Dix, N.J., on the training center barracks complex.

Senator STENNIS. On that sheet there, Senator, you will also find the complete investment that has already been made. That is on the first sheet of each on Fort Dix. That is page 10. You see up there in the column on the right, dropping down to the third figure, it shows our total investment, et cetera, and the prospects of improvement. In other words, you already have an inventory of $121,411,000. We are thinking in terms of these division figures.

Senator PROXMIRE. In the next 5 years they expect to increase the authorization from $121 million up to $210 million, is that correct?

Major General SHULER. I might remark, Senator, if I may, that in the acquisition cost, that is the inventory total that Senator Stennis referred to, those were the prices when the items were acquired, when they were built. Of course, we have had a large increase in cost of construction since then, so I think that should be kept in mind when we look at the future cost figures against the inventory.

Actually, if we were to replace the total inventory now, it would be a much higher figure than shown in the inventory.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert in the record our reclama for this item.

Senator STENNIS. You may.

(The information referred to follows:)

Installation: Fort Dix, N.J.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
3 enlisted men's barracks complex	$4,241,000	−$4,241,000	$4,241,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

In the fiscal year 1963 MCA program the Army provided for 8 of an 11 barrack troop housing complex. In order to complete this complex and to provide an additional complete complex the Army requested a 3 barracks complex and an 11 barracks complex in the fiscal year 1964 MCA program. To split a complex does not allow for optimum bidding conditions nor does it allow construction efficiency. For example, water and sewer lines for the total regimental requirement must be brought in and stubbed off and buried, and then uncovered and continued when the next increment is authorized. A split complex could also involve two different construction contractors in one area and may deny the use of the entire area by the Army until the last part of the complex has been completed.

An incremental basis of replacement of facilities within a complex will increase the cost, complicate the actual construction process, and prolong by a year the time the Army must continue to use the present inadequate facilities.

As Fort Dix will still have a permanent deficiency of three 11-enlisted men barracks complexes, it is especially important that these complexes be completed as units and not on an incremental basis.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (PAGE NO. 6)

"The reduction of $4,241,000 made by the committee represents programing the replacement of facilities for the 3d Training Regiment on an incremental basis similar to the method used in replacing facilities in the 2d Training Regiment."

FORT JAY

The next item we come to is Fort Jay, which is still in the 1st Army, Headquarters, 1st Army, asking for one item. This item, sir, at $131,000 is for replacement of three existing 600-gallon-per-minute pumps with three 1,200-gallon-per-minute pumps, and replacement of 5,150 feet of water main, and installation of two transformers and one generator.

This is required to improve our water distribution system to meet our domestic and fire protection requirements at this station. At the present time our water supply is simply not sufficient to meet this type of requirement during the peak of our domestic demands.

Senator STENNIS. I think you have covered that sufficiently.

SECOND ARMY—FORT BELVOIR, VA.

Major General SHULER. We come now to the 2d Army, Fort Belvoir, Va., on page 19.

Senator STENNIS. This division here, Senator, that is 1st Army and 2d Army, and it is simply for their records and not so much ours, you see, to present it in sections.

Major General SHULER. On this station we are requesting four line items, sir, in the total amount of $1,083,000. Page 21 is the first item. This particular project at the missile instruction school will provide additions and alterations to four buildings at a cost of $164,000.

The proposed modification, sir, will permit full utilization of training equipment on hand so that the men completing the course will be more fully qualified to operate and maintain the complex power generating and air-conditioning equipment associated with our expensive missile systems.

Due to the inadequacy of our present facilities, sir, we do not feel we are putting these men out as fully qualified as they should be. This will rectify this deficiency.

MODERNIZATION OF FACILITIES

Senator STENNIS. It says you are using old facilities on old buildings but you want them brought up to date and modified to meet the more exacting requirements of working on these parts and component parts of these missiles, is that right?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir. To learn how to operate the special generators and air-conditioning equipment associated with the missile system, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Take your next item.

Major General SHULER. May I ask a question off the record?

Senator STENNIS. Go ahead.

(Discussion off the record.)

Major General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, the next item at Fort Belvoir is an item which the House Appropriations Committee denied us appropriations for.

Senator STENNIS. Page?

Major General SHULER. Page 22, sir.

CLASSROOMS

This item is to provide air conditioning for 13 classrooms in Humphreys Hall, which is the main academic building at the Engineer School. It will cost $290,000. Approximately 5,000 students make use of this facility annually. All we have is floor pedestal-type fans. During the hot, humid weather we have to turn them off most of the time because the noise level cannot be tolerated in carrying out the instruction.

I have sat in this very school myself in these courses, and it gets as high as 95° in the summertime in these classrooms. The reason this is an extraordinary request as far as we are concerned, sir, is that the classes in this building are much more formal-type classes than we normally find in military school buildings. Students have to sit in class in the dress uniform. This is college-type instruction. The classrooms are very heavily scheduled, and the students stay in the

classrooms all day long. So we feel this is a request that should be considered above the ordinary air-conditioning classroom-type of question.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Proxmire.

Senator PROXMIRE. Sir, what would be the maintenance cost of this air conditioning, annual maintenance cost? Do you have any estimate on it?

MAINTENANCE COST

Major General SHULER. I would like to furnish it. I do not have the maintenance man here.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Put it in at this point in the record now, if possible.

(The information follows:)

The estimated annual operating and maintenance cost for the proposed 270-ton air-conditioning unit in Humphrey Hall at Fort Belvoir, Va., is $5,485. Of this cost $2,650 per year is for operation, principally electricity, and $2,835 per year for maintenance. Maintenance costs are based on average costs over the life of the equipment.

AIR CONDITIONING CRITERIA

Senator PROXMIRE. What proportion of your classrooms are air conditioned in this part of the country, or, for that matter, all over the country? Do you have this same type of problem all over the country?

Major General SHULER. Yes, we have a definite set of criteria which the Department of Defense gives the three services which not only prescribe where we can air condition but what we can air condition in each area, depending on what the dry and wet bulb readings are.

Mr. ZACKRISON. We provide air conditioning where the wet bulb temperature is 67° or higher 1,000 or more hours during the 6 warmest months of the year.

Senator PROXMIRE. Belvoir qualifies under that?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert in the record our reclama for this item.

Senator STENNIS. You may.

(The information referred to follows:)

Installation: Fort Belvoir, Va.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Air-condition Humphreys Hall, buliding 247	$290,000	−$290,000	$290,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

This project is urgently needed to eliminate a serious deficiency in 13 classrooms in Humphreys Hall, the principal academic building at Fort Belvoir. A daily average of 800 student officers occupy the 13 classrooms.

Five other classrooms and the auditorium in Humphreys Hall have previously been air conditioned. The remaining 13 classrooms are now ventilated in the hot, humid summer months by noisy floor-mounted pedestal-type fans. Ventilating fan noise and lack of air conditioning definitely reduce instructor effectiveness and student receptiveness.

The school conducted in Humphreys Hall is an academic type where officer students in class A uniform attend classes all day. Courses are conducted

throughout the year. This requested air conditioning, which meets Department of Defense criteria, will complete air conditioning of classroom space and greatly enhance the instructional environment for all the important courses presented.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 6)

"The committee has approved the request for nuclear power and missile instruction facilities at Fort Belvoir, Va., but has denied the request of $290,000 for partial air conditioning of Humphreys Hall."

NUCLEAR POWERPLANT

Major General SHULER. The next item is on page 23, sir. This item will cost $473,000 and it is for a 6,745-square-foot addition and improvements to the stationary nuclear powerplant at Fort Belvoir. The present facility cannot be modified, without an addition to the plant, to provide for proper control of the radioactive contamination. The central control of entry and exit from the contaminated area is essential to eliminate a hazard to the health and safety of the men. Additional operating space is required to properly isolate the activities subject to contamination. We feel we should have done this prior to this year. This is a safety and hazard type thing.

The next item is on page 24, and this is the last item at Fort Belvoir. It is for a nuclear power simulator building at 5,856 square feet, costing, we estimate, $156,000, required for training nuclear powerplant operators of the three services.

There are no existing facilities at Fort Belvoir which meet the requirement in terms of space or environment. This building will house simulators representing mobile nuclear powerplants. The delivery of the simulators is scheduled for fiscal year 1965. By the use of these simulators, the students are trained to respond quickly to malfunctions and unusual conditions which would be very costly and dangerous to produce in a real nuclear powerplant. This saves us money and gets our people trained.

Senator STENNIS. All right, I think those are relatively simple.

Major General SHULER. The next station on page 25 is at Fort Eustis, Va., and we are asking for two items and the first is on page 26.

MOTOR REPAIR FACILITIES

This one is for a motor repair shop and related facilities at $164,000 and it will provide 4,800 square feet of shop space and 7,700 square yards of hardstand for servicing 102 tactical and nontactical vehicles assigned to 4 units.

The lack of essential utilities and the deteriorated condition of the temporary World War II shops reduces the effectiveness of our maintenance. We will demolish the two temporary shops we are using now when we get this construction because they are no longer capable of being economically maintained.

Senator STENNIS. Let me ask you one question now. You have tried to have some other existing buildings made available?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir. This is an item which is part of the post master plan, and the master planning board considered every other possible solution. We have done that here at Fort Eustis.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

Major General SHULER. The next item is at page 27 and this item provides for replacing 2,190 feet of steam supply and 3,608 feet of

condensate lines in the hospital area at a cost of $133,000. The steam supply system serves the recently completed 116-bed hospital, 16 retained World War II hospital buildings and enlisted women barracks for 93 WAC's.

This is a case, sir, where it would cost us $55,000 to repair this system, and we would still have a very, very old system and we feel it is more economical to replace it at this time.

Senator STENNIS. If you repair it you still have a very old repaired system which could cause us trouble right soon again.

All right, your next item.

FORT KNOX, KY.

Major General SHULER. Page 28, Fort Knox, Ky., and we have a request for six items and the first is on page 30. This is another three-stall fire and rescue station and it is estimated to cost $105,000. This, supports Godman Army Airfield at this station.

This requirement does not derive from a new mission but it is necessary to replace inadequate deteriorated structures constructed in 1942.

The nearest fire station is a mile and a half from the airfield and travel to get there is through a very congested area of the post.

Senator STENNIS. I assume that there is a good chance of approving that.

Go to the next item.

Major General SHULER. On page 31 at a cost of $87,000, this would provide for completion of a regimental motor park to serve 283 tracked and 85 wheeled vehicles. The present deficiencies are due to incomplete facilities.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean by "motor park"? Is that a parking place?

MOTOR PARK

Major General SHULER. No, sir, a place to park and service the vehicles. For instance, we lack an oil and grease storage shed and the vehicles must be greased without means of elevating them. We have to jack them up and prop them up. They must be washed on makeshift wash racks and we have to have a guard assigned in the absence of a security fence around the area. This is really where the motor pool dispatcher operates and where the first echelon maintenance is accomplished on the vehicles before they are dispatched.

Senator STENNIS. All right. On the next item, $236,000, that is $4 million almost for a battalion tank repair shop, and I notice you have already $191 million invested at the old batteries. It seems to me that you should find a battalion tank repair shop in all of those buildings you have out there without building new ones. What about that?

Major General SHULER. Sir, of course Fort Knox is a very important, permanent station in the Army. We are very desirous of keeping our equipment in battle readiness and this certainly includes our tanks. We are unable to do it in the type of shop we are operating in now. This is another part of the replacement effort I mentioned earlier where we must make these replacements on a reasonable annual rate or these buildings are going to fall down and we have the job then to do in a short period of time. It is going to cost too much money in a short period and we feel this is a very necessary project.

I am talking about over 200 tanks here and heavy-wheeled vehicles. These are large vehicles. This is not like a motortruck, nothing like a motortruck.

Senator STENNIS. These are your big cranelike vehicles, I mean?

Major General SHULER. These are tactical-type vehicles, tanks and tank retrievers, and tracked vehicles. This is not an engineering equipment maintenance job. I would like to elaborate a bit on this very important subject of maintenance shops.

(The information referred to follows:)

MAINTENANCE SHOPS

Maintenance shops for military equipment are specialized structures which cannot be compared readily with the usual repair shops found in the civilian community. Even shops for the repair of motor vehicles are not comparable with civilian automobile shops.

Most military equipment is rugged, heavy duty type, requiring heavy repair tools and hoists. Floors must be extra heavy, industrial type to withstand loadings and the abrasion of tracked vehicles. Building frames must be structurally capable of supporting craneways or other hoist equipment. For really heavy vehicles, such as tanks, armored personnel carriers, and self-propelled artillery, a maintenance shop is more like a locomotive repair facility than a vehicle shop.

There are few structures of other types which can be adapted to heavy maintenance work under any circumstances. Ceilings are too low, frames are too light, columns are too close together, and doors are too small. Even warehouses are not readily adaptable and administrative, training, recreational, or housing type buildings are out of the question.

Only in the recent past has the Army begun to procure sizable quantities of modern weapons and related equipment. Our longstanding deficiencies in maintenance facilities is therefore only now becoming acute. This accounts for the number of shops in this current program.

DENTAL CLINIC

Senator STENNIS. All right, next.

Major General SHULER. Page 33, and this is for a 26-chair dental clinic at $387,000. There is a very large turnover of personnel at this post because of the training center which we have here, with consequent large dental workload which approximates 19,000 visits per month and 56,000 dental procedures per month.

The military strength is approximately 38,000 of Army and Air Force personnel. With the exception of 17 dental chairs in the Army hospital and in building 851 all of the dental facilities are located in 5 of these old temporary World War II buildings which are not suitable in any sense of the word for modern dental practice.

Senator STENNIS. That is a good deal of money but I think one of the best things about the military program is the personal attention that is given to these young men, getting their teeth straighened out, and the treatment generally. This is recruiting, I mean the training center.

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir; this is the training center.

Senator STENNIS. All right, your next item.

Major General SHULER. It is as well the armored center, but it is a training center. The next item is on page 34, at $59,000, for a battalion headquarters building to support a permanent complex built during the 1950's. No other space is available in the troop housing area for this battalion headquarters; consequently, we diverted permanent barracks for this and we want to put the barracks back to their designed use. This gives us a chance to administer our troops better.

Senator STENNIS. This is a modest sum. You have one of these or want one of these for every battalion?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir. We have to have one for each battalion, sir. These are included normally in the barracks complex which we discussed. In this case this was knocked out of the program somewhere along the line back in the 1950's and we wish now to make up this deficiency.

Senator STENNIS. And put the other area back into barracks use?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You can do that out of your general funds?

Major General SHULER. Sir, when we divert barracks, we normally do not make very many alterations because we intend in the end to use them as barracks.

Senator STENNIS. All right. I understand if this is allowed you will put the barracks back into use?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator STENNIS. Take up your next item.

RAILROAD TRACK

Major General SHULER. The next item on page 35 is the last item at Fort Knox, at $304,000 and this is for 13,710 feet of railroad track on the main post to the Muldraugh magazine area.

This will provide us a more economical means for delivering ammunition than from the commercial trucklines now employed. Based on estimated savings we feel that the facility cost we are asking for here could be amortized in 4 years. This would give us rail entry into the post which we do not have now.

Senator PROXMIRE. A savings in 3 years, a savings of $121,000 a year and total cost of around $400,000?

Major General SHULER. I got the 4 years, sir, by comparing the difference between the truck costs and the rail costs and then relating that to the cost of the project.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you.

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE

Major General SHULER. The next station, sir, is the Fort George G. Meade on page 36. We are requesting three line items. The first item the House Appropriations Committee denied the appropriations for.

This item is an operations building addition of 5,600 square feet costing $133,000 at the airfield. The units are presently utilizing space in the maintenance hangar for operations, classrooms, briefing and ready rooms, and flight surgeon. Most units must use space of the parent unit on the main post for storage and this is a 4-mile round trip to the main post. Upon completion of this item the present accommodations will revert to their intended use.

What this amounts to is a makeshift use, with some items at the airfield and some at the post with a 4-mile round trip involved, and we are asking for a small addition in the building to put this thing on a more convenient and more economical method of operation.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert in the record our reclama for this item.

Senator STENNIS. You may.

(The information referred to follows:)

Installation—Fort George G. Meade, Md.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Operations building addition	$133,000	−$133,000	$133,000

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

This item is badly needed to provide additional airfield operation space at the Fort Meade airfield to alleviate the overcrowded conditions of the existing buildings, and to accommodate activities now using unit space in a hangar lean-to. The units at the airfield are now forced to utilize space in the maintenance hangar for operations, classrooms, briefing and ready rooms, thereby diverting space needed for maintenance and storage. Most units find it necessary to occupy space with their parent units on the main part of the post thus lowering operational efficiency. Some equipment must be stored on hangar floors occupying areas needed for aircraft maintenance. The lack of an adequate classroom and briefing area at the airfield is particularly serious as existing on-post classrooms are beyond walking distance and difficult to schedule as a result of use by other units. The classrooms used average 1 mile from the aviation section and at least 6,000 man-hours are lost annually in commuting to and from them.

Provision of this addition will make available at the airfield urgently needed facilities for the pilot briefing room, readyroom, weather status, classroom, flight surgeon, equipment maintenance, and storage. Additionally it will permit reverting of existing maintenance areas to their intended use.

Deferment of this project would continue diversion of space intended and needed for operational purposes.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 6)

"Present facilities used for an operation building at Fort Meade, Md., are adequate and the committee has not approved the request of $133,000 for an addition to the existing facility."

ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The next item on page 39 is for improvement of the electrical distribution system at a cost of $104,000. The Fort Meade load, which is exclusive of the National Security Agency load, is carried on two 13.8-kilovolt loop feeders. One is a No. 4/0 conductor and another a No. 1/0, so arranged that a load may be transferred one to the other in emergencies or for maintenance. The load on the west loop has grown to also twice the rated capacity of the conductor, making it necessary to replace the No. 1/0 wire conductor with a No. 4/0 wire conductor.

Senator STENNIS. I do not understand that very much.

Major General SHULER. In simple language—I don't understand it too well, either, myself, but in simple language the load at this post has gone up to where the size of the wires will not accommodate the load.

Senator STENNIS. You are overloaded?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir; that is right.

Senator STENNIS. All right, if there are no further questions, proceed.

BOQ ITEM DENIED BY HOUSE

Major General SHULER. Page 40 we come to the next item and the House Appropriations Committee denied all appropriations for this item. This item has prior authorization, Public Law 87-554. This is for bachelor officers' quarters which will provide 50 spaces against an outstanding requirement for 265 spaces. This structure will replace a typical World War II completely inadequate deteriorated-type building in which are living young bachelor officers. As I said before, our investment in each of them is $38,000 at the time they have completed 2 years' service. Very frankly, sir, I think it is a very worthwhile project and I do not know why the House Appropriations Committee denied it.

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you show any savings? I notice these men are paid for offpost housing because there is not adequate housing on the post; is that correct?

Major General SHULER. If the housing is declared inadequate, yes, sir, they live off the post and get their living allowance.

Senator PROXMIRE. Could you demonstrate there would be an economy to the Government in going into this project?

Major General SHULER. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. Will you demonstrate what the economy is and how long it will be paid for?

Major General SHULER. I can demonstrate how we invested $38,000 in these people and I can demonstrate that many of them get out of the service because of the facilities in which they have to live.

POSSIBLE SAVINGS

Senator PROXMIRE. What I am talking about is the direct and immediate service inasmuch as now these men are paid their housing for their offpost cost of housing and that would be saved, I take it, by the taxpayers, if they have their housing on the post and therefore remain on the post and don't receive this additional housing pay.

Major General SHULER. The total amount of quarters allowance is being paid to 1 colonel, 3 lieutenant colonels, 10 majors, 6 captains, 11 first lieutenants, and 8 second lieutenants and it is $49,016.80 per year.

Senator PROXMIRE. That is $50,000 a year and this costs $400,000? Is there any reason why you could not make the assumption, therefore, this savings alone would pay for it in approximately 8 or 10 years?

Major General SHULER. That is right, it would pay it in 8 years just on an amortization basis.

Senator STENNIS. Now, how about the operation and maintenance cost?

Major General SHULER. There would be some of that that would have to be taken into account, but since it would be a new building, it would take quite a few years before it would run very heavy. But over and above that is the factor of giving these officers something decent so they will stay with us.

Senator STENNIS. I understand that, but we are talking about money now and the maintenance and operation was my question, not repairs, but maintenance and operation, and what would the cost of that be?

Major General SHULER. I would have to furnish that, sir. We are not in that particular business on my side of the house here but I can get it for you.

Senator STENNIS. But it is Government money, is it not?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have jurisdiction over all Government money for the Army.

Senator Symington, how are you?

Senator SYMINGTON. Fine, thank you.

IMMEDIATE SAVINGS

Senator STENNIS. Now, give us a sketch on this item here as to just what the savings would be, as Senator Proxmire says, the immediate savings, not the long term, but just the immediate.

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I am sure you have the figures on it available.

Major General SHULER. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. Provide that for the record and show it at this point.

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Based on our experience, the average maintenance and operation costs for the 50-man BOQ in this program will be about $10,000 annually.

The BOQ allowance forfeited by the 50 officers who will live in this BOQ is $49,016 per year. Substracting the $10,000 annual maintenance and operation cost and depreciation at 2 percent and interest at 3 percent on the construction cost of $403,000 from the $49,016 allowance forfeited results in a saving of $18,866 per year.

Major General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert in the record our reclama for this item.

Senator STENNIS. You may.

Installation: Fort George G. Meade, Md.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Bachelor officers' quarters	$403,000	—$403,000	$403,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

Of the current 637 BOQ space requirement at Fort Meade, 258 spaces are in permanent buildings and 114 are in improved World War II buildings. The remaining 215 bachelors must rent off post or live in temporary unimproved BOQ's. Suitable off-post rentals within reasonable distance are scarce and costly.

Although the Army would like to provide a larger BOQ increment at Fort Meade this year, the overall construction budget precludes this. However, 50 spaces is deemed a large enough increment for favorable construction economy and will be designed as part of the total station requirement.

Because the continental U.S. deficit in permanent BOQ's is now well over 15,000 spaces, every increment is important toward accomplishing the Army plan approved by the Department of Defense to eliminate about two-thirds of that deficit by fiscal year 1969. The remaining temporary World War II BOQ's will then be over 25 years old, five times their design life.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 6)

"The large deficiency in permanent bachelor officer quarters at Fort Meade warrants a more economical method of replacement than the small incremental approach set forth in the fiscal year 1964 program, and the request of $403,000 for these facilities is denied."

FORT MONROE, VA.

Senator STENNIS. Proceed.

Major General SHULER. The next station, sir, is on page 41, Fort Monroe, Va., and this is the headquarters of the U.S. Continental Army Command. The first item is on page 42 and this will provide 5,010 square feet of space for an emergency operations communications center at $115,000.

The work consists of renovating a former coast artillery battery. This facility and an existing protected emergency operations center will provide the minimum essential command control and communications necessary for continuous operations during emergency.

The existing post telephone exchange is located in a building having poor physical security due to the multiple occupancy of the building.

The next item, sir, is on page 44 and it is the last item at Fort Monroe. This is the first increment, sir, of reconstruction of the storm drainage system at this post at a cost of $200,000.

This is approximately one-fourth of the total scope. Existing lines are simply too small to carry the stormflow. They are clogged and broken. The post suffers floods from salt water at high tides, as well as from rain. Any time flooding involves salt water, it causes an awful lot of damage.

Senator STENNIS. What is the total cost?

TOTAL COST

Major General SHULER. The total cost would be $800,000, which includes this $200,000. This about a fourth of the total cost.

Senator STENNIS. We have not done anything to this since 1918? I mean increasing the size of these lines you are talking about?

Major General SHULER. That is right. I might say, sir, that we asked for this 2 years ago and we were having a little difficulty with one of the committees and took the chairman down there and he came back and agreed we needed it very much.

Senator STENNIS. All right, of course every item is open to questions, Senator Symington.

If there are no other questions, proceed.

FORT RITCHIE, MD.

Major General SHULER. On page 45, Fort Ritchie, Md., the first item is on page 46 and this item, sir, is a request for security measures costing $267,000. This requirement is based on findings of a physical securities survey of this station by a qualified team. Increased security protection will prevent intrusions or other actions to damage the installation. I am sure the committee knows how important it is to us that this installation not be entered by unauthorized personnel or not be damaged.

We feel this will make our security quite safe there.

Senator STENNIS. Maybe we had better take that up in our closed hearings. Maybe you have written it all out?

Major General SHULER. Anything that is in this book is not classified.

Senator STENNIS. That is a good deal of money.

Major General SHULER. I can describe further what we intend to do with it; I would be glad to.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

SECURITY MEASURES

Major General SHULER. The construction of a vehicle inspection pit will allow thorough inspection for hidden explosive devices. In other words, we can get under the vehicle and search it thoroughly and see that it doesn't have hidden explosive devices. The construction of security fence around portals with floodlighting will provide a secure area for surveillance by security forces to prevent unauthorized access by unauthorized personnel. Installation of new bulletproof sentry boxes manned 24 hours a day in addition to existing sentry boxes will provide a protected security force at all times. The installation of crashproof security gates, one on each portal, will positively deter and prevent a forced intrusion. Concrete block barriers at the rear of each powerplant will prevent uncontrolled access to building chambers from powerplants as now exists. The barrier in front of the domestic water reservoir in lieu of the 8-foot chain link fence will prevent access by unauthorized personnel and eliminate the possibility of anyone throwing explosives or contaminating devices over the existing fence.

This is the type of thing we are trying to accomplish. This is one of the most important faciilties we have. We feel these are very necessary.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Proceed to your next item.

BOQ

Major General SHULER. The next item is on page 47. This will provide 60 bachelor officers' quarter spaces at a cost of $455,000, a unit cost of $7,000 a man. This item has prior authorization, Public Law 87-554. There are only two adequate BOQ spaces and consequently officer personnel permanently assigned and on temporary duty must live in deteriorated World War II buildings or commute for a considerable distance to this semi-isolated installation. Continuous uninterrupted operation is required for accomplishment of mission here, sir, and this almost dictates our personnel live on the post, since it is an around-the-clock operation.

Senator SYMINGTON. May I ask a question here?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Senator SYMINGTON. Why do we have to build all of these new buildings when we have abandoned so many camps in the past?

REQUEST FOR PERMANENT BUILDINGS

Major General SHULER. Senator, all of these new permanent buildings are at our permanent installations. Any camp we have abandoned in the past, as far as I have knowledge, sir, was not a permanent installation and was excess to our needs. We are only asking to build permanent buildings at our permanent, our hard core permanent installations and these are to replace mostly World War II temporary

facilities built for a 5-year life in a mobilization period which are now over 20 years old. There are almost $3 billion worth of that type of thing which eventually will have to be replaced. We are trying to bite this off at a reasonable amount each year so it won't fall down around our ears all at the same time.

Senator PROXMIRE. The House did approve this particular item?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir; I will call attention, sir, any time it didn't.

Senator PROXMIRE. It did not approve the others?

Major General SHULER. That is right, the ones I specifically called attention to.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Symington, I asked you gentlemen to tell us if the House failed to approve the items so it will give these gentlemen a chance to ask specifically. Is the House report out yet? I have not had a chance to look at it. I understand it is out.

(Discussion off the record.)

FORT STORY, VA.

Major General SHULER. The next is Fort Story, Va., on page 48 and we are asking two line items, the first of which is on page 49. This particular item is for three motor repair shops and facilities at a cost of $449,000. We will provide 14,816 square feet of shop space and 13,000 square yards of hardstand for servicing 302 vehicles assigned to four of our STRAC units. One permanent and two temporary buildings are used for vehicle maintenance. The permanent buildings are greatly overloaded and are being used for maintenance of vehicles of four companies. Delivery of 110 amphibious cargo lighters during 1963 will further aggravate the situation. Two temporary buildings will be demolished when this building is completed.

The next item is on page 50, which is the last item for Fort Story.

Senator STENNIS. Now, on these repair shops, I do not know where Fort Story is. Where is it located?

Major General SHULER. Near Virginia Beach, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That would be a good place for Mr. Rexroad maybe Saturday to go down and look over.

These repair shops, it has always been my idea that maybe you cannot use something you already have. This is worth half a million dollars.

Major General SHULER. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. We do not want to put a crimp in here or anything like that but if we can save half a million, that is half a million dollars.

Major General SHULER. I can assure you, sir, we have surveyed the rest of the buildings and these are not all ordinary vehicles but are the transportation cargo lighters, the amphibious-type LARCS which are very important to our logistic mission and I feel that the square foot cost on these items are certainly within reason.

Senator STENNIS. Anything that requires more personal knowledge of these matters, we will get for the committee to have a better feel. It is not a matter of doubting your word and we ask a lot of questions about these items and Mr. Rexroad can otherwise get off of his overworked situation here, especially while this bill is up, and he can run down next Saturday and someone can go with him.

SHOP FACILITIES

Major General SHULER. The next item on page 50 is for "Shop and facilities at $441,000" for our amphibious barge resupply cargo BARC. There is no existing shop to accommodate these vehicles at this size. To give you an idea, they weigh 100 tons empty and they have an emergency capacity for 100-ton loads. They travel on land and in the water. Of course, these are tremendous vehicles, and because of their physical size there is nothing on this post that we can do the maintenance in.

Senator STENNIS. This is a repeat, almost, of the other one.

Major General SHULER. This is a much larger vehicle and there is just nothing there that could possibly accommodate it. One BARC could not fit into this committee room.

Senator STENNIS. How have you been getting along without it?

Major General SHULER. We do not have any structure to fit them. We just got them in there. This is a new thing. We have not been maintaining them properly.

Senator STENNIS. This is part of your amphibious warfare?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir; this is part of the Transportation Corps mission and would be part of amphibious operations.

Senator STENNIS. Do the Marines have assemblying shops at all?

Major General SHULER. I don't think they have this particular thing at all, because this is more of a cargo, a supply, a logistic backup type. I do not think they have this particular one.

Senator STENNIS. Well, the term "motor repair shop" does not really describe the situation, hardly; is that right?

Major General SHULER. That is correct. The first item is for lighters, and the other for the BARC which is the cargo resupply BARC.

Senator STENNIS. If he can, Mr. Rexroad will go down and he will find out. All right, shall we proceed to 52?

THIRD ARMY—FORT BENNING

Major General SHULER. We come now to the 3d Army, and the first station is Fort Benning on page 52. We are asking for six line items, total of $3,581,000. The first item at Fort Benning is for $500,000 for a hangar with shop, 21,151 square feet and access apron, 8,937 square yards for rotary wing aircraft. Maintenance activities for 3 helicopter companies, 1 fixed-wing company, a brigade aviation company, and 34 miscellaneous aircraft at Lawson Army Airfield are squeezed into existing facilities.

The proposed construction will provide 21,151 square feet of hangars and shops out of a requirement of over 88,000 square feet, sir.

The existing hangars will remain in use after this construction is complete. This will get us out of a very crowded and intolerable situation here and let us maintain our aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. This is a part of your Army air program?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir; this is in support of the tactical units; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

DENTAL CLINIC

Major General SHULER. On page 55 the second item will provide a dental clinic of 28 chairs. Over 177,000 patient-visits occur in the dental clinics each month at this station, Fort Benning.

The proposed 28-chair dental clinic will provide the remaining dental facilities we need at the station.

In other words, this closes us out on our requirements for adequate dental facilities and we will demolish the four temporary buildings which are in very bad shape.

This is in accordance with the formula you referred to.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. Now, we have covered, Senator Symington, all of these clinics in the repetitive items in the beginning.

Do you have any questions?

Next item.

ENLISTED MEN'S SERVICE CLUB

Major General SHULER. On page 56, the third item that Fort Benning requested is an enlisted men's service club containing 27,800 square feet at $655,000. Over 4,000 troops in the Kelley Hill area have only limited diverted barracks space for service club use. This space is so small that only lounge-type activities can be offered to these troops. The alternative is a travel of 5 miles to the nearest service club on the post. Construction of this service club and the library, which I will describe a little later in this program, will provide the major welfare and morale facilities in the Kelley Hill area.

Senator STENNIS. It seems to me like you have 36,000 men and 28,000 enlisted men and with $145 million invested, it seems like you already have facilities like this. What does this do?

Major General SHULER. Well, these type items, sir, at the levels of review at the Pentagon and Bureau of the Budget, never get through unless they are really worthwhile items because if we put the name "service club" on an item, it becomes a target for those who wish to reduce the budget. This has come this far because it is a very, very worthwhile item. These people are in a remote area, and there is no other place to occupy their time when they are not training.

Senator STENNIS. I think it is a very good point that we have these facilities all right, but I suggest we could make use of something else.

All right, unless there are further questions, proceed.

BRANCH LIBRARY

Major General SHULER. Page 57, the next item is for a branch library of 4,000 square feet at an estimated cost of $118,000. This again is in the Kelley Hill area 5 miles from the main post and permanent construction in this area was initiated in 1954. The establishment of an interim library and diverted administrative space was considered necessary due to the number of troops in this area and the distance from this housing area to other library facilities. It has been placed in administrative space which has been moved to diverted barracks space. This library in this particular area has certainly worked out as far as we are concerned. Just to give you an idea, in 1961 there were 45,280 officers and enlisted men who made use of this library. They had a very high rate of nonfiction books checked out and non-

fiction literature. We think this is a fine way to occupy their small amount of leisure time with the proper books there for them.

Senator STENNIS. I judge you have made out your case.

Next item.

ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Major General SHULER. On page 58, this is an item for electrical distribution system conversion at $1,396,000. Approximately 10,000 men are housed in the remote Sand Hill and Harmony Church housing areas where there has been no upgrading of the electrical distribution system since its construction to standards of World War II. Consequently, much of the equipment cannot be installed because of the limited electrical capacity of the system. Deficiencies are especially serious in the barracks and messhalls. This will give us a proper size line so we can use our normal equipment. We can't use it now.

Senator STENNIS. We will recess until 2:30.

(Whereupon, at 12:05 p.m., Monday, November 18, the hearing recessed to reconvene at 2:30 p.m., of the same day.)

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:30 P.M., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1963)

(The subcommittee reconvened at 2:30 p.m., Senator John Stennis presiding.)

Senator STENNIS. Let us proceed.

Major General SHULER. We are on page 60, Mr. Chairman, and we are starting on the last line item for Fort Benning.

ITEM DENIED BY HOUSE—FORT BENNING

This is an item that the House Appropriations Committee denied us in appropriations.

This is for an extension of the steam distribution system in the main post area which is estimated to cost $512,000.

This will allow a more efficient utilization of the available capacity in the steamplant constructed in 1954. The new lines will connect this plant to the Quartermaster laundry, three barracks buildings, and eliminate heating plants that support these buildings.

Upon accomplishment of this project the steam load of the old plant will be supplied by the new steamplant eliminating the operational cost of the old plant. The boilers in the two barracks buildings will be capped and left in place for emergency use.

The three antiquated boilers located in the laundry building will be removed to provide urgently needed repair shop for laundry equipment.

Senator STENNIS. What was the reason the House gave on that, General?

Major General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I am not privy to any reasons involved in this. In fact, I have not yet even received the report. I understand it is just now published, but I had not received it until I came over here.

Senator STENNIS. Well, you agreed to make comment on anything these gentlemen say here in their report because that is our request.

Major General SHULER. I believe their turndown, Sir, as I now read the report, was the "excessive amortization period."

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Major General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert in the record our reclama for this item.

Senator STENNIS. You may.

(The information referred to follows:)

Installation: Fort Benning, Ga.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Steam distribution	$512,000	−$512,000	$512,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The annual savings with 12-year amortization considered by the House were direct operating cost savings only. In addition there will be indirect savings from maintenance no longer required on plants eliminated amounting to about $25,000 per year which would reduce the amortization to less than 8 years. Normal life expectancy on these boilers, 8 of which are 30 to 35 years old already, indicates replacement will probably be necessary in 5 to 10 years. Separate replacement cost is estimated at about $600,000.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 6)

"The amount of $3,069,000 is approved for Fort Benning, Ga., a reduction of $512,000 in the program. This represents a deletion of the request for steam distribution facilities. This request was justified to the committee on a cost-saving basis. It is noted that the annual savings accruing as a result of the project would require an amortization period in excess of 12 years. This is not a realistic period of time and the entire matter should be restudied by the Department of the Army."

FORT BRAGG

Major General SHULER. The next station is Fort Bragg, on page 61 and this, as you know, is a very important station. It is the home of the 82d Airborne Division, one of our STRAC units. The first item on page 63 is for two 13,722-foot shop additions to two existing hangars with a total estimated cost of $411,000. The present deficit of hangar and shop facilities at the station is 158,583 square feet.

This item and the next item which I will testify on in a minute will satisfy a little less than half of this requirement. All hangar and shop space at Pope Air Force Base is used to capacity by the Air Force. The 82d Airborne Division cannot maintain a proper readiness status to enable moving with all equipment within 12 hours unless we have adequate shops.

The next item on page 64 is this.

Senator STENNIS. Well, are we going to stop there? You have the hangars there and everything but you need the shops. Do you build them separate or on the side or what?

Major General SHULER. These, sir, are shop additions to the hangars and we would have liked to have had these shops built in the hangars, but because of budgetary considerations we didn't get them, sir, and we very much need them.

HANGARS AND FACILITIES

Senator STENNIS. All right. Your next item is hangar and facilities. Go on with that one.

Major General SHULER. This, sir, is an item where we requested new hangars and facilities containing 36,700 square feet. This item and the preceding item totaled 64,144 square feet which will reduce the current hangar and shop deficit, which I stated before was 158,918 square feet, will reduce this by approximately 50 percent. All existing maintenance hangars at the field support a workload of approximately 157 percent of designed capacity, so they are very much overloaded, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. With this, how many men will be served, say air lift company?

Major General SHULER. The hangar and facilities for the air lift company, sir, is involved in an inventory of 179 aircraft assigned to Simmons Army Air Field. Some of these aircraft are the Caribou, which is a fairly large aircraft, 73 feet long, 97 feet wide, and 32 feet high, and we can't get them into any of the present shops. This item would assist us on that, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How will that aircraft compare, sir, with a DC–3 in size—73 feet long and 97 feet wide?

Major General SHULER. It compares with a DC–3 and it is very close to the same size except the Caribou has a very high tail. The DC–3 is a conventional tail and this comes down quite low.

Senator STENNIS. You do not have any other space to take care of that?

Major General SHULER. That is correct, sir, for that particular aircraft. We cannot get that in any other space.

BARRACKS

On page 65 is the next item. This is a request for a 192-man barracks without mess at an estimated cost of $464,000. This item will provide for 192 enlisted personnel assigned to the Womack Army Hospital. They now live in mobilization-type hospital wards in an old World War II hospital, a rambling kind that stretches over large acreage. These are very unsatisfactory and have very limited latrine facilities. We feel these men are just as entitled to a decent barracks as any other soldier in the Army.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Proceed.

Major General SHULER. The next item on page 68, sir, is of the type that I covered on our repetitive item coverage at the beginning of the hearing.

Senator STENNIS. Would you mind going back a minute to page 66, which is your graph?

Major General SHULER. Page 66, sir, concerns the item I am now testifying on.

Senator STENNIS. I see. Excuse me. That is fine. I wanted to use that.

Major General SHULER. This item, sir, even though it is a repetitive type item, has a special significance in that it is for the Special Forces facility complex at this station and has a capacity for 1,956 men. It is required for housing 2 special force groups and related units with a total strength of 4,411. All the Special Warfare Center troops are presently house in temporary World War II facilities located up to 1.7 miles from the Special Warfare Center area.

The Congress gave us a headquarters and administrative building at this location for this Center last year. In addition, the old World War II temporary construction that the troops are now in is not functionally suitable for their present use.

SPECIAL WARFARE

The chairman wrote us a letter and told us that on projects that were out of the ordinary he desired we have special witnesses. I have here Colonel Bond, who is Deputy Director of Special Warfare, to tell us about our needs down there, and if it please the committee, he can come forward to answer any questions you might have.

Senator STENNIS. We will be glad to hear him. Let us see how this works out. This is in addition to your good presentation, General, that I would like to get into these things, too.

All right, Colonel, glad to have you and just proceed in your own fine way. This is the whole complex and we have a picture of it here.

Colonel BOND. Mr. Chairman, after the emphasis placed on this program by the administration and the Secretary of Defense, I would like to touch on a few highlights which would bring out this particular expansion.

Senator STENNIS. Fine.

Colonel BOND. What we have done, that is, what the Army has accomplished over the period of time from January 1961 to date, is to expand its special warfare forces, which include Special Forces and other types of augmenting units, from a strength of about 2,500 to a strength which if I may, sir, is classified. Notwithstanding, it is quite an increase from what we had before, though it is still a very small fraction of the overall strength of the Army.

This has entailed an increase at Fort Bragg, as General Shuler has pointed out, and therein the development of a base for this kind of special warfare package, if I may call it that. Specifically this is a package which consists of three major elements. The first is comprised of a headquarters, and a school, an entirely new type school, which handles a very large United States as well as allied student training load per year. Specifically this load is about 5,000 people, sir. The second element concerns an increase in our operating forces, that is, an increase in the form of special forces as well as other capabilities which we have tailored in small packages for use throughout the world as they may be required. The last element involves a small complement of psychological warfare units.

That outline is a broad sketch, sir, of the way we developed this program from 1961 to date.

It is to house these people, and to provide classrooms and supporting facilities in terms of maintenance, recreational facilities, and the like at Fort Bragg that this whole construction package as presented by General Shuler, has been offered, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, you go ahead and when you are through I want to ask you a few questions.

Colonel BOND. I think, sir, may I suggest I take your questions?

Senator STENNIS. As I understood, though, these barracks and all are not so much—they are just general replacements needed apart from your special program. We can't rebuild the barracks and recenter everything every time you change the pattern of training.

SELECTION OF FORT BRAGG

Major General SHULER. Fort Bragg was selected after a great deal of careful study for this center. As I said, Congress gave us the headquarters and administrative building last year to start it off. These troops are presently here and are presently in these old World War II dilapidated barracks I have already described and it not only gets them out of the barracks there but establishes a permanent training center at Fort Bragg. You know, sir, this is a very specialized and important part of the Army's mission, the special warfare type mission.

Senator STENNIS. How many of these—you might have given this this morning, I do not remember—but how many of these will you build, units like this, packages?

Major General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I stated this morning we were about half way along on our total requirement for all permanent stations. I specifically stated, sir, that we had a total requirement of 402,000 spaces and that our deficit remains at 186,000 and, therefore, we have this difference to construct in permanent facilities. One-half of our deficit is in recruit training posts and one-fourth is at division posts and the other fourth is at other posts. So you can see, sir, we have in our request for fiscal year 1964, 14,800 spaces, and I stated it would take up about one-eleventh of the deficit so it will take a good many years even at the pace we are going, sir.

REDUCTION BY HOUSE

I would like to add to what I have stated, sir, that this is an item that the House Appropriations Committee has reduced by $1,836,000.

Senator STENNIS. Reduced by how much?

Major General SHULER. $1,836,000.

Specifically, on page 69, sir, they denied us the two-battalion administration and classroom buildings at $275,000, and the gymnasium with pool at $554,000, and the group headquarters building at $469,000, and the operations building for psychological warfare battalions at $230,000, and the psychological warfare printing facility at $269,000, and the psychological warfare radio and broadcasting building at $39,000, and that totals up, sir, to $1,836,000.

The psychological warfare mission is a very necessary and integral part of special warfare, and these facilities would be for training in that part of it. We have to train men how to properly do psychological radio broadcasting and how to print the right kind of material to soften up the enemy, so it is a very integral part of special warfare and, of course, the other items are support items for the complex.

These people undergo a very, very rigorous training down there. This is a real hard-bitten combat force.

Senator STENNIS. Call out the omitted items again, will you, please?

Major General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, do you have page 69?

OMITTED ITEMS

Senator STENNIS. Yes, I am on page 69. It is below it a little but I think I have it. Just call them off.

Major General SHULER. About the sixth item down, two battalion administrative and classroom buildings, then the gymnasium with pool.

Senator STENNIS. Wait a minute.

Major General SHULER. Gymnasium with pool. That is the second item, the group headquarters building.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Major General SHULER. The operations building for psychological warfare battalions.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Major General SHULER. The psychological warfare printing facility.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Major General SHULER. And the last one is psychological warfare radio and broadcasting building.

Senator STENNIS. Psychological warfare printing facility—what is that?

Major General SHULER. I will ask Colonel Bond to respond to that.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

PRINTING EQUIPMENT

Colonel BOND. Each of these psychological warfare battalions has two large printing presses. These two battalions are designed for operations in time of war, or possibly in peacetime as in an operation like Lebanon in 1958, as in a situation sir, like Vietnam. Specifically they have, I repeat, two large printing presses and about $300,000 worth of equipment to include long-range focal cameras. These cameras are about as long as from myself to you, sir. In addition, they have high-speed roller presses which are about as long as from myself to the wall behind the chairman. These items are fixed, that is to say, they are not mobile. We need a permanent kind of building for the costs shown, sir, to put this equipment in and to train our personnel on it. It demands a lot of technical proficiency to get that job done.

They are now set up in a series of old temporary buildings. We would like very much, as General Shuler has brought out—in fact, we consider it critically necessary—to get this training equipment out of the old, dilapidated building and into a permanent structure so the people passing through can be adequately trained on this equipment.

In the event of a contingency, or war situation we would move this equipment, not the package that is there for training, but another package, into the theater of operations for use. That is the key word; it is theater equipment. This equipment supplies all of the psychological warfare printed matter that might be distributed by artillery shells, or dropped from aircraft, in support of the entire theater of operations, to include the Army, Navy, and Air Force. From time to time in peacetime, there are requirements based on contingency plans where we may have to go into actual production and accomplish some of this work so it is lined up and we are ready to move out on it.

That is the primary function.

Senator STENNIS. On this work now, is this work on maps, do you prepare maps?

DELIVERY OF PRINTED MATTER

Colonel BOND. No, sir; they prepare types of messages, leaflets, small newspapers, or any type of communications means that can be put in printed form into the hands of the enemy. These can be projected there by artillery shells; they are rolled up in a certain manner,

packed in the shells, and then fired and upon detonation they spray out. They can perform countless functions in this regard.

In Vietnam, for example, a smaller type unit that we have, not this equipment and this requirement, could bring in small presses and assist the Vietnamese military there in running off various types of pamphlets and handout folders which could be dropped by their aircraft and by their people, or disseminated by their ground troops to the villagers in the dominated or Vietnamese-controlled area, to seek to influence these people. When you are dealing with a peasant population, you don't have too much to write; you accomplish this by various kinds of symbol charts.

Senator STENNIS. Now we are having a special explanation here, Senator Symington. It is interesting to know about your ability on the printed messages. Did you ever influence anybody or the enemy by dropping leaflets or pamphlets over?

EFFECTIVENESS OF PROPAGANDA

Colonel BOND. Yes, sir; I think so. There have been several fascinating studies made. I would venture an opinion, sir, that most of the influence you bring about is when you have the enemy on the downhill, so to speak. I think there is a general consensus in the U.S. military that it has been rather ineffective as far as its use against U.S. forces is concerned. It has been effective against the Vietcong, for example, in the RVN (Republic of Vietnam). There have been defections, and these defections continue on propaganda prepared by the Vietnamese military forces based on our training assistance. Some of these people have come in based on these pamphlets.

Senator STENNIS. We are talking, Senator, about page 69, psychological warfare printing amounting to this sum here.

How many of these do you contemplate having now? Will each one of these units have one of this complex that you build? Will they all have one of these facilities?

Colonel BOND. No, sir. This would be the one and only facility. It would be there for the purpose of training at the base so that our people that are deployed, or who would have this equipment in the event of mobilization, are trained on how to use it.

Senator STENNIS. Well, if you should go into Vietnam with this, would you carry the printing presses with you?

Colonel BOND. No, sir. This particular training press would remain at Fort Bragg to train our people. Assuming a hot war situation some of our other big presses would be shipped by surface transport in vessels over to Vietnam. It would be set up over there on some concrete floor in some fairly permanent situation, recalling, if I may, that this is a theater tool, and would be serving the Army, Navy, and Air Force at the theater level by responding to all of the requirements of the three services for propaganda media of all kinds.

Major General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, these psychological warfare items are peculiar to this complex and are not included in any other barracks complex, only in the Special Warfare Center.

Senator STENNIS. Carrying of printing presses to Vietnam, it seems you could use almost any printing service and then fly over there propaganda sheets.

COMPETITION WITH PRIVATE INDUSTRY

Senator SYMINGTON. General, not to be contentious about it, but we hear criticism of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, for competing with private industry. Following the chairman's thought, do you have to do this yourself? I have seen some of these pamphlets; they have been quite prominent in other hearings I have attended recently. Can you not have those things done by private industry?

Colonel BOND. Ours, Mr. Senator, is exclusively for military use.

Senator SYMINGTON. What difference does it make, you can still farm it out, unless it is highly classified. Weekly newspapers do printing on the side and are very anxious to get it; and I know in my State such contracts are drawn very tight by those giving these contractors, to local newspapers for this kind of work. Why can you not have it done that way instead of going to the expense of doing it inhouse? If you go to expert printers they will get a slight profit but lower your costs, I would say—the chances are more than even.

Colonel BOND. The basic reason I think, Senator, is the fact you would have to have the means available in any theater of operations so that you could conduct operations. That is to say, you would have to have that printing capability there.

Senator SYMINGTON. So you would transfer this?

Colonel BOND. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you. All right, is there anything else you want to put in?

Colonel BOND. No, sir. Thank you very much, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, we are glad you came in, Colonel Bond, and we understand this, I think, now.

Did you have something further, General, on this?

Major General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Saltonstall, this is one of the packages for this Special Forces down at Fort Bragg and this is a $13 million package on the entire facility.

All right. What is your next item?

Major General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert in the record our reclama for this item.

Senator STENNIS. You may.

(The information referred to follows:)

(See also p. 62.)

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
4-battalion motor repair shops and facilities, Fort Hood, Tex..	$2,903,000	−$1,450,000	$1,450,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

Fort Hood has a shop deficiency of over 728,000 square feet of a total requirement exceeding 990,000 in unit level motor repair shops—a 73½-percent deficiency. The deficiency is compounded by the fact that World War II shop door openings will not allow present tanks to enter. The Army proposed 80,960 square feet this year, only 11 percent of the deficiency.

Maintenance deficiencies attributable to inadequate facilities seriously degrade STRAC combat readiness. The type and number of such deficiencies per vehicle inspected were reported to Congress in detail by the U.S. Comptroller

General in "Review of Maintenance of Tracked Combat Vehicles at Fort Knox, Ky., and Fort Hood, Tex." dated July 1962. Each vehicle inspected had from 8 to 37 major deficiencies, which would require an average of 5 man-days per vehicle in the shop for correction.

Although the GAO report cited does not address the facility problem, inadequacy of shop space was an underlying factor contributing to the general condition of vehicles then, a factor complicating correction of that situation, and a key factor precluding a suitable deadline rate if the units are to continue using these vehicles in training as, of course, they must. Measures taken to insure detection and reporting of repair needs cannot be realized unless facilities needed for making those repairs are made available.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 7)

"The committee * * * has denied the request of $1,450,000 for construction of two battalion motor repair shops and facilities."

FORT CAMPBELL, KY.

Major General SHULER. The next station is Fort Campbell, Ky., and this is the home of the 101st Airborne Division, an important STRIKE unit, and the first item is on page 73.

This request, sir, is for an airborne support facility containing 9,300 square feet. This item is required for conducting briefings, issuing, and donning parachutes and storage of parachutes for one battle group. It supports the 101st Airborne Division which conducts approximately 10,000 parachute jumps per month. It will be utilized for both training missions and STRAC missions. Presently the troops are briefed in the cantonment areas, parachutes are hauled to the airfield and tents utilized as final assembly areas. This makes it difficult to observe optimum safety measures and hampers rapid deployment for STRAC missions. We would like to see that everyone's parachute is going to work when the time comes.

Senator STENNIS. Anything less than that is criminal, I think. This is related to the accuracy and certainly of the air mass operations.

AIR ITEMS STORAGE BUILDING

Major General SHULER. The next item is page 74, an air items storage building costing $52,000. This project is required to provide facilities for the storage and issue of cargo parachutes, heavy drop platforms, rigging material, and equipment rigged for dropping for one battle group.

Presently their equipment is stored in the cantonment area. This requires much extra handling and assembling and transporting of this equipment and it causes a time delay again on the STRAC unit when alerted.

Again, this is a situation where we are conducting this operation in facilities that won't allow us to insure the absolute safety of our equipment.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

MOTOR REPAIR SHOPS

Major General SHULER. Page 75, the next item we request is for three motor repair shops with facilities totaling 14,700 square feet. The proposed item will be used in support of the maintenance of 4,475 vehicles of the 101st Division. Presently, World War II temporary shops and hardstand constructed in 1942 and 1943 have deteriorated to the point where rehabilitation is not feasible.

This will assist us tremendously, sir, in our material readiness drive that the Army has had on now for quite some time in attempting to bring all of our combat material up to absolute readiness, and one of the things we need to do this is decent maintenance facilities.

Senator STENNIS. This says 375 vehicles and parking space for 500?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir. My statement was intended to mean that this shop helps support the maintenance of the total number of vehicles in the airborne division which is 4,475, but actually it will only take a segment of the division vehicles, because, if you note, we have a deficiency of 90,000 square feet and this particular request is only for 14,700. So this actual set of motor shops will not actually have all the 4,475 in it at any one time or any period of time. It is a part of our maintenance facilities, sir, for that total number of vehicles.

Senator STENNIS. It cost $553,000?

Major General SHULER. Yes, $553,000 to include all the outside utilities.

Senator STENNIS. This just takes care of 375 vehicles and that is over $1,000 per vehicle that you are going to take care of. Something is wrong with those figures.

Major General SHULER. Well, sir, we are constructing this for $16.50 a square foot and I don't think that is an abnormal figure, sir, for a shop building and the standard plan we have been using, sir, for a number of years. Of course, we will put as many vehicles through there as the load will bear. And over a reasonable number of years this will pay out many times.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. All right, continue.

Major General SHULER. The next item is on page 76.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I interrupt?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It will be helpful to me if you could tell us whether the particular item has been authorized this year or what amount is authorized or what project. We have to go through all of this budget and we have gone through it all on the authority basis once and we discussed it with great care and it would be extremely helpful if you can do that.

PRIOR AUTHORIZED ITEMS

Major General SHULER. I will be glad to do that, Senator Saltonstall. As I recall, in my opening statement we have a little over $9 million of prior authorized items that required appropriations for this year. These are items authorized in fiscal year 1963 and prior years.

Senator SALTONSTALL. $9 million?

Major General SHULER. Yes, a little over $9 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In your whole request?

Major General SHULER. It is $9.2 million actually.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then the Department of the Army, $221,164,000, only $9 million of that was a carryover?

Major General SHULER. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the rest was all new money authorized this year?

Major General SHULER. The rest is $168 million for new authority requests and $26 million against continuing authorizations, such as design, minor construction, and access roads.

Senator SALTONSTALL. $186 million of the $221 million is new?

Major General SHULER. That is right; new authorization for fiscal year 1964.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And adding $9 million, that would be $195 million, so the difference between $221 million and $195 million is the carryovers?

Major General SHULER. No, sir; this is the continuing authorization.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is what I mean, continuing.

Major General SHULER. We don't have to ask for it each year. It is in the law and we asked for appropriations against it. It is design, minor construction, and access roads. We do not go in for a specific line item for authorization for those items.

AMOUNT FOR NEW AUTHORIZATIONS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then we can assume on this committee that of the amount you request, $186 million of it is new authorization this year?

Major General SHULER. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And this other, continuing or carryover of the $9 million, could you tell us about that?

Major General SHULER. I would be glad to. What I would like to do, Senator, if I may, is indicate from now on, as you desire, and then put in the record a list of items that we already covered that were previous authorization. I know there have been several.

Senator STENNIS. All right. I thought your record here showed when it was authorized.

Major General SHULER. It does on the page on which you see the project. For instance, page 75, in the second line, the second block where it says "P.L." If that is a previously authorized item it will print the public law in that block and if it is blank it means it is a new authorization request for their fiscal year.

This would take a lot of time for somebody to go through the book and I will be glad to put this in the record.

(The information requested follows:)

The following items which were authorized in prior years are included in this request for appropriation:

Installation and item	*Amount*
Fort Devens, Mass.:	
Bachelor officer quarters (BOQ's)	$461,000
Bachelor officer quarters, female	314,000
Fort Meade, Md., Bachelor officer quarters	403,000
Fort Ritchie, Md., Bachelor officer quarters	455,000
Fort McClellan, Ala., bachelor officer quarters, female	179,000
Fort Sill, Okla.:	
EM barracks, without mess	508,000
Bachelor officer quarters, female	383,000
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., convert 6 barracks to BOQ's	1,260,000
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., bachelor officer quarters, female	498,000
Presidio of Monterey, Calif., student dormitory, without mess	689,000
Fort Monmouth, N.J., bachelor officer quarters	475,000
ASA location 12, bachelor officer quarters	97,000
U.S. Army, Europe, tropospheric scatter facility	2,500,000
Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, medical research nuclear reactor laboratory facility	961,000
Total	9,183,000

NURSERY WARD

Senator STENNIS. All right. Take up your next item.

Major General SHULER. The next item on page 76 is for a nursery ward in the U.S. Army Hospital which will be 4,447 square feet in size and this nursery for newborn infants will have a capacity for 39 while the existing nursery was designed for only 25.

The alternative is to continue the calculated risk of using the overcrowded facilities or utilizing the services of one civilian obstetrician in the immediate vicinity, or commuting 100 miles round trip to Nashville.

We will accomplish this project by converting existing space. The present nursery will be converted as delivery and labor rooms. Conditions are overcrowded and endangering the health of newborn children by this situation.

Senator STENNIS. Any questions?

Major General SHULER. Page 77, Mr. Chairman, and this is the last item for Fort Campbell, 10 battalion headquarters buildings, and this project will provide space for housing command, administrative and supply functions in the 10 separate battalions in the permanent barracks area.

The 13 existing battalion headquarters are fully utilized, consequently it is necessary to divert troop housing space for the remainder since there are no existing buildings in the troop housing area or near it that can be used.

When we complete these buildings, sir, we will place the barracks back in their intended use for housing troops.

If we would have been using the barracks complex idea a number of years ago, I don't think this would have happened, but back in those days we usually ended up when we came out of the Pentagon and Bureau of the Budget, we came out cutting all of these support facilities which are very, very necessary, and this is to make up for one of the times this happened.

Senator STENNIS. I think you showed me what you meant by the scheduling of the building.

Proceed to the next item.

FORT GORDON

Major General SHULER. We come to Fort Gordon and this is a request for one item.

This is the first phase of two phases for an academic building for the signal school at this station. This is where we conduct a large and important technical training program for the Signal Corps. Presently, the school is housed in World War II mobilization-type buildings converted from barracks and messhalls to the present use.

The average training load at the southeastern signal school, which is the school I am describing, is 5,200 enlisted and 175 officers. Communications training is of such technical nature that lack of adequate structures impairs the effectiveness of the training.

Senator STENNIS. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator SYMINGTON (presiding). Senator Saltonstall, any questions?

Senator SALTONSTALL. No; thank you very much.

Senator SYMINGTON. Proceed, please.

COMMUNICATIONS TRAINING

Major General SHULER. I was describing, Mr. Chairman, the request for the signal school at Fort Gordon, Ga., and I was stating that the communications training is of such technical nature that lack of adequate structures impairs the effectiveness of this training. We estimate that this facility will cost us $17.50 per square foot plus $647,000 for the outside support facilities and site preparation, roads, walks, and parking areas for a total of $6,527,000.

This was finally the amount, sir, that was authorized and appropriations indicated by the House Appropriations Committee.

The second phase would be about $7 million in a future year. This particular phase we are requesting here is a completely usable unit and consists of 110 conference and 98 laboratory-type classrooms. The total requirement, which would include the second phase, would be 175 conference rooms and 226 laboratory-type classrooms.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well. Is that all on that item?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir; except to say again we are presently in these old World War II buildings we built for a 5-year expectancy and they are now 20 years old and are really on their last legs, a lot of them.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right, your next item.

FORT JACKSON

Major General SHULER. The next item is on page 80, Fort Jackson, where we are requesting one item. This is an 8 enlisted man barracks complex and this will provide an increment of 2,608 permanent barracks spaces and other troop support facilities at an estimated cost of $9,026,000. You can see a list on the next page, Mr. Chairman, page 82, of what makes up the barracks complex. This is not just the barracks but a complete regimental area that has a population of almost 4,000 men, the barracks and support facilities that is for the regiment.

This U.S. Army Training Center at Fort Jackson operates three basic combat training regiments: one is advanced individual training; one base unit training; one combat specialist training; and a total of 20,366 barracks spaces are required to support these troops. They presently are in the typical World War II barracks I have described, and this is our first increment of permanent construction at Fort Jackson, sir, this year. This is the first time in the program we have been able to ask for permanent construction at Fort Jackson. This is one of our very important recruit training centers.

Senator SYMINGTON. Who do you train here?

Major General SHULER. This, sir, is recruit training. This is one of our recruit training stations just like Fort Leonard Wood. This serves an area of the United States in proximity to this particular fort and there are a number of recruit training stations such as Fort Ord, Fort Dix, and Leonard Wood and Fort Jackson.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right. I notice you say you have no permanent facilities on the base at all: is that right?

Major General SHULER. That is correct.

FORT MCCLELLAN, ALA.

The next station, sir, is on page 83, Fort McClellan, Ala., and we are asking for one line item, and in this particular case this is a prior

authorization, an shown on page 83, Public Law 87-554. This item will provide bachelor officer quarters for 20 nurses at an estimated cost of $179,000. Personnel are presently billeted in diverted substandard family houses located within walking distance of the new hospital. There are no other adequate facilities which may be used for this purpose which would eliminate the basic problem of distance from the hospital and other post activities.

Senator SYMINGTON. What is your next item?

FORT MCPHERSON, GA.

Major General SHULER. The next item is on page 85, Fort McPherson, Ga., and we request one item which appears on page 86.

This item provides for alterations of enlisted men's barracks building at an estimated cost of $166,000. These buildings would be renovated and are sound even though constructed in 1890, but the interiors are antiquated. It is considered more economical to modernize these buildings than construct new facilities. Modernization will complete Fort McPherson for barracks based on the present planned strength.

You will note, sir, we are able to do it at $522 a man on page 86, versus the $1,850 a man we are allowed by statutory authority on new barracks so this, I think, is a very economical project.

Senator SYMINGTON. What is this at Fort McPherson?

Major General SHULER. That is the headquarters of the 3d U.S. Army.

Senator SYMINGTON. What do you do at Fort Benning?

Major General SHULER. At Fort Benning, that is the home of the Infantry School and home of the 2d Infantry Division and Infantry Training Center.

Senator SYMINGTON. Next item.

FORT RUCKER, ALA.

Major General SHULER. The next item is on page 87, Fort Rucker, Ala., and we are requesting five items at this post, the first of which occurs on page 89.

This item is an instrument training building at Shell Field, which is 4,865 square foot of building at an estimated cost of $108,000. This facility, sir, will house eight instrument trainers which are required to locate a function that we perform here to the primary fixed-wing training activities at Shell Field. The present separation of activities makes very ineffective training. The consolidation of the activities will save us approximately 1½ hours of travel each time a student is scheduled for instrument training. It is merely bringing the facility to where the students are and saving the waste of time in the travel.

Senator SYMINGTON. What do you do at this airbase?

Major General SHULER. Colonel Rawls, will you step up?

Colonel RAWLS. They conduct primary fixed-wing flight training at Shell Field, which is the location of this.

Major General SHULER. He wants to know the total mission.

Colonel RAWLS. The mission is to conduct fixed-wing instrument training, advanced fixed-wing flight training and advanced rotary-wing flight training.

Senator SYMINGTON. Did you say this had been approved by the House?

Major General SHULER. This item, yes, sir, has been approved by the House.

Senator SYMINGTON. You were going to volunteer all items not approved by the House?

Major General SHULER. Yes, I have been doing that all the way through.

TOTAL APPROVED BY HOUSE

Senator SYMINGTON. I understood that this morning. Now, as I understand it, this has been approved by the House; is that correct?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator SYMINGTON. The total is $5.5 million.

Major General SHULER. They have approved all the items at Fort Rucker, yes, sir; $5½ million.

Senator SYMINGTON. What did you have at Fort Rucker before you got into the business of training aviators there?

Mr. FOSTER. I am Mr. Foster of General Shuler's office and Fort Rucker was an infantry division post back during the Korean war and before World War II and the Army Aviation Center was moved to Fort Rucker about 1954 or 1955.

Senator SYMINGTON. Is this your primary aviation center?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes, sir, it is.

Senator SYMINGTON. How many acres of land are on this place?

Major General SHULER. We have 60,558 owned acres and we have 960 acres leased.

Senator SYMINGTON. What is the total investment?

Major General SHULER. We have an inventory total of $68,810,000 but this was the cost at the time these things were built and it would be much more expensive to replace them.

Senator SYMINGTON. At the time what was built?

Major General SHULER. At the time these facilities were acquired or built, sir, the costs that I read, $68,810,000 is the inventory and represents what it cost to build them at the time they were built. So if we had to replace this all now, of course the cost would be greater.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask a question?

Senator SYMINGTON. Senator Saltonstall.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, have you told us any appropriation data that the House has not passed already?

Major General SHULER. I received instructions from Senator Stennis to tell the committee each time a project had been denied or cut in amount by the House, to defend it before this committee, and that is what I have been doing.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then it has been done since I have been in the room?

Major General SHULER. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much did the House delete?

DELETIONS BY HOUSE

Major General SHULER. The House deleted line items in the total amount of $4,594,000. They reduced the cost of line items, not eliminating the line items but reducing the amount of money we asked for

on line items, in the total amount of $11,887,000 for a total of $16,481,000.

In addition, they directed that $4,390,000 of the approved program should be funded from cancellations or savings from past projects. So, actually, we were reduced almost $20 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much?

Major General SHULER. Almost $20 million, total, when you take it all into account.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then the figure of $221.2 million was reduced to $201 by the House?

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Major General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, we went to the House Armed Services Committee with the President's budget, essentially, around $250 million, $249 million-odd. The net result of the total cuts up to this committee would put us about $200 million if the House Appropriations Committee actions were all sustained. We are asking for $221 million from this committee.

Senator SALTONSTALL. $221 million, which is $20 million more than what the House gave you?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that the difference between what you are asking now and what the House gave you for this committee to consider is approximately $20 million?

Major General SHULER. That is correct, Senator.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And you are indicating the items as you go along?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right. The next item, General.

Major General SHULER. May I ask a question off the record, sir?

Senator SYMINGTON. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

HANGARS

Major General SHULER. The next item, sir, still at Fort Rucker, is on page 90. These are for two hangars with a total floor area of 45,422 square feet. This item is needed, sir, to provide additional aircraft maintenance facilities and additional flight briefing rooms for students in the rotary wing training.

Approximately 40 percent of the maintenance work at Hanchey Army Heliport must be performed out of doors because of lack of hangar space. Production schedules are seriously hampered during inclement weather. Outdoor work at night is hampered further because of very inadequate night lighting.

This project, sir, would alleviate these conditions that I have described.

On page 91, sir, the third project is a parachute repack building containing 14,652 square feet. The parachute drying and repacking facilities are essential in order to have the required number of parachutes ready for issue each day. At present expedient drying facilities for personnel parachutes are provided in a portion of the control tower.

There is no drying tower available for cargo parachutes. Presently cargo parachutes are dried on the grass outside the building. And of course this method would tend to accelerate deterioration.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right.

PERMANENT HOSPITAL

Major General SHULER. On page 92, sir, is the only permanent hospital that the Army is requesting in this year's program. This is a 75-bed hospital containing 97,334 square feet, costing $3,241,000.

The present facility at this rather isolated station consists of 22 buildings, connected by ramps. These are the typical World War II hospitals scattered over a large area.

The new facility will also include outpatient clinic, flight dispensary, aviation medicine, and a dental clinic.

Senator SYMINGTON. Years ago, as Assistant Secretary of War under Judge Patterson, at the end of the war or shortly thereafter, I spent much of my time closing up Air Corps bases. Can any of those bases that we abandoned be used? Presumably this has been gone into as this is all recommended by the Secretary of Defense to us; is it not?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir; this is by the Bureau of the Budget and the Secretary of Defense, and I can assure you, sir, that we have gone into this thoroughly. I do have, and I will find it in a minute, sir, a list of all of the co-use between the Army and Air Force of Air Force bases.

Senator SYMINGTON. I was asking only for the record. There is no place like that, that I know of, in my State. But I remember, I used to go shooting down at Thomasville, Ga., and they had an excellent base there; but the last time I was down there, it was closed up.

JOINTLY USED FACILITIES

Major General SHULER. I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, I have quite a long list of facilities, which Army uses jointly with either the U.S. Air Force or the Navy.

Senator SYMINGTON. You can find that for the record at this point? All I am doing is asking for the record if you are satisfied, if you have looked over all of those properties.

Major General SHULER. I certainly am, sir. That is one of our responsibilities to do that.

Senator SYMINGTON. I might add there is no criticism, actual or implied in my questions. I just want the record to show what your position is.

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Will you proceed?

BOQ

Major General SHULER. The next item is the bachelor officers' quarters request. This is for 120 men. The present facilities are unimproved World War II structures that I have previously described. The majority of the occupants are young Army aviators in whom the Army has a sizable investment. I had previously told the committee that by the time an honor ROTC graduate who goes into the service, or one of our Army officers, either one, has completed 2 years' service,

the Army has a $38,000 investment in him; and a decent bachelor officers' set of quarters I think is one of the good ways to keep him in the service. We think this is a very worthwhile project. And we do have quite a deficit here, of 313 spaces. We are quite isolated at this post, too, sir; so this is a very good request, I feel.

Senator SYMINGTON. At Rucker you are isolated?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. What is your nearest town?

Major General SHULER. Ozark, sir, is the nearest town, in Alabama, 10 miles north.

Senator SYMINGTON. How many people are there?

Colonel RAWLS. 10,000, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. And that is 10 miles north.

Major General SHULER. Ten miles north, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. How many people in Ozark?

Colonel RAWLS. Approximately 10,000.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right.

FORT STEWART, GA.

Major General SHULER. The next station, on page 94, is Fort Stewart, Ga. We are asking for three line items. The first is on page 95.

This includes two motor repair shops at 4,800 square feet each, and the construction of the requested battalion motor repair shops will complete the motor park's requirements for the 169th Engineer Battalion. Other structures such as gas dispensing units, wash racks, et cetera, were provided in previous MCA programs. Much of the maintenance for 398 wheeled vehicles must now be performed out of doors, utilizing A frames for lifting heavy component parts. Fort Stewart, sir, is our very important east coast tank firing range. It compares to Fort Irwin on the west coast in that regard.

Senator SYMINGTON. Tank firing range. That is where you train with tanks?

Major General SHULER. That is where we train. It is a training range for the tank crews.

The next item is for a tank repair shop of 8,100 square feet. It is required to provide a tank repair shop for major repairs.

Presently the battalion shops are utilizing the facilities originally constructed as company maintenance shops. Most of the company maintenance is performed out of doors. Also, those company shops that I have just mentioned do not have the facilities needed for major repairs. There are no other shop buildings on the post to accommodate tank repair work. And this facility, if allotted, sir, will fulfill the requirements for the 4th Medium Tank Battalion.

Senator SYMINGTON. Senator Saltonstall, do you have any questions?

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have one general question.

Are you going on to the 4th Army now?

PROJECT DENIED BY HOUSE

Major General SHULER. No, sir; I have another item at Fort Stewart. It is the first item, I believe, this afternoon, where the House Appropriations Committee denied all the request. This is on page 97.

As I say, we were denied the money for this item by the House Appropriations Committee.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This was denied in the House?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir. This project covers fuel conversion estimated to cost $97,000. This item is required to replace four existing coal fired furnaces which have deteriorated beyond economic repair, and to convert 32 existing furnaces from coal to oil. The amortization here will be realized in approximately 6½ years. We feel this is a good project, sir, and will release men for training who presently are hand firing these old coal furnaces. I do not know why the House committee denied it, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Based on my previous experience in the Department of Defense and in private business, 6½ years for total amortization is very fair, is it not?

Major General SHULER. I think it is a reasonable period; yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. A very reasonable period. In addition to that, you would have a much better installation?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir. We would get rid of the soot and dirt. And also the soldiers would be available for more training, we hope, instead of firing these old coal furnaces.

Senator SYMINGTON. What reason did the House give for denying this?

Major General SHULER. I do not know a specific reason, sir, unless General Clarke can find it in the report. It was just denied, sir, without any stated reason.

Senator SYMINGTON. They must have had some reason for it; did they not?

Major General SHULER. I am sure they did, sir, but I do not know what it is.

Senator SYMINGTON. Have you anybody here who does know?

Major General SHULER. No, sir. I would know, if anybody in my shop knew, sir. The committee report is silent as to why.

Senator SYMINGTON. The only reason I mention it is that presumably you thought it was a good idea, and if they turned it down, inasmuch as you said you amortized the whole unit in 6½ years, which is better than normal amortization for a furnace, based on my recollection, in standard business practice, I would appreciate it if you would get for us the details as to why it was turned down and supply it for the record at this point.

Major General SHULER. I will do it, Mr. Chairman, if I possibly can. It may be a little difficult for me to get it from the committee, but I will try, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. You do not know why they denied it?

Major General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert in the record our reclama for this item.

Senator STENNIS. You may.

(The information referred to follows:)

Installation: Fort Stewart, Ga.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Convert furnaces to oil	$97,000	−$97,000	$97,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The 36 existing coal-fired furnaces at Fort Stewart are manually operated and costly to operate. Four of these furnaces have deteriorated beyond economical repair and are in urgent need of replacement.

Analysis reveals that the following benefits will accrue if the 4 deteriorated furnaces are replaced by oil-fired furnaces and the remaining 32 furnaces are converted from coal to oil:

(*a*) The 10 enlisted men now detailed to full-time furnace firing duty each winter will be released to their primary duty, i.e., military training.

(*b*) Costly makeshift maintenance on the four deteriorated furnaces would be eliminated. Spare parts must be special made as they are no longer stocked. Maintenance totals about $900 per year on these four furnaces.

(*c*) Efficiency of heating will be improved because building temperatures will be thermostatically controlled according to climatic conditions.

(*d*) Operational costs will be reduced by $15,000 per year and maintenance savings will be $900 per year, thus amortizing the project in 6 years.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 7)

"The request of $333,000 for motor repair and tank repair shops at Fort Stewart, Ga., is approved, however the request of $97,000 for a fuel conversion project at this installation is denied."

Major General SHULER. May I go off the record, sir?

Senator SYMINGTON. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator SYMINGTON. It seems there ought to be some reason for this, as your presentation is logical.

Major General SHULER. I might point out that on page 97 we have this statement right in the printed justification, and they had this, of course, too. It says less than 6½ years.

Senator SYMINGTON. Yes, I read that; $39,000 a year against $54,000 a year against the elimination of 10 hand stokers.

Major General SHULER. Yes.

INCREASE FROM LAST YEAR

Senator SALTONSTALL. Perhaps you cannot answer this right offhand, but as I read the figures, the House appropriation this year was $433 million, as opposed to $196 million last year. Now, that is an increase of $236,781,000. My question is this: "How much of that $236 million went into Army housing?" If you cannot answer that right off—I asked Mr. Rhodes to get it for the three services, because the total increase is $243,800,000 for the whole three services, and for the Army it is $236.7——

Major General SHULER. My memory is that we got $171 million appropriated last year, and that they have now cut us in the House to $200 million this year, if they sustain their cut.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I am interested in the housing.

Major General SHULER. Oh, family housing you are talking about. I am sorry.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I will not take the time of Senator Symington at the present time, but I think it is very important for us to know, with this big substantial increase over last year of $236.7 million, how much of that is in family housing.

Major General SHULER. Sir, we can give you that quite readily if I may furnish it for the record. We will have the family housing hearings a little later, but we will furnish that for the record.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I will not take any more time now, but I would like to get those figures straight in my mind.

Major General SHULER. This may be a combined itemization on the first page of the report, but in the bills the family housing is in a separate section from the rest of the construction.

But this may be a recapitulation on the front of the report.

We can get that straightened out in the record for you, Senator.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I would appreciate it if you would. And not only for the record, but let me know.

(The information appears on pp. 90–91.)

FOURTH ARMY—FORT HOOD, TEX.

Senator SYMINGTON. Proceed, please. We are going to the 4th Army now.

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir; 4th Army.

And Fort Hood, Tex., is the first station, on page 99.

We are asking for line items in the total of $7,018,000.

This is the home of the 1st and 2d Armored Divisions, a very important station to us.

The first item is on page 102. It is for a 48,000-gallon capacity fuel storage and dispensing facility, which is estimated to cost $94,000. The increase in the aircraft density of Fort Hood requires additional aviation fuel storage and dispensing equipment. There is no JP–4 fuel, or facility for JP–4 fuel used in the newer turbine-engine-driven aircraft, and conversion of existing facilities for the newer fuel is not feasible. We need JP–4 fuel, sir, for the Iroquois, that is, the UH–1, the Mohawk, or OV–1, and the Chinook, or CH–47. We do not have facilities to store this type of fuel there now, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right.

Major General SHULER. On page 103, we have a request for a hangar with shops.

Senator SYMINGTON. Before you go on with that, you say "Support of NIKE units." Are we still using NIKE-AJAX and NIKE-HERCULES?

Major General SHULER. We are not utilizing NIKE-AJAX, but we are utilizing NIKE-HERCULES.

Senator SYMINGTON. Do you think the money is well spent?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir; I do.

Senator SYMINGTON. What percentage of your effort at Fort Hood is involved in NIKE units, roughly?

Major General SHULER. Twelve NIKE-HERCULES units are supported by field maintenance at Fort Hood.

Senator SYMINGTON. You were on page 105; were you not?

Major General SHULER. I was just starting, sir. I was talking about page 103 and had just finished discussing that.

Senator SYMINGTON. I beg your pardon. That is right.

MOTOR REPAIR SHOPS

Major General SHULER. I am on page 104 next.

This project covers four battalion motor repair shops and facilities at Fort Hood.

Senator SYMINGTON. What is this on page 103 about two Navy E hangars and so forth, total $1 million? Do you not want to talk about that at all?

Major General SHULER. I am sorry. I must have skipped that.

On page 103, the request is for a hangar with shops containing 47,762 square feet. This item is required to support the aircraft of the 2d Armored Division. During fiscal year 1964, the number of aircraft assigned to this division will increase from 36 to 103, and the existing maintenance facilities will be critically inadequate to support this increase.

Senator SYMINGTON. General, did you skip 101, by any chance?

Major General SHULER. No, sir; 101 is part of the listing of all the line items, and 102 I covered on the JP–4 fuel. So I think that I am back in the right place now, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right. Page 103.

Major General SHULER. As I say, sir, we definitely need this maintenance facility because of the increase in our aircraft up to 103, and this is the support of the 2d Armored Division, which is a very important part of our contingent.

Senator SYMINGTON. And now we go to 104.

REDUCTION BY HOUSE

Major General SHULER. This is an item, sir, that the House Appropriations Committee cut in half. So they reduced it by $1,450,000.

Our request covers four battalion motor maintenance shops and facilities.

Each shop contains 20,240 square feet. The cost of this item includes the supporting facilities for these shops. This is required to support the 2d Armored Division. And these facilities, sir, will replace temporary, very inadequate buildings.

Presently the maintenance is dispersed throughout many buildings, with resultant inefficient utilization of manpower and equipment. When completed, 42 of these old temporary buildings will be demolished, because they are just not worth keeping.

Actually, sir, we have had a General Accounting Office report on our materiel readiness at this station, and we desire very much to see that our combat equipment is in tiptop shape. And one of the essential things is proper maintenance facilities, especially for tanks and the heavier type of equipment.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Would the Senator yield?

Am I correct, General, that the Senate put in these battalion repair shops that you are discussing in the authorization bill, and the House did not put them in originally in the authorization bill?

Major General SHULER. No, sir; both the House and the Senate authorized them. They are in the law, the authorization law. But the House Appropriations Committee cut the shop requests from four shops to two shops. And I would like to call to the attention of the committee that on page 104, under "Deficiency," in the lower left-hand corner of the block, there is 728,640 square feet. And that is really indicative of the fact that we have two armored divisions down there and a lot of deficiency in the maintenance facilities, which contributes to not being on a ready basis with our materiel. I just hope, sir, that this can be restored.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I had a vague memory that the House was not very optimistic about this on the authorization bill.

Major General SHULER. I have never heard any argument, sir, on the authorization bill.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then I may be wrong.

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Senator SYMINGTON. All right.

Major General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert in the record our reclama for this item.

Senator STENNIS. You may.

(The information referred to follows:)

(See also p. 47.)

Installation: Fort Bragg, N.C.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Special Forces complex	$13,809,000	−$1,836,000	$1,836,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

General observation

The overriding priorities given to the selection and assignment of special warfare personnel coupled with the intense and rigorous training these men undergo to meet special warfare goals and urgent requirements assigned by the present administration are inconsistent with the elimination of certain facilities for the Special Warfare Center, Fort Bragg, N.C., from the fiscal year 1964 construction bill.

Termination of project will result in an incomplete facility. Transportation requirements will increase over $54,000 annually and time involved in movement will cause about 370 man-hours daily time loss.

Gymnasium with pool

This building is to provide 2,900 personnel a facility for required daily special warfare training in judo, wrestling, and physical fitness program designed to equip these troops for hand-to-hand combat and for training in underwater demolitions and survival swimming. The facility will be available to over 4,400 men for off duty use. There is no gymnasium on Smoke Bomb Hill. The only facility which can be used is the post fieldhouse 2 miles distant, and which is controlled and used full time for all post personnel. If this facility is not constructed, the training and physical fitness associated with the special warfare program will suffer to a major degree.

Group headquarters buildings

The two group headquarters buildings must be constructed to provide an administrative control facility for the 5th and 7th Special Forces Groups, respectively; 180 headquarters personnel now occupy 12 one- and two-story temporary buildings. With construction of permanent barracks, the immediate problem of administrative control without group headquarters buildings would require either a diversion of group housing to accommodiate the headquarters, or, the location of the headquarters in inadequate substandard buildings located approximately one-half mile from the companies of the group. In addition, the above construction program would not provide a complete facility and would increase the time lost in traveling between offices, mess, and barracks about 120 man-hours daily.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE FACILITIES

A. Radio broadcast building

This building will provide a facility where two psychological warfare companies totaling 70 personnel can train in radio studio programing operations, maintenance, and broadcast. At the present time, the only facility is a temporary building with makeshift sound proofing and equipment. This so-called studio is 1.3 miles from the new special warfare facilities complex. One of the basic requirements of the psychological warfare battalion is to be capable of producing and broadcasting propaganda. Without this facility, training will be marginally effective. In order to supervise training and instruction most economically, it is essential that the studio be near the new complex included in the fiscal year 1964 program.

B. Operations building

These two buildings will house operational elements of the 1st and 13th Psychological Warfare Battalions. One will be used almost exclusively by the 45 personnel of the 1st Psychological War Company. The second will be used by 60 men from both battalions as a consolidated facility for production of drawings, sketches, and other printing media required for propaganda platoons and will provide space for training in all aspects of psychological warfare support to underdeveloped countries conducting counterinsurgency operations. Operations now occupy eight temporary substandard buildings located one-half mile from the new special warfare facility complex. Existing facilities do not lend themselves to continuous and interrelated operations. Unless the buildings are constructed, transportation between these inadequate facilities and the new area will cause each of the 60 men 1 hour time loss per day. In order that efficient operations may be carried on by the battalions, and these operations observed by students in the Special Warfare School, it is essential that they be colocated in the new area. If the facilities are not constructed, the training capability of the psychological warfare battalion will be seriously impaired.

C. Printing facilities

This item provided a capability and facilities for training in limited and mass production of propaganda leaflets and other printed media. Four small temporary substandard buildings are now used. Improperly designed, physically separated buildings do not lend themselves to mass production. Additionally, these buildings do not have humidity control necessary for proper operation of reproduction and printing equipment. Current facilities are 1 mile from the new area making administration difficult and present a bus operating cost over $2,500 annually, plus a 70 man-hour daily time loss. Under present conditions, training is impaired especially as applied to assembly-line production methods. There are no adequate buildings on Fort Bragg which are suitable for continued printing plant operations. In the event construction is not authorized, the capability to support the mission of the psychological warfare battalions will continue to be reduced below standard.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 6)

"The committee has approved $14,050,000 for Fort Bragg, N.C., including $11,973,000 for construction of facilities for the Special Forces complex. The requests for a gymnasium in the amount of $554,000, certain headquarters and administrative facilities in the amount of $744,000 and $538,000 for the Psychological Warfare School are denied. Existing facilities are adequate to meet the requirements for these functions."

DIVISION MAINTENANCE SHOP

Major General SHULER. The next item, sir, is on page 106.

This is the Division maintenance shop, for 14,950 square feet. This will provide a shop for use by the maintenance battalion of the 2d Armored Division in performing their 3d echelon maintenance on over 29,000 items of equipment, varying in size from 70-ton tanks to small optical devices. This range of equipment includes sensitive items requiring special security provisions. The work is now performed in two buildings of varying sizes. The one building large enough to accommodate tanks has no overhead crane, necessitating improvised lifting of heavy components. There is no security storage for sensitive items awaiting repair. One of these deteriorated temporary buildings will be demolished, and the other building will be returned to its designed use as a battalion motor repair shop.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SHOP

Major General SHULER. The next item, on page 107, sir, is for a nuclear weapons maintenance shop. The location of the present temporary shop does not comply with the quantity-distance safety factor for nuclear weapon shops. The present building lacks the humidity control equipment required for this activity. Upon completion of this construction, the building in use will revert to its original designed use as a motor vehicle repair shop, for which it is presently urgently required, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Will these be tactical nuclear weapons?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir; in connection with tactical nuclear weapons. This is simulated training.

Senator SYMINGTON. In connection with the tanks?

Major General SHULER. To be used in connection with the tanks, yes, sir, by the artillery support units.

Senator SYMINGTON. Fired out of the tanks?

Major General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. I do not think we ought to pursue that in an open hearing.

The next item.

AMMUNITION STORAGE MAGAZINES

Major General SHULER. Page 108; this item is for six ammunition storage magazines. Fifty percent of the ammunition inventory is now stored in the open at this station. Twenty-five percent in deteriorated temporary wooden-arch-type igloos, and only 25 percent in suitable facilities. Thus, 75 percent of the ammunition is subject to excessive rates of deterioration. Also, the temporary igloos do not meet quantity-distance safety requirements, nor can modern material handling equipment be used in stocking them and making issue to the troops. This would give us a more modern palletized method of handling this and correct our safety hazard.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well. Next item.

WAREHOUSES

Major General SHULER. The next item is page 109, sir. It is for three warehouses containing 53,700 square feet.

There are no permanent type warehouses at Fort Hood, not a single one. All existing temporary warehouses are World War II vintage. They are overloaded, and open storage is used for much material that should be in covered storage, and the crowded conditions block the passageways.

We cannot use materials handling equipment due to the congestion and the deteriorated floor condition. This would alleviate these deficiencies, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Is Fort Hood your No. 1 armored base?

Major General SHULER. Fort Hood, sir, actually has two armored divisions stationed there, the 1st and 2d and one of them is the one that just completed the flight over to Europe and back, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Is this your No. 1?

Major General SHULER. I would say it has to be, sir, because we have two armored divisions there. Yes, sir; it is.

Senator SYMINGTON. How many armored divisions do you have, all told?

Major General SHULER. Mr. Foster, can you supply that?

Mr. FOSTER. I didn't understand the chairman. Did you say armored or Army?

Senator SYMINGTON. Armored.

Mr. FOSTER. There are four.

Senator SYMINGTON. How many divisions do you have in all now?

Mr. FOSTER. There are four, two in the United States and two in Europe. There are sixteen divisions in the Active Army.

Senator SYMINGTON. How many of them are combat ready?

COMBAT-READY DIVISIONS

Mr. FOSTER. All of them, sir. Let me put it this way, Mr. Chairman. Up until about 2 years ago, five of our divisions were training divisions. The training load has been taken away from them. They were brought up to combat-ready status. And then those that were not organized under the ROAD concept are in the process of reorganizing to ROAD. This has perhaps pulled down their combat readiness to a degree. But I would not like to say that any of them are not combat ready, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. So you have 16 divisions that you say are combat ready?

Mr. FOSTER. That is right, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. How many have you in Germany now?

Mr. FOSTER. There are five in Europe.

Senator SYMINGTON. How many in the United States?

Mr. FOSTER. Eight.

Senator SYMINGTON. Where are the other three?

Mr. FOSTER. One in Hawaii; there are eight in the contiguous 48 States; one in Hawaii; and two in Korea.

Senator SYMINGTON. Total 16?

Mr. FOSTER. That is correct.

Senator SYMINGTON. We often see that you have six in Germany.

Mr. FOSTER. They were referring to the Second Armored on the Big Lift operation, Mr. Chairman, moved over from Fort Hood for training purposes.

Senator SYMINGTON. The standard story is that you have five divisions there and enough combat units, regimental combat teams, et cetera, to make a sixth division.

Mr. FOSTER. Oh, that is true. Total combat potential would be six divisions plus, I daresay. But only five are actually organized as divisions.

Senator SYMINGTON. One more question on this, and we will get back to the main subject.

If you add up all the regimental combat teams, battalions, and so forth, that you have in addition to 16 divisions, then how many divisions do you have, worldwide?

Mr. FOSTER. Senator, I would like to put that in the record. It is a figure I don't have at my command.

Senator SYMINGTON. Will you do that, because it gets confusing when you have people say there are five divisions in Germany, and then somebody else says there are six.

(The information is as follows:)

The Army has 16 divisions. The Army has not attempted to define the term "division equivalent" for use in discussing the Army's force structure or deployments. The preferred term "division force" is currently being used when discussing the Army's force structure or deployments. A division force includes a type division with sufficient combat and combat supporting elements in the proper balance to provide the capability for entry into combat. A theater of operations also requires separate brigades, armored cavalry regiments and battalions which add flexibility and staying power by complementing the firepower, maneuverability, and security of the division force within the combat zone. These separate elements are a part of the Corps/Army Force and are not considered as division equivalents.

NATO standards and reporting procedures equate a regiment, combat team, brigade, or a military command to thirds of a division. Thus, the three armored cavalry regiments in Europe (NATO) could be classified as three-thirds, and, in the NATO context, this could be converted to another division. Therefore, our forces in Europe amount to five divisions and three separate regiments which, by NATO standards, could be equated to an additional, or the sixth division.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Six is the figure we originally have.

Senator SYMINGTON. No, five.

So there you are.

Major General SHULER. If we talk about units now organized as divisions, then it is five.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, if you are a little sidetracked here, may I get a little sidetracked?

Senator SYMINGTON. Yes, sir.

REQUEST FOR FAMILY HOUSING FIGURES

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, to clear up something that has been bothering me all day, if you will turn to pages 40 and 41 of the House report, you will see on page 41 family housing broken down into construction and operation and maintenance. I have been trying to get a comparable figure with the previous year. In the previous year, operating and maintenance were in the overall defense budget, whereas construction was in the military construction, if I am correct. What I would like to have from you, if I could, and in fact from all three of the services, is how the breakdown this year was separated out from the previous year and put in all together as one grouping, family housing—how those figures compare with last year. That would mean that you would have to take the overall defense budget, as I understand it, and break out the family housing for operation and maintenance, and then break out the construction from the military construction bill.

Do I make myself clear?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And I would appreciate that, because I think it is very important.

Now, Mr. Rexroad tells me that the housing this year is $100 million less than last year. And I am very much surprised to hear that, because of the very strong plea that the Secretary of Defense made to us. I don't ask you to answer that now, but if you could answer it, not only for the Army, but have the proper person answer it for the Air Force, Navy, and Defense, I think it would be extremely helpful to us.

Major General SHULER. The proper person, sir, would be Mr. John Reed, head of the Family Housing for the Department of Defense.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Could you ask him to be prepared on that?
Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.
Senator SALTONSTALL. Do I make myself clear?
Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.
Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.
Senator SYMINGTON. Will you proceed?

HARDSTANDS AT FORT HOOD

Major General SHULER. The next item is on page 110, still at Fort Hood.

This is a request for 55,075 square yards of hardstand. And this is required to provide hardstands for the vehicles of four battalions in the 2d Armored Division. The present paved motor park will accommodate only 37 percent of the vehicles present at this station. The utilization of unpaved areas greatly hampers the combat readiness of this unit, both as to mud and dust. It makes it very tough to do our maintenance.

Senator SYMINGTON. Next item.

Major General SHULER. The next item is on page 112, Mr. Chairman, where we request a project for three administration and storage buildings having a total square footage of 33,853. These buildings will provide the company administration facilities for 13 companies of the 2d Armored Division; 12 of the 13 units for which this construction was requested occupy a combination of administrative and diverted barracks space in permanent barracks.

In order to house the troops and meet minimum space requirements, the barracks space per man has been cut from 72 square feet, which we normally use, to 55 square feet, and if we can get this construction, sir, we can put the barracks back where they belong for the use of the enlisted men.

This has happened quite often in the past, sir, that after our reviews in the Pentagon and Bureau of the Budget they sometimes, to meet budget ceilings, take out some of the supporting facilities in the barracks areas and leave the barracks. And this automatically makes us utilize some of the barracks for the administrative and supply space, which were not provided otherwise. And this is an effort, sir, to fill this gap.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well. We will proceed.

SEWERLINE

Major General SHULER. Page 113. This project is for a 30-inch 13,660 linear foot outfall sewerline at an estimated cost of $454,000. The population growth at Fort Hood, to a number in excess of 40,000, has loaded the existing 20-year-old sewerline to capacity.

During severe area rains, manhole covers have blown off the lower end of the line, due to infiltration of the surface water. This occurs in the section of line within the city of Killeen, Tex., dumping raw sewage on private property. We have had a great many complaints, naturally, sir, on this condition, and this project would alleviate this situation.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well. Will you proceed to the next item?

Major General SHULER. Page 115, sir. This is the last item for Fort Hood, and this is for extension of 31st Street from Battalion Avenue to

South Avenue, requiring 10,280 square yards of paving at a cost of $144,000.

This item provides a missing link in 31st Street that would provide a direct vehicular access from the family housing area to the cantonment area and connect the main east to west post access road with the cantonment area, without passing through congested family housing or community center areas.

The projected traffic flow on this proposed extension is 10,000 vehicles daily, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right.

Then we get to Sam Houston.

FORT SAM HOUSTON

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir. On page 116.

The first item is on page 117. This is an alteration project to the enlisted men's barracks costing $51,000. It replaces old inadequate latrines with modern latrines on the first and second floors. At present the only latrines are in the basement. The old fixtures are not suited for reuse in this project, so we intend to do a modernization job, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right.

Major General SHULER. Page 118. The next item provides a semipermanent barracks for Camp Bullis. Camp Bullis is a field training and range firing subpost which is 20 miles from the fort. Makeshift use of messhall space now quarters the permanent party. The proposed barracks will not only house these men adequately but will also allow the dining hall space to revert to proper uses.

This is where men stationed at Fort Sam Houston do their qualification firing, at Camp Bullis, which, as I say, is 20 miles from the fort.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right.

Major General SHULER. Page 119. The third item at this station is for fire sprinklers for three buildings for $30,000. One is a frame sports arena, one a frame administration building and classroom building, and the other is a brick and frame shop and administration building. Over $1.4 million of structural and equipment value does not have the benefit of sprinkler protection. This one-time 2-percent cost would be a very sound investment for fire protection.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right.

FORT SILL, OKLA.

Major General SHULER. We come to Fort Sill, Okla., on page 120, and the first item is on page 121. It is an item previously authorized in a prior year, Public Law 87-554, and also is an item which the House Appropriations Committee denied us the appropriations for.

Senator SYMINGTON. Why do you think you need it?

Major General SHULER. Sir, this is a request for an enlisted men's barracks for 235 enlisted men, and it will house the medical detachment which is assigned to the new post hospital. They are presently housed in five buildings located from 1½ to 3 miles from the hospital. Since the enlisted men work on a three-shift basis, and they are subject to call for emergencies, and the mess is located in the hospital, which, as I say, is 1½ to 3 miles away, it is highly desirable to have the barracks adjacent to the hospital.

Four temporary barracks will be demolished upon completion of this requested facility.

The committee said: "The existing facilities in use for this purpose are adequate to meet the requirement."

Senator SYMINGTON. What did they base that conclusion on?

Major General SHULER. I do not know, sir. This is what it says.

Senator SYMINGTON. What you were doing at Sill when I was in the Army a long time ago, primarily had to do with the field artillery. What you are doing now is modernizing it not only for modern artillery but for surface-to-surface missiles, is that right?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir. This is for logistical support of the surface-to-surface missiles.

Senator SYMINGTON. If you added the barracks, you would be doing for this base what you have done for a good many other bases we have looked at this afternoon.

Major General SHULER. It would be exactly the same. I might point out we have a very large deficiency here of over 9,000 spaces in permanent barracks, where the men are presently living in these old World War II dilapidated buildings.

Senator SYMINGTON. Percentagewise, that is about as high a deficiency as you have anywhere, is it not?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir. This is a very large deficiency.

Senator SYMINGTON. Is Fort Sill a permanent base?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Senator Monroney spoke to me about this before, and he has come in recently. He is a member of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate.

Would you care to ask any questions?

Senator MONRONEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I do appreciate what the general has said about the need for this. I was disturbed that the House, in dropping this out, declared in the report that existing permanent facilities in use for this purpose are adequate to meet the requirements.

As I understand it, there are over 100 of these highly skilled enlisted medical attendants living in five temporary buildings, 3 miles to a mile and a half away from the hospital. Yet they are on call for emergencies, even at odd hours and off-shift times, and they eat at the hospital mess. They need to be nearby.

NEED FOR PERMANENT HOUSING

The 132 personnel now in permanent-type barracks buildings are less than half of the total medical personnel, I believe you said.

How many personnel, enlisted personnel, did they have in the medical battalion?

Major General SHULER. 235, I believe, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. It is about half, then, that can be accommodated in permanent quarters. And being 3 miles away, and located in the center of the area where the permanent personnel for the missile school would be expected to be housed and centered, it would seem to me that we will gain materially at both ends.

We will help to give permanent housing to the men who must teach the art of missilery at the post training school. Also, by the granting of this not too expensive barracks building, be able to give adequate

and desirable housing to these medics who would be attached and housed there.

Major General SHULER. I might add another thing, Senator: That we have figured the transportation cost savings that we could effect by not having to haul these people back and forth, both to duty and to their mess, and it amounts to $64,984 a year, in addition to all this other need for the building.

Senator MONRONEY. $64,000?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir. And while this would take you a little more than you would like to amortize on a straight money basis, I think this is only part of the story at this location.

Senator MONRONEY. Use of the permanent facilities now housing half the medical staff far from their hospital will be very valuable for the permanent station personnel and teaching staff?

Major General SHULER. That is right, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Therefore they are not going to waste this permanent building, or tear it down, old though it may be, but it would be augmented by the construction of this one, located where you would maximize the service and time of these medics?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. And the House must have misunderstood the fact that these permanent facilities were sorely needed to take up some of the 9,000 spaces that are now used in the temporary World War II barracks, that are non-air-conditioned and in a very bad state of repair, in many cases.

I have seen them myself, and the cost of upkeep of all of these can run us more than the carrying charge on new and modern, fireproof barracks.

I certainly appreciate the chairman's interest in this.

TOTAL INCREASE REQUESTED

Senator SYMINGTON. What you say makes a lot of sense to me.

I notice that at some of these bases, including the two previously mentioned, we are adding a good many million dollars in facilities.

With this sum of just over $500,000 for barracks space, and also for this medical detachment, your total increase at Fort Sill, a permanent base, is less than a million dollars. Is it not?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Less than $900,000, to be exact.

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir. It is a rather small amount for this base this year.

Senator MONRONEY. This is the smallest amount we have received in several years, and one that still leaves a lot unfunded and undone.

Senator SYMINGTON. Will you proceed?

Major General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert in the record our reclama for this item.

Senator STENNIS. You may.

(The information referred to follows:)

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Enlisted men's barracks, Fort Sill, Okla	$508,000	—$508,000	$508,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

This barracks building is required to provide permanent housing for the enlisted medical detachment. It will be located adjacent to the new hospital which will eliminate the necessity of transporting these personnel 6 miles round trip. The cost of providing this transportation is estimated to be $60,000 per year.

In afterduty hours when emergency situations arise, it is necessary to augment the staff on duty with surgical technicians, laboratory technicians, pharmacists, ambulance drivers, and other medical personnel as the situation requires. With these technicians located 3 miles from the hospital, round-the-clock standby transportation will be needed to preclude degrading quality of emergency care. If these personnel are living in barracks adjacent to hospital, their services can be obtained with the minimum delay. The promptness of the response of the medical personnel to these emergency situations results in better patient care. Long delays resulting due to the wide separation of the hospital and the barracks could have an adverse effect upon the health and welfare of the sick or injured patient. In a recent 6-month period there have been 537 emergencies requiring technicians to be called from their barracks.

The medical detachment is presently located in 1 permanent barracks building which has the capacity of 132 men. The building would be used to house other enlisted personnel now in temporary substandard barracks when the new medical detachment barracks are constructed. Four temporary buildings of World War II mobilization design will then be demolished. These temporary buildings have a capacity of 180 men. There is a deficit in permanent barracks spaces on the installation. There is a requirement of 19,998 spaces and only 10,080 spaces are in existing adequate barracks of which 1,296 are in temporary barracks improved in 1958. Equivalent permanent space for these enlisted personnel will therefore have to be built at any rate.

Construction of barracks with mess at a different location would cost more than barracks without mess at the hospital; the hospital dining facilities are already designed to accommodate all the medical enlisted personnel, on or off shift. Transportation to and from work for normal shift changes and emergency calls would still be necessary.

Providing these barracks will allow for better and more efficient patient care. Also, there will be transportation savings which should amortize the structure in less than 10 years.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 7)

"The request of $508,000 for enlisted men's barracks at this latter location is denied. Existing permanent facilities in use for this purpose are adequate to meet the requirement."

FEMALE BOQ

Major General SHULER. The next project, sir, also at Fort Sill, on page 122, is for a female bachelor officers quarters, for 50 women, estimated to cost $383,000. This item has prior authorization, Public Law 87-554.

This is needed to house 46 nurses and 4 Women's Auxiliary Corps officers. They are presently housed in four buildings 3 to 4 miles from the new post hospital.

Three of these buildings are inadequate temporary World War II structures, and will be demolished upon completion of this requested construction.

With the difficulty we have in gaining and retaining qualified nurses in the Army, sir, this is a very worthwhile project. This is a prior authorized item, authorized prior to this year, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Will you proceed?

FORT WOLTERS, TEX.

Major General SHULER. On page 23, we come to Fort Wolters, Tex. This is where we do our contract primary helicopter training.

We are asking for one line item, $257,000, for 33,070 square yards of parking apron. The additional student load in primary helicopter training and implementation of the new observer helicopter pilot course have dictated a 65-percent increase in the number of helicopters assigned.

This project will overcome improvised parking on the runway, and the section of adjacent road that has been temporarily closed to alleviate our very crowded condition.

Senator SYMINGTON. This is another airbase?

Major General SHULER. Fort Wolters has been established for some time as our primary helicopter training base. It is rather small, but it is in an important station.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well. Will you proceed?

Major General SHULER. We now come to 5th Army, sir. And the first station is Fort Carson, Colo.

Senator SYMINGTON. Just a minute.

Fort Wolters: Is that a contracted out base?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Who has the contract?

Colonel RAWLS. Southern Airways, Inc., sir.

CIVILIAN CONTRACT

Senator SYMINGTON. Is it a contract with a civilian?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

That is correct; is it not?

Colonel RAWLS. Yes, sir.

Major General SHULER. I was just checking to be sure I was absolutely right, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. How many years has this base been in operation under civilian management?

Colonel RAWLS. I will have to check that, sir, but it is about 4 years.

Senataor SYMINGTON. Before that, was it operated directly by the Army?

Colonel RAWLS. No, sir. Fort Wolters was an Air Force station, and it was made into the primary helicopter school, as it is now, afterward.

Senator SYMINGTON. What did the Air Force do with it?

Mr. FOSTER. It is my understanding, Mr. Chairman, that they were using it for basic training.

Colonel RAWLS. The pilots were.

Senator SYMINGTON. I might say these questions are pretty detailed, General, and I am admiring the amount of detail you and your staff are able to give the committee. There is no reason for you to know all these details, but it is useful to have them in the record.

Major General SHULER. I appreciate that, sir. The next station is Fort Carson. It starts on page 126.

We are asking a total of 13 line items, 9 of which are in support of Army aircraft.

UNITS AT FORT CARSON

As the chairman will recall, the 5th Division was added to the Army force structure in the spring of 1962, and this is the division

at Fort Carson. Prior to that time, we did not have a division there, and therefore we have a considerable requirement for a few years, until we catch up, to support this very important division.

Senator SYMINGTON. What do you do there?

Major General SHULER. It is the 5th Mechanized Infantry Division, sir. It is a STRAC unit, and a very important unit.

On page 130 is the first item. This is a request for a crosswind runway at Butts Army Airfield. It provides a crosswind runway of 2,450 feet by strengthening and extending a temporary taxiway.

With the turbulence and rarefied air at this mountain site, operating aircraft is deemed hazardous nearly one-third of the time, and landings are precluded 10 to 15 percent of the time.

Provision of the crosswind runway will allow the fixed-wing aircraft optimum flying time in support of the division, insofar as wind conditions are concerned. This will allow us to get in and out with a less dangerous situation.

Senator SYMINGTON. A very logical request to make.

Major General SHULER. Page 131, sir, is the next item, for 107,000 square yards of airfield paving and associated lighting.

The present facilities include substandard surfaces, such as landing mat and old light-duty blacktop. The inadequacy is now acute, with 26 fixed wing and 97 rotary wing aircraft authorized at this post.

Provision of adequate ground facilities is necessary to protect our investment in materiel and aviators.

As I said before, sir, we just did not have the facilities here for division aviation, and this is what we are trying to get now.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well. You may proceed.

FUEL STORAGE

Major General SHULER. On page 133, we have an item for 100,000 gallon aircraft fuel storage and dispensing facilities, costing $148,000, also located at Butts Army Airfield.

The existing bulk storage amounts to half the needed capacity in 20-year-old tanks lacking even marginal dispensing facilities.

The proposed facility will provide safe storage of aviation gasoline and JP–4 fuel with rapid dispensing to accommodate newly authorized aircraft.

The old tanks, which have been relocated at least once already, are of debatable salvage value, and will probably be filled with earth and abandoned.

This JP–4 fuel, again, is for our Iroquois, Mohawk, and Chinook type aircraft.

Senator SYMINGTON. You are putting a good deal more money into Carson than you have into any others so far.

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir, except possibly for Fort Jackson, where we have our first increment of permanent construction.

Senator SYMINGTON. I was not here when that came up.

Major General SHULER. At Fort Jackson, sir, we are on our first barracks complex, which runs around $11 million-odd, and I think it compared somewhat with the amount here.

Senator SYMINGTON. $23 million, plus.

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Major General SHULER. We are asking, here, sir, at Fort Carson, $7.355 million.

Senator SYMINGTON. That is not what I have, on page 125.

I beg your pardon. I see.

Major General SHULER. That is the total 5th Army request.

Senator SYMINGTON. You are right. I am wrong.

Sorry.

Major General SHULER. Quite all right, sir. On page 134, sir, the next item is for navigational aids at Butts Army Airfield, for $39,000.

The required facilities are in general either lacking or makeshift in keeping with the 20 aircraft previously authorized. With the high density of 123 aircraft now assigned, a rotating beacon, a lighted wind indicator, GCA, and related items constitute a very modest safety expenditure, in our view, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right, sir.

OPERATIONS BUILDING

Major General SHULER. On page 135, the fifth item is the airfield operations building, also at Butts Army Airfield.

An old relocated Quonset hut now serves as an expedient, with the usual inadequate space, light, and heat inherent with such structures. Less than 1,000 square feet are available, which is about one-eighth of our requirements.

The proposed structure will house operations, command, air weather, which includes the flight surgeon, pilot flying room, parachute storage, lockers, briefing space, waiting, and ready rooms.

We feel that these activities are essential for efficient, functional airfield control, and we feel they should be under one roof, if possible.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you.

Major General SHULER. Page 136. The next item is for a fire and rescue station, also at the airfield, for $90,000.

And this we feel will assist in protecting our investment in aircraft and aviators.

Presently the firemen and trucks are housed over one-half mile from the runway, in improvised temporary facilities. A truck with turret nozzle cannot clear the door to get inside, which is especially undesirable in the winter.

This new proper structure will put the men in better readiness in case we have a runway accident.

AIRFIELD STRUCTURES

Page 137, sir: The next request is for an instrument training building at Butts Army Airfield, at a cost of $121,000.

The present structure can house only two trainers. It does not lend itself to expansion.

The new structure will properly accommodate the required six trainers to support about 160 aviators.

Senator SYMINGTON. Proceed.

Major General SHULER. On page 138, we are requesting $701,000 for a new hangar at the airfield.

The hangar now used for aircraft maintenance is a windowless, ill-heated, poorly lighted, temporary Butler-type building, with less than 60 percent of the needed space. Continued use, especially with the increased aircraft, would adversely affect our maintenance.

The new facility we feel should reduce our aircraft downtime, and contribute to flying safety.

On page 139, sir, we have the last item requested here in connection with the air mission.

This is for an airfield service road and vehicular parking at the airfield.

At present there are no all-weather roads to the site. The vehicles for the 700 men to be assigned for duty, plus transit vehicles, plus trucks servicing the complex, require a hard-surface access and parking for the year-round functioning of the airfield.

We have some pretty rugged weather there in the wintertime, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

Major General SHULER. The next item, sir, is not at the airfield, but is for the post proper, at page 140.

Senator SYMINGTON. What is your total investment at Carson?

Major General SHULER. The total investment there, sir, is $66,684,000. That includes the land and all the cost of constructing what we have there now.

MOTOR REPAIR SHOPS

This next item, on page 140, is for four-motor repair shops and facilities.

The existing World War II shops, with narrow doors, thin slabs, and old marginal-type wash and grease racks, and other related facilities, cannot support either the size or number of track and wheeled vehicles now authorized.

Over 1,000 wheeled vehicles plus about 700 track vehicles require these new facilities for unit level maintenance. Such maintenance performed outdoors is especially difficult, and often erratic, during the bad weather we have there during the winter.

Again, sir, we are very desirous of having our combat equipment at tiptop operating shape, and we feel that proper maintenance facilities are a necessity to accomplish this.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well. We will proceed.

AMMUNITION STORAGE

Major General SHULER. On page 142, sir, still at Fort Carson: This item would provide six ammunition storage igloos for $439,000.

At present, about two-thirds of the high explosives are in open storage and subject to deterioration from the elements. The remaining third is covered space, and it violates safety-quantity distance criteria.

Some of the present igloos are shored to prevent them from collapsing.

Over 125 tons of high explosive and chemical ammunition must be stored to train the 5th Infantry Division and its supporting units.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

CHAPEL

Major General SHULER. The next item is on page 143, and is a request for a chapel, 21,605 square feet.

The present chapel facilities at Fort Carson provide only 60 percent of the requirements. Existing facilities are so cramped that attendance is below the Army average at this station.

The chapel now designated as the post chapel will be disposed of. The remaining temporary chapels which are in the troop area will continue in use until permanent construction is obtained for their replacement.

Again, this is caused, sir, by putting a division in this station now, over and above what we had in there before. I mean, as compared with what we had in there before. We are just overcrowded in our chapel facilities.

On page 144, sir, you have the last item at Fort Carson. This is for improvement to the sewage treatment plant at a cost of $192,000.

In this case, we were fortunate that the plant can be improved, and expanded, for less than $200,000, rather than having to replace it, at a much greater cost.

The sewage facilities built at Camp Carson in World War II were minimal to begin with, and have been substandard and hazardous through age and added load. For an example, 500 new Capehart units of family housing.

Manual operations include cleaning the grit chamber and operating the bar screen, both being erratic and antiquated.

Within the plant, several accepted safety features are conspicuous by their absence.

This request, sir, would correct these conditions.

COMMITTEE RECESS

Senator SYMINGTON. Gentlemen, it is 5 o'clock, and we have come to a logical stopping point.

I want to thank you for your presentation this afternoon.

And we will recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Major General SHULER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(Whereupon, at 5:02 p.m., Monday, November 18, 1963, the committee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Tuesday, November 19, 1963.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1964

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1963

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to adjournment, in room 1114, New Senate Office Building, Hon. John Stennis (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senator Stennis.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHULER, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; ACCOMPANIED BY H. T. LaCROSSE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ARMY BUDGET, OFFICE, COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY; MAJ. GEN. E. L. ROWNY, SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR TACTICAL MOBILITY, OFFICE, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR FORCE DEVELOPMENT; BRIG. GEN. F. J. CLARKE, DIRECTOR OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS; BRIG. GEN. J. J. TOLSON, DIRECTOR OF ARMY AVIATION, OFFICE, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR FORCE DEVELOPMENT; COL. W. R. JOHNSON, CHIEF, CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; COL. BARTON O. BAKER, OFFICE, CHIEF OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT; COL. W. R. BOND, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL WARFARE, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS; COL. R. M. RAWLS, OFFICE, DIRECTOR OF ARMY AVIATION, OFFICE, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR FORCE DEVELOPMENT; COL. J. R. RORABAUGH, CHIEF, FAMILY HOUSING DIVISION, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS; LT. COL. A. S. BARTHOLOMEW, S–4, CAMERON STATION, VA.; LT. COL. D. E. EPPERSON, HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SECURITY AGENCY; LT. COL. J. R. EVANS, CHIEF, AIR DEFENSE BRANCH, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; LT. COL. J. L. SHERMAN, MEDICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND, OFFICE, THE SURGEON GENERAL; H. BULLOCK, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS DIRECTORATE, OFFICE, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER; J. L. McDANIEL, TECHNICAL DIRECTOR, REDSTONE ARSENAL,

ALA.; R. B. FOSTER, CHIEF, INSTALLATIONS MANAGEMENT DIVISION, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; B. R. JACOBELLIS, DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY; H. D. VAN KUREN, INSTALLATIONS AND SERVICES DIRECTORATE, ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND; AND H. B. ZACKRISON, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

DETROIT DEFENSE AREA

Senator STENNIS. The committee will come to order and we will proceed.

Gentlemen, in your presentation, you are now on page 145, is that right?

Major General SHULER. 145, yes, sir.

Mr. Chairman, the next three projects are in the Detroit defense area and the first project is on page 146. In this item we request you provide a warhead support shop at an estimated cost of $42,000 in the Detroit defense area.

These three items I will discuss are NIKE support projects. This and the next two items will replace similar facilities at Fort Wayne, Mich.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of NIKE is that?

Major General SHULER. NIKE-HERCULES. They replace similar facilities at Fort Wayne, Mich., which is soon to be deactivated and disposed of. The three items will be grouped and used together. For operational reasons our air defense missile maintenance facilities should be located within 2 hours driving time during normal traffic of the sites being supported.

We have already announced we intend to close Fort Wayne and this will give us, sir, a savings of $1 million a year from now on, recurring savings, and we will also save 220 spaces, so we are anxious to get Fort Wayne closed out, but we have to have these facilities to do it.

As you can see, sir, this will amortize in the first year. After that we will have clear sailing on saving $1 million a year.

Senator STENNIS. How much, roughly, do we have in this bill for further capital investment regarding NIKE-HERCULES, General? Can you give an estimate on it? I do not imagine you have many projects, do you?

AMOUNT FOR NIKE-HERCULES

Major General SHULER. The air defense items, sir, in the United States are $23,214,000 total.

Senator STENNIS. Well, is that all NIKE-HERCULES?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir, it is, except for the $5.9 million included in the total for HAWK facilities in the Florida defense area.

Senator STENNIS. Well, you say "in the United States." Do you have any outside?

Major General SHULER. We have some in Hawaii, two sites in Hawaii. We have a request for some construction at those two sites in Hawaii; also a request in Alaska.

Senator STENNIS. Let us get it all. That is a State now, you know.

Major General SHULER. That amounts to $150,000 in Hawaii, and $213,000 in Alaska.

Senator STENNIS. All right, that is not much. I think you have covered these items on pages 145 to 149.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.

Major General SHULER. The next station is Fort Benjamin Harrison in Indiana, on page 149.

The first item is on page 151. This item is to alter existing buildings to provide academic space at a cost of $200,000. This post, sir, has been selected as the new location for a Defense Information School for the three services. As far as the Army's part is concerned we are to move out of Fort Slocum, sir, and it is to be closed and in this case we will save 88 military spaces, 150 civilian spaces and $1 million a year recurring savings mostly because of not having to operate the ferries concerned. So we are quite anxious to move the information school into this school post which is Fort Benjamin Harrison, and to do that we can alter the existing space to academic space for the $200,000. That is the first project.

Yesterday, sir, Senator Saltonstall asked me to identify any prior authorized item and I will do that from now on and also alter the record in the past to show each of these items.

ITEM DENIED BY HOUSE

The next item, sir, is an item which was denied by the House Appropriations Committee in its entirety, and it is on page 152. This is a request for a consolidated enlisted men's mess. This is to serve approximately 2,000 enlisted men and women. The old World War II temporary mess is overdue for replacement as it shows many signs of structural failure requiring frequent structural repairs. It is also only half capacity because of long feeding hours which unduly complicates the school schedule. This is essentially a school post.

The information school addition will serve to aggravate this bad situation here at the consolidated mess.

We feel, sir, that we need this very badly. We cannot agree with the House Appropriations Committee that it is too elaborate. This is their statement, sir, in the report. Our $27 a square foot is well within the Department of Defense published continental U.S. average of $28.30 a square foot for this type of building.

We feel we are rushing these people through on their eating hours as rapidly as we can without overdoing it. I don't think we should put them in there for such a short time they cannot have a meal and digest it properly.

We feel, sir, that we cannot move out of Fort Slocum unless we get this facility because we don't have enough room for what is there now.

Senator STENNIS. I saw headlines in the paper, General, where the Department was having a study made about how long to stay for lunch. You are not getting in on that, are you?

Major General SHULER. No, sir, I read the thing, too, sir, and I think the trend is to increase the length of time rather than decrease it, I mean the idea, because I know what it is to eat at my desk and gulp it down in 10 minutes. This doesn't do anybody any good.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, all right; this is one of your prime schools, is it not?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir, it certainly is, Mr. Chairman. I would like to insert in the record our reclama for this item.

Senator STENNIS. You may.

(The information referred to follows:)

Installation: Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Consolidated enlisted mess	$983,000	−$983,000	$983,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The project will provide a 2,000-man mess appropriate for the increased strength from 1,938 to 2,420 students and faculty. The present deteriorated World War II 1,000-man mess is already feeding 10 percent over design capacity without the increase. The floor has already cracked and settled considerably to the point where sanitary conditions are marginal because cracks collect debris and wash water ponds in low areas. The roof is in very questionable condition to the point where a heavy snow load will probably be hazardous. Replacement would be in order even without the increased strength.

For greater economy of construction and operation, a single 2,000-man mess is proposed rather than a combination of smaller messes. Design provides 1,080 seating, about half the rating based on 30-minute feeding time.

A Navy definitive plan with implied quadruple shift feeding based on seating capacity has been considered and deemed impractical for supporting the missions of this station. With prolonged feeding hours, mess operating costs would rise, and efficiency of school and office functions would be impaired significantly.

The design of this facility can serve as basis for a standard 2,000-man mess plan should there be additional need for this size messhall. The cost to the 5-foot line is 50 cents less per square foot than square foot costs for smaller five-company messes, and $1.30 per square foot less than Department of Defense fiscal year 1964 guidance for messhalls.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 7)

"The request of $983,000 for a consolidated mess facility to replace existing facilities is denied. The plans presented in support of these estimates are too elaborate for the requirement and should be revised by the Department of the Army."

HEATING PLANT EXPANSION

Major General SHULER. The next item is on page 153, still at Fort Benjamin Harrison and this expands the central heating plant at the post. The present capacity is insufficient to support new construction in this program.

Also, seven old individual building plants must soon be replaced or be supplanted by central heat. By using central heat in these older buildings, plus new structures, the extra initial cost would be amortized in 10 years by a conservative estimate.

Senator STENNIS. You are talking about this $1,260,000 item?

Major General SHULER. I am talking about page 153, the $639,000 item, central heating plant expansion, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. I see. I had turned two pages at once here. Your next item is conversion of the BOQ's?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This is different. You are just increasing that. You are bringing that up to date, expanding it some?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The House did not disturb this item, did they?
Major General SHULER. No, sir.
Senator STENNIS. What is the next item?

BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS

Major General SHULER. The next item is page 154, and this is for conversion of six permanent barracks to bachelor officers' quarters for 252 officer students. This item has prior authorization, Public Law 87–554.

The bachelor officers are presently occupying temporary World War II bachelor officers' quarters and can be moved to these permanent structures in this case for about $5,000 per man. This appears to be a very modest cost to us, sir, for improving these accommodations. It would cost us much more to build new bachelor officers' quarters, sir, and we feel this is a very economical project to provide proper bachelor officers' quarters.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, what about the finance school where you would have these students from other countries, why is that?

Major General SHULER. This is the Adjutant General's School, the Finance School, and will be the Information School.

Mr. FOSTER. Those are the only schools at this post. In addition, there is the Army Finance Center.

Senator STENNIS. Why are these foreign officers there?

Mr. FOSTER. In my opinion, subject to being corrected, foreign officers come in to study the Army administrative and financial procedures for use in their own home armies.

Senator STENNIS. I just wondered why did they study the finance plan.

Mr. FOSTER. In my opinion, the Army financial management plan and its relation to our requirements programing is something new. It represents an advancement both in economy and efficiency which these countries can adapt advantageously.

Senator STENNIS. Where do these students come from?

Mr. FOSTER. I can't answer that. I can supply it for the record.

Major General SCHULER. We will be glad to supply that, sir.

Senator STENNIS. They write about this operation and others.

Mr. FOSTER. I was at Fort Benjamin Harrison a few months ago. I saw some Canadian officers, as I recall it, and I think Mexican officers. I cannot personally allude to any other countries, foreign nationals.

Senator STENNIS. Well, let us see what you can get for the record on that. I do not know how to answer my mail. You gentlemen have the facts and you can get them for us, is that right?

Mr. FOSTER. We can get them.

REQUEST FOR LIST OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES REPRESENTED

Senator STENNIS. Just give us a list of the countries that have been represented in any of these Army units of any kind, the number from each of those countries, for the last completed fiscal year, and then the numbers that you have now from each country. That is in any of these schools, in any of these training units of any kind and not up

to today but select some date within the last 30 days to get that in. A lot of inquiries come into Capitol Hill about these matters.

Major General SHULER. I would like to mention, sir, this item we are talking about now is a prior authorized item.

Senator STENNIS. All right, your sheet here shows that.

(Information is classified and has been supplied for the subcommittee files.)

CONVERSION OF OLD BARRACKS

Major General SHULER. Mr. Saltonstall asked me to make reference to this if it is all right with the chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. You need these, you are converting these old barracks here for your living quarters, for your BOQ's, and this is done instead of building new quarters?

Major General SHULER. That is right, sir, these are old permanent barracks which have sufficient life to make this a good investment, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You are going to spend how much per man on it?

Major General SHULER. $5,000 a man instead of the $7,000 a man it would cost for new.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have $7,000 worth of building then per unit when you get through with this $5,000 expenditure?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir. It is a very substantial masonry-type building, old, but very fine.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Next item.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Major General SHULER. Fort Leavenworth, Kans., on page 155, and the first item is on page 157. This item is for a 3,250-square foot outpatient clinic addition to the Army hospital, which is the permanent hospital there, at a cost of $125,000.

Currently 13 physicians are required and the assigned doctors must work in the clinic which is designed only for 6 doctors. The physicians are even forced to share examination rooms. We are very crowded and of course this reduces our efficiency and we wish to add this outpatient clinic to alleviate this condition.

Senator STENNIS. All right, you are going to take care of how many men with this $124,000?

Major General SHULER. This, sir, is an outpatient clinic addition and actually it supports approximately 12,000 patients that are presently now seen every month. We are just overcrowded, sir, we just can't accommodate them.

Senator STENNIS. Those are your outpatients?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That means families?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Your next item.

Major General SHULER. Families and military, that is, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That means they are not actually in the hospital?

Major General SHULER. That is right, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, go ahead.

PAROLEE BARRACKS

Major General SHULER. The next item is on page 159. This is to provide quarters with mess for 160 parolees for $510,000. This category of inmate, of course, is a potentially productive output of our correctional institutions and we would like to separate him from the incorrigible inmate to enhance his chances for restoration. We desire to replace this present space in 19 of these old temporary World War II deteriorated structures with more compact semipermanent construction located appropriately at the institution farm.

You will note that these barracks are not the permanent type, but the semipermanent type. That would be concrete block two-story-type buildings, and while this gives him somewhat less than we give the active duty soldier, we figure that since we can rehabilitate a lot of these people that this is a very good investment, sir. These are very bad structures, actually a very dangerous fire hazard, too.

Senator STENNIS. Parolees—does that mean a man you have under special supervision, or what?

Major General SHULER. Sir, they are not confined or strictly confined, as the other type of prisoner is. There is more freedom of movement and we are really trying to bring them back to rehabilitation status.

Senator STENNIS. Rehabilitation?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENIS. All right, your next item?

ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS

Major General SHULER. The next item, sir, is on page 160. This is for a 317-man enlisted barracks without mess. The present barracks for these men are old, flammable, substandard structures and three of brick veneer or frame of 1889 vintage and a fourth frame building dates from 1905. It is a very old building.

Restoration, including taking the latrines out of the basement would cost over 75 percent of what we estimate a new structure would cost, so it is not worth really putting that much money in these old buildings. We request the money to build the new ones. We would demolish the old buildings when we finished these.

Senator STENNIS. As I read your minutes, your cost here, it is $1,850 per man?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir; that is the limit and that is what everyone is using, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right; your next item?

Major General SHULER. The next item on page 161 is a barracks for 64 Women's Auxiliary Corps, WACS, at $183,000. These women live in another 1889 vintage brick veneer deteriorated building and we figure that anything we do with this building would cost more than a new structure and we would tear down the old building when we finish this one.

Senator STENNIS. Your next item?

CHAPEL

Major General SHULER. Next is on page 162 and is for a 600-seat chapel with religious educational facilities. Seven buildings are now used for religious activities supporting about 9,500 military and dependent personnel. Three of these buildings are deteriorated potential fire hazards and we will dispose of them, and two are semipermanent buildings diverted now for religious use which will be retained. One is a denominational chapel to be retained and the seventh one is a historic 1876 museum piece, which we will continue as a museum piece on the post. The resulting consolidation will allow us to demolish the uneconomically maintained and hazardous structures and this will give us the proper chapel with religious educational facilities.

That satisfied our complete religious requirements at Fort Leavenworth.

Our next item is on page 163 at Fort Leavenworth for automatic boiler controls at a cost of $45,000. Now, this plant serving the disciplinary barracks lacks several minimum safety features which this project that we are requesting, sir, will provide.

Senator STENNIS. All right, let us pass to the next.

WATER STORAGE

Major General SHULER. The last item at Fort Leavenworth, sir, on page 164 will provide a 1-million-gallon storage tank at a cost of $179,000. The project is in effect a fire-insurance investment which could be amortized many times if we had a large fire here.

In general terms the present storage is only about half safe, being sufficient for a 4-hour fire demand or domestic demand, not for both.

There is really a serious water storage condition here as far as our fire protection is concerned.

Senator STENNIS. Your next item, please.

FORT RILEY, KANS.

Major General SHULER. We now come to Fort Riley, Kans., on page 165 and the first item is on page 166. This is a barracks with mess for 75 enlisted women. These women are presently housed in deteriorated World War II temporary barracks serving more than four times their original designed life.

We desire to replace these before we actually get structural failures in these buildings. They are in very bad shape.

Senator STENNIS. That is a repetitive item?

Major General SHULER. Yes; it is one of the repetitive items.

Page 167, sir, at Fort Riley, we request a chapel, again a 600-seat chapel with religious educational facilities for the Custer Hill area. This is one, again, of the five repetitive chapel items and is very much needed here, because we are delinquent in the space we have to take care of the people.

Senator STENNIS. All right, your next item.

FORT LEONARD WOOD, MO.

Major General SHULER. We come to Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri, sir, on page 168, and the first item is on page 171. This will provide us, sir, with four battalion headquarters and classroom buildings. These support facilities were not provided along with the regimental building complex we built, which requires continued use of World War II space or interim diversion of needed permanent barracks space. We have to have some place to place our battalion headquarters and run our classes. These new buildings we are asking will round out the barracks complex that was built in the past year.

Fort Leonard Wood is a very important training center, as you know, in our training setup.

Senator STENNIS. It is not an induction center?

Major General SHULER. It is similar to Fort Jackson, sir, or Fort Dix, basic training.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Major General SHULER. The next item on page 172 is, sir, for a signal field maintenance shop. This electronics and communications maintenance and repair work is now being done in two old temporary World War II motor repair shop buildings. The repair of modern radio, avionic gear, and cryptographic items requires highly skilled technicians. These men cannot provide optimum results under limitations imposed by awkard space, poor lighting, and erratic heat, typical of our old World War II structures.

There are 7,000 end items that are now supported and they are to be increased materially in the future and these are quite complicated items we are talking about.

DENTAL CLINIC

On page 174, sir, the next item at Fort Leonard Wood is for a 28-chair dental clinic. At present a 26-chair dental clinic, which this will replace, is in temporary World War II space intended for demolition to make way for the hospital construction which is about to get underway. This new hospital has already been authorized and provided for by the Congress.

The 40,000 people supported at Fort Leonard Wood already tax the available dental chairs and the removal of this 26-chair portion without replacement would generate a serious backlog. We have much more dental work at the training centers than we have at a normal post because the men are pretty new in the service.

Senator STENNIS. With the money we appropriated last year for the hospital, you mean you have not started building yet?

Major General SHULER. It was 39 percent complete as of September 30, sir. I actually was the division engineer out at Missouri River, sir, and designed that particular hospital and we had considerable difficulty in the design of it. It was delayed but it is underway now. Hospitals take, I think, longer than most anything, to get through the whole cycle of the justification and so on.

Senator STENNIS. When were you division engineer?

Major General SHULER. 1960 to April of 1962, sir. I had 13 States under my division.

Senator STENNIS. You are going to have to tear down your dental clinic to make room for the hospital, is that the reason you are tearing it down?

Major General SHULER. That is one of the reasons. The other reason is it is in an old World War II building and will have to be replaced soon anyway.

Senator STENNIS. I remember we used to have the dental clinics in built-in wings in the hospital.

Major General SHULER. Sir, this is the way we do it if we have a small post. For instance, we are doing it at Fort Rucker, but in a large post like this we have to have them around the troop areas, as well as some in the hospital to take care of the patients in the hospital and the people who work in the hospital.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

ENLISTED MENS' BARRACKS

Major General SHULER. On page 175, sir, is an item at Fort Leonard Wood, for five enlisted men's barracks complex, and this is in the repetitive item category we discussed.

This would provide the second half of the regimental barracks complex, the first half of which was authorized by Congress in fiscal 1963. This will complete two permanent regimental areas for this important recruit training center.

To give you a feel of the remaining requirement, this installation requires four additional regimental barracks complexes to complete the entire requirement. Everything out there, other than the permanent construction we put in, is the old World War II type construction.

Senator STENNIS. I like the idea of getting in these barracks, as I understand your presentation here, I think you would better spend more money like that and less on these missiles. It seems to me like they are out of date already.

Major General SHULER. Sir, I know we need to provide decent barracks but we also have quite a problem on our weapons maintenance. It is getting quite sophisticated and difficult to maintain.

Senator STENNIS. I know. Your next item, General.

BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS FOR WOMEN

Major General SHULER. On page 177, sir, this is another prior authorized item and this is for bachelor officers' quarters for 60 women. Almost all of these women are nurses and medical specialists and are now living in the same old World War II barracks, and the hospital is now being replaced, as we discussed, by a new one. When this hospital is completed these officers will be quartered well beyond a reasonable distance from their station.

Senator STENNIS. What page?

Major General SHULER. 177, sir, and other pages here in my book. The normal price is $7,000 a person, and this is another repetitive item, in our bachelor officer quarters need.

Senator STENNIS. Why is Fort Leonard Wood coming in for so much? Is this the details of one of your units?

Major General SHULER. Fort Leonard Wood—this ties into the date Fort Leonard Wood was made a permanent station. This has not been too far in the past.

Mr. FOSTER. In 1956.

Major General SHULER. So in order to catch up we had to put a little more in there than a station like Fort Benning, where we have had a lot of time to put in construction. This is the same thing as Fort Jackson where we are just starting this year on the first permanent construction.

Senator STENNIS. Going back to page 176, please, are all of those new items? That is listed differently, in a different way than the other.

Major General SHULER. Sir, this is one-half of the barracks complex and these are the items that we need to round out the complex. The rest of it was in the first half. It was authorized last year. If we put the two lists together, they would be similar except that in this particular case the House Armed Services Committee did delete two small items in the complex. Actually, the branch post exchange and regimental dispensary, so they do not appear in our request. So this reduced our total request from $7,115,000 to $6,750,000, which is the amount in the book, which is our request.

Senator STENNIS. That is right, $6,750,000.

SIXTH ARMY—FORT IRWIN, CALIF.

Major General SHULER. Yes.

Our first station in the 6th Army, sir, is Fort Irwin and the first item occurs on page 181. This item is a request for a rifle range. Because of extensive deterioration since World War II, this range must either be rebuilt in place or be built in a new location. Because of its immediate proximity to the Capehart housing project, rebuilding in place would not assure adequate safety unless we put very expensive fencing around it. So we feel this is the best proposition, sir, to build it in a safer new place.

Fort Irwin is our west coast tank firing installation, just as Fort Stewart is on the east coast. These are the two major places to fire our tanks. Irwin is actually located in the desert.

Senator STENNIS. Next item?

Major General SHULER. Page 182 we request a tank firing range, moving targets.

Moving targets on the ranges must now be operated by men within the impact area, a situation which we tolerated under mobilization urgency but should not be tolerated any further.

In addition, there are a few needed items which deteriorated beyond the point of feasible repair and some were omitted altogether under the mobilization austerity when we constructed the firing range during original construction.

We wish to provide remote target observation facilities so we can run the moving targets and fire at them with the tanks without endangering human life, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, that is your modern methods—no, this is tanks?

Major General SHULER. Yes, tank firing.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Your next item?

BARRACKS

Major General SHULER. The next item on page 183 is a standard 326-man permanent barracks without mess. This is a repetitive item. We have a shortage out there of 1,349 spaces. This would be for 326. This is a very isolated station. It is over 25 miles from Barstow, at the top of the desert. It is hot. I have been out there many times and the wind blows and the sand blows. It is quite a necessity, to give these people decent facilities if we can.

Senator STENNIS. The new barracks you are building now, what would be the probable life span of those buildings? I do not want to get into your terms about permanent and so forth. But what is the probable life span?

Major General SHULER. I would say, Senator, in a normal climate with proper maintenance, that these barracks ought to be around for the next 75 years. Some people won't agree with me but I can show you some on our posts now that date back before 1915 and are still standing although the facilities inside are antiquated.

Senator STENNIS. That is largely brick and masonry?

Major General SHULER. Reinforced concrete frame, which is about as sturdy as you can get.

Senator STENNIS. You are building these with reinforced concrete frame?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir. The exact description is on page 183, in this block, sir, right about the middle of the page. The words starting "concrete foundations."

STANDARDS OF CONSTRUCTION

This gives you a complete description each time of exactly what we are doing. These standards are reviewed and set by the Department of Defense for the three services and although we don't build them exactly alike, there is a very close resemblance.

Senator STENNIS. That sounds very fine. We could use a little more forest products in there, more lumber.

Major General SHULER. I am afraid they wouldn't last, sir, 75 years if we did that.

Senator STENNIS. We have homes down home 150 years old just starting to get used well. They have fine floors and walls of oak. Your next item, please.

BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS

Major General SHULER. On page 184, sir, we are requesting a 60-man bachelor officers' quarters and this again is one of the repetitive items.

The present bachelor officers' quarters space here we are using is very temporary. It is light wood frame uninsulated, inadequately heated and cooled and lighted improperly, and the sanitary facilities, the privacy is inadequate. It is just a bad setup for these bachelor officers living in a remote area with the conditions out there, and we feel they should have a decent place to live. This again is $7,000 a man, which is the Department of Defense administrative limit.

Actually, I find here from my notes that it is 37 miles from Barstow, Fort Irwin, so it is even more remote than I described.

AUDITORIUM

The last item on Fort Irwin is on page 185, sir; and this is a 500-seat auditorium. The present 285-seat auditorium is severely deteriorated. The configuration in the inside of the auditorium allows only half of the viewers to adequately see the full screen or the stage.

This facility is generally used as a training facility during duty hours where they give lectures or have lessons inside, and as a theater during off-duty hours. The number of seats is insufficient even before the addition of the dependents to full strength.

Remembering it is 37 miles to Barstow there is really an extra need for this at this location.

Senator STENNIS. I thought when you had to build these large auditoriums, you combined other features? Is this just an auditorium alone?

Major General SHULER. This, sir, has a stage and a screen. It is used as a movie on off-duty hours. In the daytime, we can assemble a company or two companies of our firing units that are firing the tanks, and give them instructions or have a critique after the firing, and it is a place where a man can get his troops inside and talk to them.

FORT LEWIS, WASH.

The next station, sir, is Fort Lewis, Wash., and the first item is on page 187, and this is an item that the House Appropriations Committee denied.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert in the record our reclama for this item.

Senator STENNIS. You may.

(The information referred to follows:)

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Water supply facilities, Fort Lewis, Wash	$610,000	—$610,000	$610,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

This project will relieve a deficiency in source, storage, and distribution of needed water facilities to meet current requirements. Construction of recently completed family housing projects together with expanded troop housing areas, have created a serious water shortage. Facilities in this project will augment and be integrated with the existing water system now serving Fort Lewis, Mount Rainier Army Depot, and Madigan General Hospital. Construction of 500 additional family housing units currently underway will intensify the existing shortage to a point where inadequate fire protection will result.

Present pumping capability is 12,400,000 gallons per day, with a firm pumping requirement in fiscal year 1964 of 14,400,000 gallons per day. Present storage capacity is 5,200,000 gallons, with a firm requirement of 6,200,000 gallons.

Present water production does not meet requirement for domestic and irrigation purposes. Forced curtailment of irrigation during the dry season has resulted in loss of grassed areas and shrubbery. Efforts to conserve water supply, by a high degree of maintenance and repairs to leaking mains, and the post conservation program, still leaves a critical deficiency in this essential requirement.

The increased irrigation capability and required domestic use are automatically included in not added to, the increased fire protection capacity.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 7)

"Plans for this system, which include irrigation facilities, appear to be too elaborate and should be restudied."

Senator STENNIS. That is page what?

Major General SHULER. Page 187.

We cannot agree with the House Appropriations Committee, sir, because we need this additional project to provide additional water at this station. There is a significant water shortage at present not only for domestic use but for fire protection and we just feel that this is too much of a risk, sir, and we have to alleviate this.

As I understand the House committee, in their report, they said that the plan for this system, which includes irrigation facilities, appears to be too elaborate; that it should be restudied. I think this is an unfortunate use of the word "irrigation." You will note on page 187—I mean on our part, it is—on page 187 we say:

If this project is not provided, minimum water requirements will not be met even if irrigation and sprinkling of planted areas is curtailed.

All we mean there is the normal watering of vegetation to keep erosion from taking place, the yards and lawns, but we are saying even if we curtail this we cannot meet our other requirements, so I plead, sir, that perhaps the House misunderstood our meaning or we did not make it clear to them in this case.

Now we have 500 new Capehart houses that are just about completed which will add to this bad situation.

HOUSING PROJECTS, FISCAL YEAR 1963

Senator STENNIS. Talking about getting the hospital started, I would like for you to give us a list of the housing projects that we appropriated money for last year, started, and the contract was let for the construction.

Major General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, they are all started. I would be glad to give you a list showing the dates we made the awards. On the fiscal year 1963 program we have it all underway.

Senator STENNIS. All underway?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Please give us a list with the dates.

(The information follows:)

For fiscal year 1963 the Congress appropriated $46,625,000 for Army family housing which was broken down by the Office of the Secretary of Defense as follows:

1,600 family housing units	$31,300,000
Acquisition of Wherry housing	5,600,000
Improvements to acquired Wherry housing	7,625,000
Minor construction	1,000,000
Advance planning and design	1,100,000
Total	46,625,000

Details of the 1,600 family housing units follow:

Installation	Number of units	Contract award	Installation	Number of units	Contract award
Carlisle Barracks	36	June 6, 1963	Pueblo Army Depot	18	Aug. 22, 1963
Charleston Army Depot	10	June 29, 1963	Fort Ritchie	179	June 28, 1963
Dugway Proving Ground	66	June 10, 1963	Sharpe Army Depot	30	June 11, 1963
Hawaii	250	June 26, 1963	Okinawa	147	July 15, 1963
Fort Leavenworth	96	Oct. 3, 1963	ASA location 04	60	Sept. 23, 1963
Pacific side, C.Z.	492	July 8, 1963	ASA location 12	156	Do.
Quarry Heights, C.Z.	20				
Picatinny Arsenal	40	May 13, 1963	Total	1,600	

THE PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CALIF.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Major General SHULER. The next station is Presidio of Monterey in California, on page 188. The first item is on page 189. This request, sir, is for an academic building to replace one temporary World War II structure and five structures built in 1903. The existing structures are badly deteriorated. The improvised classrooms are acoustically and functionally inadequate. The classes mutually interfere with each other with the noises going through the walls and floors and the sound reverberates off the ceiling and walls. This is a special handicap at a language school where, as you know, sir, to learn a language you have to practice it a lot and you have to listen to the spoken word through earphones or loudspeakers, and you have to converse with people in the language and to not have this school properly constructed really interferes with the training tremendously.

This facility has a large number of classrooms with a lesser number of students per classroom compared with conventional schools. This is appropriate for language schools because, as I say, we make extensive use of tape recorders and record players for individualized instruction.

This is the second language building at this location, sir, the Congress having authorized and appropriated for the other one in recent years.

This is a very important language school. It is a Department of Defense language school and is run by the Army as executive agent. This is the school that teaches foreign languages to all three services.

Senator STENNIS. Your next project please.

STUDENT DORMITORY

Major General SHULER. On page 190, sir, we request at the Presidio of Monterey a 220-man student dormitory. The students are presently housed in temporary World War II structures which are deteriorated beyond economical repair. Further, the acoustics and division of space for quartering is very poor for language students.

The 440-man dormitory was authorized in fiscal year 1963 but the Congress only funded a 220-man section of this 440-man dormitory. This would fund the remaining which was authorized, as I say, in fiscal 1963 and would give us the complete dormitory we need, sir.

This completes the total requirement for our dormitories at this school.

Senator STENNIS. I hope you get this fixed up the way you want it so you can better serve these people. I do not remember all the details but this is where you consolidated with the Air Force?

Major General SHULER. Air Force and Navy, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I am sure you need this space. I do not know whether the building, though, adds anything to learning or not. I doubt it. I think a man has to have the grit and determination and perseverance himself. But you need facilities and I am glad you are getting it fixed up.

All right, let us proceed.

FORT ORD, CALIF.

Major General SHULER. The next station is Fort Ord, Calif., on page 191, and the first item is on page 192. This first project we request is a helicopter aircraft parking apron for 23 helicopters. The present apron limitation requires fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft to use the same congested area.

This project would terminate the obvious intermingling hazard there is in parking fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft in the same area.

Involved are 31 helicopters and 35 fixed-wing aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. Well, how are you getting along with it now?

Major General SHULER. Intermingling of these two types of aircraft is a dangerous situation with the rotary blades whirling around on the helicopters and if anything goes wrong we will get damage to the aircraft which is more costly than this project by far.

Senator STENNIS. All right, your next item?

NCO OPEN MESS

Major General SHULER. On page 193, sir, the other Fort Ord item is a request for noncommissioned officers' open mess.

As I recall, this is the only noncommissioned officers' open mess we are requesting in this bill. When fire destroyed the senior noncommissioned officers' mess in 1962, the senior noncommissioned officers were assigned accommodations previously allocated to lower rated noncommissioned personnel and we wish to stop this preempting of space that should belong to the lower grades and in effect replace this open mess that burned down.

Senator STENNIS. I thought you had money for these special items, with special appropriations to take care of these items.

Major General SHULER. No, sir, not this type of item; no, sir, that is not the type of item. You may be thinking of emergency restoration or something like this. Normally, these items come in the MCA program.

Senator STENNIS. I thought we had provided here for emergency replacements?

Mr. FOSTER. We used to have, in the MCA appropriations, funds for restoration due to acts of God such as fire, flood and things like that, but the appropriation no longer carries that money, so no funds of that type are available.

Senator STENNIS. You mean if a building burns down, you have to wait for the Congress to pass an appropriations bill?

Mr. FOSTER. Unless it can be replaced for less than $200,000, in which case we can use the available minor construction authority.

Major General SHULER. If it were really an emergency, we might use section 103 reprograming before the Congress, but those are the only ways we can do it that I know of.

Senator STENNIS. I think you would need some discretionary funds in your hands to take care of these situations. You could have a fire that would burn out an essential building and then it comes up to the question of authorization and you ought to have an authorization and an appropriation.

Major General SHULER. I believe in that case we could use section 103, which is the authorization, and then come before the committees and reprogram by canceling projects. We would just have to cancel out other projects. This wouldn't be good, but we could do that.

Senator STENNIS. All right, this is strictly a replacement item?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Your next item?

REFRIGERATED WAREHOUSE—THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

Major General SHULER. On page 194 we come to the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., and on page 195 we have the item which is for a 6,650-square-foot refrigerated warehouse. There are no facilities satisfactory to fulfill this requirement since the former facility was destroyed by fire in April 1962. This is the second and last of the replacement items due to this same cause. Interim temporary facilities are provided in three buildings in scattered locations. Approximately 70 percent of the required chillroom space has been improvised and approximately 25 percent of the deep-freeze room is available in a World War II structure which is in a very advanced state of deterioration.

In addition to the support that this warehouse gives this station, it also supports Letterman General Hospital. This is a replacement project.

Senator STENNIS. All right, your next item?

CAMERON STATION—MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Major General SHULER. We now come to the Military District of Washington, sir, and Cameron Station is the first station on page 197.

The item there is on page 198. This item was denied by the House Appropriations Committee. The reason or reasons they gave are that the existing facilities at Cameron Station, Va., are adequate to meet the requirements for an enclosed shed and motor pool requested in the amount of $250,000. The request was denied.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a point here that the reason we are asking for this enclosure of an existing shed, incidentally at cost of only $1.54 a square foot compared to an open shed is $8 a square foot, this is a very reasonable project. We need this because we have been, in effect, squeezed out of facilities down there because of the present use of Cameron Station and in order to allow the post engineer, who has the job of supporting this station for all logistic functions that have to do with the post engineer, he has to have a place to function in, sir, I would like to be certain to get in the record exactly what is going in this shed so that the committee is fully aware, since this is an item we are asking you to restore.

It is divided as follows. In area A we have 39,450 square feet of storage. Now, this is an existing open shed that we want to enclose. In there would be 15,000 square feet of post engineer storage; 20,450 square feet of post supply; the Institute of Heraldry, 2,000 square feet; and this is where we develop and do everything that has to do with flags, shoulder patches, etc.; the Army Exhibit Unit, the official exhibit unit in this area, 2,000 square feet; and in area B, there are 39,480 square feet of storage and the Defense Supply Agency would have 12,500 square feet of this, and the Defense Supply Service would have 6,080 square feet, and classified projects would have 20,500 square feet.

STORAGE SPACE

In area C, there would be 39,480 square feet of storage and the post engineer and post quartermaster supplies would occupy 39,480 square feet of this; and in area D, the last area, there would be 70,470 square feet of shop and storage space; and this, sir, would be a combined post engineer and transportation motor vehicular shop at 63,500 square feet.

This is one of the special projects, sir, and I asked the logistics officer to come up from Cameron Station and be available to you and tell you, if you desire, sir, what his difficulties are on this project and why we have to have it.

Senator STENNIS. Where is this station?

Colonel BARTHOLOMEW. Alexandria, Va., 5010 Duke Street, Alexandria, Va.

Senator STENNIS. This must be some part I do not know about.

Major General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert in the record our reclama for this item.

Senator STENNIS. You may.

(The information referred to follows:)

Installation: Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Enclose shed 9	$250,000	−$250,000	$250,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

There are various justifications for respective portions of this multiuse project. The transportation packing and crating segment of this facility alone will avoid a space rental equivalent to one-fifth of the space which would amortize the entire project in about 6 years. (By nature of functions, rented space would not suffice for the other four-fifths of the space.)

The consolidated post engineer portion, half of the square feet, would cost over $500,000 if placed in a new building instead of shed 9.

Some of the functions are presently housed in deteriorated temporary structures which should be replaced to avoid uneconomical repairs. Costly maintenance on 10 such old buildings will cease when torn down after completion of this project.

Combined rental, maintenance, and consolidation savings should allow amortization in less than 5 years. More than twice the project cost in eventual new construction will be avoided.

The cost of this project is actually less than $1.25 per square foot excluding firewalls, and only $1.54 per square foot including the necessary firewalls.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 7)

"Existing facilities at Cameron Station, Va., are adequate to meet the requirements for an enclosed shed and motor pool requested in the amount of $250,000. The request is denied."

WAREHOUSE CONVERSION

Major General SHULER. You know, sir, the Defense Supply Agency moved into Cameron Station and they converted some of the warehouses for their administrative and command space.

Senator STENNIS. Did they push you out?

Major General SHULER. No, sir, we still have to maintain and support them in the station. This is our difficulty. We have to have a place to do this from.

Senator STENNIS. All right, sir.

DESCRIPTION OF SHED

Colonel BARTHOLOMEW. The completion of this project enclosing shed 9 will give us much needed space and upgrade our ability to utilize the existing structure. It is a sound structure. It has a good roof, good supports, and everything.

Senator STENNIS. What was it built for?

Colonel BARTHOLOMEW. It is a substantial covered shed with a concrete floor, 1,080 feet long and 180 feet wide. It is a tremendous building but because of exposure to the elements from lack of siding, we cannot make full utilization of the shed. Thus, the completion of this project, will permit us to consolidate our motor maintenance and engineer equipment maintenance activities into one area and will permit the removal of some 16,000 square feet of temporary structures, constructed during World War II which are quite deteriorated and inadequate.

NOTE.—The term "shed" does not adequately describe this building. It is a solid structure constructed to the normal standards of warehouses erected during World War II. Approval of this project will provide for an enclosed warehouse with a life expectancy of approximately 40 years. As evidenced by the low cost per square foot ($1.54 versus $8 for new construction) for this project the most austere standards are used consistent with providing a usable facility. Maximum economies were obtained through utilization of existing equipment for the maintenance shops.

This project, sir, is urgently needed for the continued accomplishment of our mission.

Senator STENNIS. Adequate requirements and adequate facilities to meet requirements, is that right?

Colonel BARTHOLOMEW. Yes, sir; at the present time, or this spring, our post engineer operation was being accomplished from four separate locations. The administrative was in one location; some of the shops were in a compound with the motor pool, and other shops were in other temporary buildings at another location, and the supply is even divergent from that.

We have been able to move the administrative facility near some of the shops and effect more economical operation. The approval of this project would permit us to consolidate all of our motor vehicle and equipment maintenance and supply activities into one location and then consolidate our engineer operations making for much more efficient operations in accordance with our cost reduction program.

Senator STENNIS. There are many things that are desirable, I am sure of that. We are spending money now at the rate of $9.6 billion a year more than we have. Something is going to have to give somewhere or await somewhere. We are spending money we do not have. We are going out in the market and borrowing it. Someone is going to have to pay it back with interest.

Major General SHULER. May I make one point?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Major General SHULER. I certainly appreciate what the chairman says. I would like to point out again that for $1.54 a square foot, which is a real reasonable price, we are providing better maintenance for the facilities, better maintenance for the vehicles, and it is going to cost us a lot more if we don't keep these things maintained properly. This is the big reason why we feel we need this.

Senator STENNIS. Yes; I am sure it has a lot of merit but as I say, somebody, somewhere, sometime, is going to have to look at the expenses of the thing, the total expenses to the Government. As I said before, we have a $9.6 billion deficit and we are talking about a reduction of taxes, and a raise in salaries, and I do not know about that. I suppose the arithmetic I learned was wrong.

Anything more on the merits of this project?

Thank you, Colonel, for coming in. I hope we can put this in the bill.

We will certainly take consideration of it.

All right, the next item.

FORT MYER, VA.

Major General SHULER. The next item, sir, is at Fort Myer, Va., and I would like to give just a little history on this item.

Senator STENNIS. You have one marked out and that markout is correct, you decided not to ask for it this year, is that right?

Major General SHULER. We did ask for it, sir, but it was eliminated on the authorization side and we failed on our reclama.

On this item we originally asked for $6,855,000 to carry out the first phase of the cantonment plan that the Department of Defense had studied out at the request of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

For 2 years we tried to get barracks at Fort Myer and over in the Bolling-Anacostia area and the committee told us to make an exhaustive study and come up with the best possible scheme, the most economic scheme, and this study was submitted to the Senate and House Armed Services Committees for one cantonment center at Fort Myer and one in the Bolling-Anacostia area. We were unsuccessful with the House but the Senate restored $4 million in the authorization bill of the $6,855,000 we requested. So we are now requesting the appropriation to support this $4 million authorization. This will give us a 1,250-enlisted-man high-rise barracks at Fort Myer, and the messhall which can be expanded later on to take care of the additional barracks space we will need to complete the plan in future years, and give us our addition to the existing heating plant and our administrative and storage facilities. So we are requesting $4 million, sir, to support the $4 million authorization that the Senate Armed Services Committee gave us in this.

Senator STENNIS. In the authorization?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I think the whole argument about this has been more a question of need for so many military personnel here right in the city. Has that not been the argument?

Major General SHULER. I think that was one of the arguments. I feel, sir, the Department of Defense has justified that, as far as the authorization side of the picture goes, and I hope, and I know they will make an effort to do that with this committee when they appear. I think it is very necessary.

AMOUNT APPROVED BY HOUSE

Senator STENNIS. What did the House do with the item in their bill?

Major General SHULER. The House agreed to the $4 million appropriation.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything else you want to say?

Major General SHULER. No, sir; except I would like to tell the chairman and the committee that it is evident to anyone who takes a good look at it, the South Post of Fort Myer, which is where we want to move out of into this facility, that it is really in bad shape. They are old wooden structures and are in very bad shape. Actually, I took a whole committee over there and showed it to them this year and they were impressed with it.

Senator STENNIS. If you need it you have to have the facilities, I am sure of that.

Major General SHULER. I would like, if I may, to leave with Mr. Rexroad the pictures of the buildings over there, the insides and the conditions.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Fort Myer is the one right here in Arlington?

Major General SHULER. That is right, near the cemetery.

ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

NATICK LABORATORIES, MASSACHUSETTS

On page 204, we start on the Army Materiel Command projects and the first station is Natick Laboratories in Massachusetts, and our request is on page 205 and this is for a laboratory for environmental medicine.

This item would provide laboratory facilities for the Research Institute of Environmental Medicine consisting of 74,880 square feet. The space now temporarily occupied by the Institute is being used at the expense of the Quartermaster Pioneering Research Division and this space is urgently needed for its intended utilization. These two groups have mutual problems.

The consolidation will provide for a fuller and more efficient utilization of scarce research personnel and valuable scientific equipment and eliminate the likelihood of duplication of similar research efforts.

The present crowded conditions are adversely affecting both programs. Important elements to a environmental medicine program cannot be started until this project is completed.

I have, sir, today, an expert witness on this project, and this is one that I listed that came under the request of your letter, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Colonel, proceed in your own way. I remember the Natick move you made and this came in from Chicago, the initial one. I did not know anything about the additional. I thought we set you up in business.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Chairman, the move from Chicago affected only one element. The Laboratory at Natick was actually established in the early fifties, and only the Food and Container Institute was moved from Chicago to Natick to collocate with similar activities going on at that activity.

Senator STENNIS. This requirement is not the move from Chicago?

Mr. FOSTER. No, sir.

ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE

Lieutenant Colonel SHERMAN. I am Lieutenant Colonel Sherman, Medical Research and Development Command.

The Research Institute of Environmental Medicine at Natick performs research in the effect of cold, heat, and altitude upon soldiers.

The move, from Fort Knox, Ky., was made to coordinate the medical research efforts with those of the Quartermaster Corps. This was done to provide a coordinated defense of the soldier related to not only his own acclimatization to heat and cold and altitude but the equipment and clothing which was being studied by the Quartermaster.

We have, as the general indicated, moved into facilities of the U.S. Army Laboratory at Natick.

The requirement here, as we see it, is to be able to develop protective measures, to acclimatize soldiers to heat and cold, which we have been doing previously.

The requirement for acclimatization to altitude, we acquired additional facilities and climate chambers. We have been doing field studies since last October on the incident in the Himalayas, when the Chinese moved into India and the Government of India requested a team of ours to help them study this problem. The team has been back with information and it is basically the altitude problem we need to do research on, along with other studies of the effects of heat and cold.

The requirements are for facilities and a building in which these problems may be studied.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean "altitude problem"?

EFFECTS OF ALTITUDE

Lieutenant Colonel SHERMAN. I mean, sir, terrestrial altitude problems, the problems of mountains.

May I state this very flatly, sir; that people who are trained and live and grow up all of their lives at near sea level, if they are moved very rapidly as our STRAC forces are capable of being moved to altitudes above 10,000 feet, their efficiency drops a great deal. In combat in the Himalayas a year ago, it was at 16,000 and 18,000 feet and soldiers, no matter how well trained cannot operate at these conditions and the Indian forces had to move their men in very slowly. This is the altitude we are talking about where men have been moved from sea level, or nearer, to fight in mountains. Unless we have some way to acclimatize them before they go, we can't move our troops

into this altitude and expect efficient performance or protection of their own lives.

We are not interested in the same problem that the Air Force has with very high altitude flying. This is a totally different problem. This is fighting in mountains.

Senator STENNIS. You stimulate these conditions, the conditions in the Himalayan Mountains?

Lieutenant Colonel SHERMAN. We propose to do this.

Senator STENNIS. In your laboratories?

Lieutenant Colonel SHERMAN. Yes, sir; with a chamber or two chambers, actually, we are requesting in this, in which the altitude can be simulated, not only the altitude, sir, but temperature, because it is not just high altitude, but also cold. These chambers are capable of being adjusted to give various degrees of simulated altitude, simulated temperatures down to 70° below zero and changes in humidity.

Senator STENNIS. What other conditions are you training them for? You mentioned the Himalayas.

Lieutenant Colonel SHERMAN. Our mission, sir, in the Medical Service, is to be able to say that troops can go anywhere in the world and be prepared for it no matter whether it is heat, cold, altitude, or desert in terms of their own responses to environmental conditions.

We don't determine where the troops will go but we are thinking about mountain areas in general.

Senator STENNIS. Anything else you have, Colonel?

Lieutenant Colonel SHERMAN. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What about the training for the jungle fighting?

Lieutenant Colonel SHERMAN. This, too, is part of the mission, as I indicated. Any climatic condition that the soldier might be called upon to fight in is the mission of this laboratory and that, as I say, does include heat and it includes desert heat and tropical heat of the jungle and it includes cold and altitude.

We are trying to develop, in other words, the capability of our soldiers not only to fight but to survive and to maintain their health in any climatic condition and certainly the jungle is included.

Senator STENNIS. I do not much like the idea of us sending men to too many places. We cannot ever leave when we get there. We have to stay. We are still in Korea.

All right. Thank you very much for your good presentation.

Now, unless there is something else we will go to the next item.

FORT MONMOUTH, N.J.

Major General SHULER. The next station is Fort Monmouth, on page 207 and the item is on page 208 and this request is for bachelor officers' quarters for 60 officers. It comes under our repetitive item category.

We are presently in low quality World War II structures and we feel, sir, this is a very worthwhile project and will provide 60 spaces of the 259 total that we require.

It is a prior authorized item, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is for a previous year?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALA.

The next station is Redstone Arsenal in Alabama, on page 210 and the first item, sir, is on page 211 and on this item, sir, the House Appropriations Committee made a flat cut of $200,000 out of our request for $3,390,000.

It is very difficult for me to contest a cut like this, sir. We will strive to live with it. This is $200,000 less than we feel we need. This estimate that was made by the Corps of Engineers was based on 60-percent complete design and we think we are pretty well on the beam as to what it should cost, but I really don't feel like I can ask for the restoration of the $200,000 within this total amount of money.

Senator STENNIS. All right go ahead with your justification.

Major General SHULER. This is required to co-locate research and development functions at Redstone now being performed by two buildings separated by 7½ miles. This research is in support of Army missiles and rocket systems, including quality analysis of components and assemblies for weapons systems during the development process.

The facilities currently in use are two modified industrial warehouses that do not provide space of sufficient quantity or quality for this purpose and the separation of personnel by 7½ miles hampers the operation.

The House Armed Services Committee sent a special subcommittee to see this particular project at Redstone Arsenal, sir, and they came back with the feeling it was a very worthwhile project.

Senator STENNIS. That is appropriations or authorization?

Major General SHULER. The House Authorization Committee. The Appropriations Committee, as I say, cut $200,000 out of the total request.

I have an expert witness here on this item, Mr. Chairman, if you desire to question on it.

Senator STENNIS. I would like to hear it. It seems to me like we built enough down there. How have you been getting along without this laboratory? You have $200 million down there, and I thought we fixed you up several years ago when Space moved in, when the Army got everything it needed. I do not remember turning down anything.

GUIDANCE AND CONTROL LABORATORY

Mr. MCDANIEL. The facilities we have received since the separation of the Army is a contingent request for Space for about a $4½ million facility due to be completed about March of this year, which will hold four of our eight laboratories.

The facility under consideration is for the guidance and control function, the Guidance and Control Laboratory.

Senator STENNIS. Guidance and control of what?

Mr. MCDANIEL. Guidance and control of ballistic missiles.

I would like to give you just a little background on what is involved in this guidance and control, if you would allow it.

What we have is what we have to have to stay up or stay down.

Senator STENNIS. I would be glad to hear you.

Mr. MCDANIEL. The facility under consideration was to be used for research and development of inertial systems. They require no

external adjustment, but fly the missile to a predetermined target based upon impulse before launching. A system such as this is immune to enemy counteragents.

An example of this is the PERSHING and SERGEANT. There is a particular point in trajectory of ballistic missiles when both power and guidance cease. This point normally occurs within the first 5 to 20 percent of the trajectory. When this guidance ceases, the missile must have by then attained such a combination of position and velocity factor that the ballistic trajectory will carry it directly to the target. An error of just a few seconds of arc and direction or a few feet per second on the speed will result in a miss.

INERTIAL GUIDANCE

Now, this guided portion of a trajectory corresponds to the length of a gun barrel. The action of the inertial platform is to extend the length of the gunfire, constraining a missile to fly within close limits as one would inside of a gun barrel but following this missile while it is in the area.

Accuracy of inertial guidance systems depend on ability of the gyroscopes to maintain stability and orientation of a platform inside the missile within a few seconds of arc and the ability of accelerometers mounted on the platform to read acceleration to have close accuracy.

A computer then integrates the output of the accelerometers to determine the velocity and distance as we moved from the launching site.

In the development of the advanced concepts of inertial guidance and in the evaluation of contractor performance, facilities are required to measure and calibrate the gyro and accelerometer performance to an accuracy as great as that required in the missiles.

This facility will result in a capability to conduct research to generate new guidance concepts and to influence current system developments. Current systems to be supported include PERSHING, LANCE, MAULER, NIKE X, SHILLELAGH and REDEYE.

Senator STENNIS. Hold it just a minute.

Continue.

Mr. MCDANIEL. Rapid strides have been made in the ballistic missiles in the past few years and the technology has outdistanced the facilities which are available to the Army to conduct its research.

I have here three, or, rather, two gyros, or gyroscopes, and one accelerometer I brought along. This is the one used on SHILLELAGH that cost $3,000.

Senator STENNIS. Used on what?

COST OF COMPONENTS

Mr. MCDANIEL. SHILLELAGH, and that is a gyro for $3,000 and here is an accelerometer for $5,000, so here is $11,000 worth of components for guided missiles. These are the components I am speaking of supporting now.

Now, the cost here is due to, in a great part, to the accuracy required to produce these and, as you may understand from these very precise instruments, an environment, closely controlled environment of temperature, humidity, dust and seismic isolation is required.

In the two buildings which we have, we have temperature controls of plus or minus 5° and we require plus or minus 1° Fahrenheit. The humidity control is 15 to 60 percent relative humidity and we require 2 percent relative humidity.

The dust particle size which is existing in the current facilities is 1 to 200 microns. A micron is one-thousandth of a millimeter. We require 1 to 20 microns.

Seismic isolation required to check out this type instrumentation is .00001g and current facilities available are .001g and they are two orders of magnitude too poor.

Also, the current facilities existing in modified warehouses have inadequate power distribution and totally inadequate seismic isolation. There is a seven and a half mile separation between the two parts of the laboratory. There is inadequate space, which requires up to 2 hours for teardown and setup of instruments for different procedures.

CENTER FOR INERTIAL TECHNOLOGY

Also, during the year we have received a new mission at the Army at Redstone, which is the armywide Center for Inertial Technology and this Center was established based on the Department of Defense study from which the Secretary of Defense directed such action.

I would like to read two or three notes from that.

He directed that a plan be established for one or two centers of inertial guidance activities in an effort to supplement the MIT laboratory, to establish a classified symposium on inertial guidance to insure cross-fertilization and free exchange of ideas between Army, Navy, and Air Force NASA contractors.

Instructions were received from the Chief of Research and Development to gradually increase the in-house competence for inertial guidance technology and a guidance institute located at the Army Missile Command to supplement the Army Instrumentation Laboratory. The functions of this Laboratory should be:

(1) To help industry in evaluating problems.

(2) To evaluate contractor R. & D. work in inertial and other guidance systems.

(3) To provide a design capability in event of national emergency.

(4) To provide central monitorship of all Army inertial guidance research and development, including missiles, aircraft, land navigation, and other applications.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, I can say that the technology in inertial guidance control has advanced at such a rate that a facility of this type is required if we are to stay in the business.

Thank you, sir.

PERSHING PROJECT

Senator STENNIS. I am sure that is a very fine presentation. I understood the points you made. I am glad to have all of them in the record. As I understand, now, you have additional developments that go with the PERSHING. I have been hearing of the PERSHING missile for several years, I know. And as I understand you have advanced developments there that will make it more accurate; is that correct?

Mr. MCDANIEL. This is right for the PERSHING, particularly the guidance concept for follow on missiles, particularly nonatomic

types. A nonatomic type warhead or a missile with a nonatomic warhead requires greater accuracy of course to gain effectiveness.

Also, one of the principal points that we are trying to emphasize is the reduction in the cost of these items. This $3,000 gyro here ought to be obtained for less than $500.

Senator STENNIS. Who made it? Was it made in a laboratory, a Government laboratory, or was it private interests?

Mr. MCDANIEL. This gyroscope was made by Clary Gyroscope, and this one was made by Bendix. This is analytical engineering, a concept laboratory. It would also be used to check the performance of the contractor. We feel it is pretty essential, as indicated here, that the output of the contractor effort be checked by the Government in-house capability.

INCREASED COST OF MISSILES

Senator STENNIS. I am just concerned about the continuing rise in cost. These are highly expensive missiles. We have so many of them so near alike with just a little difference.

Mr. MCDANIEL. I agree, sir, I think facilities such as this can result in a decrease in cost.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. I was going to say if this is a project that will give you a better gage of the thing, please build it. However, I have decided that something has to happen to cut down on the soaring cost of these tremendous programs.

Mr. MCDANIEL. I think, sir, some adequate facilities would be a major step toward achieving this goal.

You have to control it and it is so complex that the control requires some pretty precise instruments, pretty precise facilities and highly trained people. Now, we have the people for this, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I will tell you, this is serious. The committee deletes an item with reference to a missile or a weapon and there comes a barrage of telegrams from all over this country as far down as the factories that make that particular product. Naturally, they want these weapons of all kinds and, as I said, $9.6 billion that we are spending now that we do not have. Yet we are asking for an increase in salaries and reduction in taxes. However, if you have a project here now that is going to put a little more accurate measuring rod on these items and reduce the cost, I am for it. You say you thought you could reduce the cost of this product from $3,000 to $500?

Mr. MCDANIEL. To less than $500, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And you are going to do it from checking on these matters in the laboratory, is that right?

EFFORT TO REDUCE COSTS

Mr. MCDANIEL. Not checking this item but with trained engineers working in the field with inertial components. The only objective would be to have more rugged, reliable, and cheaper components. There is no profit motive in our laboratory, so your objective is pretty simple. I am confident that with this facility we can effect reduction in cost.

Senator STENNIS. You are with the Army.

Mr. McDANIEL. I am with the Army, yes, sir, the Technical Director of Research and Development, Army Missile Command. All the laboratories work with me.

Senator STENNIS. You want facilities here that will enable you to check on these items for accuracy and also to go toward the idea of reducing cost?

Mr. McDANIEL. Yes, sir, to carry out research and come up with new concepts rather than just checking this, to come up with new concepts that would reflect reduced costs. This would be the principal aim of the group.

Senator STENNIS. What about all of these other weapons that are similar to the PERSHING or within that general field—the Navy, the Air Force—are they in on this project? Do they have a similar one?

SIMILAR SERVICE FACILITIES

Mr. McDANIEL. Yes, sir; the letter indicated that this facility would supplement the work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Instrumentation Laboratory, which is a Navy facility. The Air Force has facilities at Holloman Air Force Base, pretty well geographically distributed facilities.

Also, in many respects the uniqueness of the Army problem requires that concern be given to the Army application.

For example, the POLARIS which is fired from a fairly well-controlled environment with a submarine and the ATLAS within a fairly well controlled environment of a silo. The Army requires instruments that can engage in combat anywhere in the world and throughout those environments under rugged conditions and of necessity they have to be simpler.

Senator STENNIS. I am satisfied that something has to be done along the lines of reducing the number of weapons as well as the cost of the individual weapons. It is hard to say no to a project like yours.

Mr. McDANIEL. I think, sir, this amount of money will yield, I believe, a lot of benefit to the defense effort both in having more reliable weapons systems and decreased cost of weapons systems.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much.

Unless there is something else, we will continue.

Proceed.

PROPELLANT MIXING FACILITY—REDSTONE

Major General SHULER. The next item is on page 212, still at Redstone Arsenal and it would provide a propellant mixing facility and this facility will provide a flexible capability for mixing the various quantities of propellant required and under safe conditions. The finished propellant cost is between $4 and $10 a pound. A conservative estimate of 2,000 pounds of propellant is wasted under the present conditions and this of course represents a substantial loss we are now incurring.

This is solid propellant for use in the rockets. The new mixer building will be occupied by personnel in preparation for mixer operations only. During the actual mixing the personnel will retire to a control bunker and operate the mixers by remote control.

You will note on page 212, sir, we make the statement we had a pressure burst during mixer operations in July of 1961, and this, of

course, made us very safety conscious on this project and this will alleviate such condition in the future.

Senator STENNIS. Which missiles are involved here?

Mr. VAN KUREN. This facility is for all of our solid propellant missiles.

Senator STENNIS. It is all the small ones that the Army uses.

Mr. VAN KUREN. Yes. The SERGEANT, for example, is a solid propellant. They are doing general research work in solid propellants in support of all of our missions.

EXPANSION OF UTILITIES

Major General SHULER. The next item is on page 213, sir, at Redstone Arsenal, and this is the last item at this station and is for the expansion of utilities.

The resurfacing of a 2½-mile section of one of the main access roads is also requested. This road is presently single surface treated. The volume of traffic now handled will cause failure of the road base if adequate surface is not provided.

Senator STENNIS. What page?

Major General SHULER. 213.

In other words, we are going to ruin the base of the road if we don't provide an adequate surface pretty soon. There is also a requirement to provide an increased capacity in both the primary substation, and in the transmission line. The system has grown to such complexity that it is necessary to incorporate a supervisory control system to provide faster load dispatching, faster service, uninterrupted power and get the line back into use as fast as we can because we have all of these complex facilities operating from this power. This is to correct these conditions in the utilities, and also includes this road, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Proceed.

ARMY CHEMICAL CENTER

Major General SHULER. The next station is the Army Chemical Center on page 215. The first item is on page 216.

This is for an explosives processing plant of 1,716 square feet. The need for this facility has existed for several years but it has now been intensified with the emphasis placed on agent munitions system by the Department of Defense.

Explosives, of course, are a primary means of disseminating toxic and other agents and the present facilities have been operated under a safety waiver granted by the Armed Services Explosives Safety Board as long as we use it only for white phosphorus experimental conditions. However, no waiver will be granted to handle the explosive charges in conjunction with a chemical agent, so we cannot continue to operate under this waiver any longer.

To do this mission we have to have this processing plant for processing the explosives used to fire our toxic chemical munitions.

It is only $90,000.

Senator STENNIS. All right, your next item?

ANIMAL BREEDING BUILDING

Major General SHULER. On page 217, sir, this item is for 9,176 square feet for an animal breeding building. The current monthly requirement for disease-free animals is 6,000 mice, 2,000 rats, and 400 guinea pigs. The National Institutes of Health and Walter Reed Medical Center both have limited animal facilities but are unable to supplement this installation's supply, and also at Fort Detrick they have some animal breeding facilities, but they are not sufficient to meet the capacity of this installation. We have made repeated attempts to develop commercial sources of disease-free animals but have been unsuccessful in doing this, and these, of course, are for experimentation on chemicals and toxics.

Senator STENNIS. That is as to their effects on humans?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir; translated into that.

Senator STENNIS. That is a lot of money. What are you going to raise there?

Major General SHULER. Mice and rats and guinea pigs, completely disease free. That is the difficulty, to get a specimen completely disease free.

Senator STENNIS. What was it you said about Walter Reed?

Major General SHULER. Congress has given us facilities at Walter Reed in the past and the National Institutes of Health and Fort Detrick, but the outputs of these facilities are completely utilized at these two places and cannot supplement these requirements.

Senator STENNIS. What about the Air Force needs? Do they have one?

Mr. VAN KUREN. Mr. Chairman, we have checked all sources. The Air Force and Navy do not have a source of these animals within a useful distance of Edgewood Arsenal. Our big problem is in keeping these animals disease free as we transport them, and it is much more reliable to breed your own animals, to have your own records of the strains involved, and there is no other place here in this area that has animal breeding capacity, and the capacity of these is not enough to meet our requirements.

Senator STENNIS. All right, your next item, General.

FORT DETRICK, MD.

Major General SHULER. On page 219, sir, is an item for Fort Detrick, Md. This item, sir, would provide a 24-hour all-weather direct access between the main post area and the east coast relay station which is a tenant activity on Fort Detrick.

Senator STENNIS. You mean that is a highway?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir, this is a straight access road that allows Fort Detrick to provide the logistics service for the east coast relay station.

Senator STENNIS. What is the east coast relay station?

Major General SHULER. Sir, the east coast relay station is a vital link in the U.S. Army's worldwide communications system. It is a link in our worldwide system.

Senator STENNIS. It seems like you could build these out of your small item money. The next item here of $49,000 to install an elevator.

Major General SHULER. The difficulty on that is that a commander must certify, and we must check the certification, as to the

project being urgent or we cannot do it under our minor construction funds. This means we either couldn't get it under the present program or can't wait until the next program, and these projects would not be in those categories.

Senator STENNIS. All right, let us go to page 223.

ATLANTA ARMY DEPOT, GA.

Major General SHULER. On page 222 there is an item to install an elevator in building 101 at Atlanta Army Depot, Ga. We have presently this situation.

Senator STENNIS. You are talking about page 222 and I assume that wouldn't require proof, $49,000; is that it?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir, on page 222, $49,000 for elevator.

Senator STENNIS. All right, let us move to the next one.

Major General SHULER. On page 224, sir, is our item, a request to provide for alteration and improvement, for the Army Aeronautical Depot, Maintenance Center, at Corpus Christi, Tex.

As you may recall, sir, this was formerly a naval station which the Army took over rather than build this all in a new place. This was established as the Army's only fifth echelon aeronautical maintenance center in the United States and provides for complete overhaul of aircraft and training of Army personnel in performance of the fifth echelon maintenance. That is the top echelon of maintenance for oversea assignment for these personnel.

As I say, this is a former Navy depot which was reactivated to provide a basic facility for the Army. This was built during World War II.

New criteria and changing requirements, such as new type aircraft and accessories, more efficient production equipment, and deterioration through time require major repairs, alterations, and additions to provide accommodation to our various program workloads.

Senator STENNIS. Well, you have taken this over then and you have a setup to meet your conditions; is that right?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir, since it was built it has been outdated considerably and this will correct our deficiencies and allow us to operate.

Senator STENNIS. What other building program do you have for this place?

Major General SHULER. This is the only item in this bill, sir, and I think there is possibly a small amount more in fiscal year 1965, not very much, not as much as this, but past that I do not know of any.

Senator STENNIS. Your next item is a general clinic?

Major General SHULER. Yes, the item occurs on page 226.

Senator STENNIS. You have already covered that.

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir. That is in the repetitive items.

Senator STENNIS. Let us go to the next item, then.

PUEBLO ARMY DEPOT, COLO.

Major General SHULER. The item occurs here, sir, on page 229, Pueblo Army Depot, Colo. This is a steamplant addition and distribution system for this station. It is required to correct the shortage in the required steam supply. The steam is presently supplied by five separate boiler plants operated in excess of their rated capacity.

The six boilers to be junked under the project account for 80 percent of the boiler maintenance cost and we want to get rid of this high cost, for one thing. The addition of two 50-million British thermal unit (B.t.u.) steamboilers and the accomplishment of the required corrective work will allow optimum base loading of the boilers in the system. In short, we do not have capacity to operate this station. This will alleviate it.

Senator STENNIS. All right, proceed.

SHARPE ARMY DEPOT, CALIF.

Major General SHULER. The next station is Sharpe Army Depot in California, on page 230. The first line item is on page 231. This is a request for $78,000, sir, for a steam cleaning facility to support the depot mission for care and preservation of heavy engineer equipment.

It has a yearly capacity in excess of 1,200 vehicles. Some of these vehicles weigh in excess of 60 tons.

We are presently using wood-constructed facilities requiring constant care to prevent the unit from shutdown. One of the two ramp lines, for instance, is safe only up to 5 tons. We will demolish our present facilities when these are built because they are just not adequate. This is handling the engineer-type heavy equipment like bulldozers, cranes, road graders and that type of thing.

Senator STENNIS. All right, your next item?

Major General SHULER. Page 232, sir; the second item at the Sharpe Army Depot is to modify the electric distribution system at $74,000. The greatly increased depot mission here has tripled the electrical demand from 800 to 2,400 kilowatts.

Senator STENNIS. I think that speaks for itself.

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

On page 233 we have Utah Army Depot.

Senator STENNIS. Overloading conditions on the transformer, is that right?

Major General SHULER. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. Let us go to the next item.

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND

Major General SHULER. This brings us, sir, to Aberdeen Proving Ground on page 236, and page 237, the first item, and this is for a radiation application laboratory of 14,740 square feet. The mission of the Ballistic Research Laboratories at Aberdeen include the application of radioactive tracers to ordnance problems and studying the evaluation of diffusion and transmission characteristics of various materials exposed to radiation. This is partially being met by improvised facilities. For safety reasons, operations are limited to sealed sources of low intensity regulation. This regulates us, sir, to being only able to do 20 to 30 percent of our assigned mission.

The House Appropriations Committee cut this item and the next item $200,000. They didn't say how much would be taken from this item and how much from the next.

Now, I don't feel that this cut is warranted, sir, because we have estimated this quite carefully and we think we need what we requested, but I certainly would state that we need the project over and above fighting for the $200,000 restoration. We simply need the projects

and we will try to do them or come back in later for some more money from the Congress.

I have a special witness here, sir, on this project and the next one. The next one, of course, had quite a bit of opposition from the State of New York, as you may know, sir. They appeared three times before the three committees and all three committees have now approved the project up to this committee.

Senator STENNIS. What is their complaint?

COMPLAINT BY STATE OF NEW YORK

Major General SHULER. In very short order, the complaint was they could build a reactor in the State of New York that could do it and the Army didn't need to build it at this location. I have an expert witness here, if you desire, to talk further on this matter. We have proved to three successive committees this is not so.

Senator STENNIS. You are talking about page 237 now and you say you are permitted now to operate only 20 to 30 percent of the assigned mission?

Major General SHULER. Because we can only use sealed sources of radioactive radiation. We just can't do it otherwise. This is all we are allowed to do.

Senator STENNIS. I do not see how you would want to assume this new mission, 70 percent of which it is known, you cannot do?

Major General SHULER. We need this facility to do it. This is the problem. We need the facility to be able to do 100 percent of the mission. There is very limited testing being done right now. That is the difficulty.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert in the record our reclama for this item.

Senator STENNIS. You may.

(The information referred to has been furnished to the committee.)

Installation: U.S. Army Security Agency location 03

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Gymnasium	$273,000	−$273,000	$273,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTS

This item is required at this isolated station to provide wholesome, healthy on post recreation for 1,157 military personnel currently assigned.

The station has no gymnasium. Athletic events and recreation are limited to three existing outdoor multipurpose courts.

Lack of gymnasium facilities at this station limits organized athletic activities as the majority of the personnel work on a shift basis thus requiring recreational facilities to be available over a 24-hour period. Further, weather conditions severely restrict utilization of outdoor-type facilities.

Nearest off post gymnasium facility is approximately 10 miles distant and is located in a concentrated troop area which conducts scheduled athletic events thus precluding its use by this station's personnel.

Due consideration should be given to the fact that the average U.S. Army Security Agency soldier is a young man of high caliber in his formative years. The nature of his military duties does not require the physical activity usually found in military life. Consequently, he needs a gymnasium for exercise to compensate for the sedentary type work as well as for wholesome recreation.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 8)

"The amount of $6,876,000 is approved for facilities at various installations of the Army Security Agency, a reduction of $517,000 in the estimates. This reduction includes funds requested for recreational, administrative, and commissary facilities in oversea locations and has been made in line with the committee policy to reduce the gold flow in the military construction program."

WHITE SANDS

Senator STENNIS. What about White Sands? As I understand, we built a testing ground for all three of the services.

Major General SHULER. I don't believe there is any connection between the mission of White Sands and this laboratory. That is out in the open and firing ranges and so forth.

Senator STENNIS. Well, this next item over here mentions White Sands, I see.

Major General SHULER. Well, the next item is the one that the State of New York opposed but, as I say, we have been able to prove to three successive committees that we need this one also.

SUGGESTED USE OF WHITE SANDS FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. What about the White Sands people doing this work? That is an Army installation and maybe it can do it?

Major General SHULER, I will ask Colonel Baker to testify on that point. He is my expert on this project.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Colonel, glad to have you.

Colonel BAKER. I am Col. Barton O. Baker from the Atomic Office of Research and Development on the Department of Army staff.

Mr. Chairman, we cannot use the facility at White Sands very conveniently because it was built for the purpose of testing complete missile systems and other equipment that would be handled at White Sands. The purpose of the reactor at Aberdeen is as laboratory tool in which we research and develop component items primarily for the complete systems.

The number of hours required in this work including those that will be placed upon the contractors to certify that they have met the specifications of the Army, more than exceed that which this reactor can handle plus the one in New York.

I believe General Shuler mentioned that the committees, or the authorization committees are convinced that the reactor is required at Aberdeen.

Senator STENNIS. What missiles does this project pertain to now?

RADIATION ENVIRONMENT

Colonel BAKER. Mr. Chairman, we are developing a radiation environment when we work with these facilities, both the radiation laboratory and with the nuclear pulse reactor. We know that our systems will have to live in a nuclear environment in the future. It is necessary to create this environment very similarly to the way we create hot and cold laboratories, wet and dry laboratories and other instruments that we have in laboratories with this work.

Now, we have to have this environment and it is a very hazardous thing to work with and one of the reasons why the cost seems high is because we have to protect ourselves primarily.

Senator STENNIS. This has to do with the missiles you already have such as the SERGEANT and others?

Colonel BAKER. It will apply to some of the component parts of systems in being today because they haven't been properly tested in this environment. If we take some of the components of the systems that we have today and test them, we may find that they won't live in the nuclear environment and we will have to redesign. We have actually found cases like this in the very limited facilities we have now.

More important, probably, is the fact that we want to test all future developed systems before they are put into production to be sure they are right before they go into production. And the facility has never been available before for this purpose.

Senator STENNIS. This will not be what you call a nuclear testing?

Colonel BAKER. No, sir. It won't be exactly the same, but in this particular case it will be the closest of any that has ever been developed in the country.

REACTOR APPLICATIONS

Now, this reactor is not only applicable to missiles but it applies to many other things, particularly bacteriological warfare, other electronic systems that are used for communications, and that facility is to be used by primarily three Army laboratories, Aberdeen, Edgewood, and Fort Monmouth. However, there is a certain amount of work that Fort Monmouth will be requiring manufacturers to do and we expect them to take that work to the New York facility.

Senator STENNIS. What is the purpose of this work? What is the primary purpose of all of this work you are talking about?

Colonel BAKER. The primary purpose is to be sure that we have developed weapons systems, whether missiles or bacteriological or whatever it might be, to make certain they will live in nuclear environment.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean when you say "nuclear environments"?

Colonel BAKER. I mean if we are at war and we have a nuclear burst, say out over our own territory, we want to be sure that the antiaircraft missile or the ground-to-ground missile that we employ through this contaminated atmosphere will work when it gets to the target.

Senator STENNIS. How are you going to do that when you ban atmospheric testing to create those environments?

Colonel BAKER. We will not be having atomic bursts as you have known them in the past. This is a machine that, when you bring critical masses of material together, gives you this radiation but doesn't give you the contamination to the atmosphere that you would get from atomic testing.

Senator STENNIS. Well, does this have to be carried on, you say, as to all of these weapons, even biological warfares?

Colonel BAKER. Yes, sir.

Major General SHULER. And electronic equipment, anything that has to work in a nuclear fallout. You just create the same sort of

condition as closely as you can without having an atomic burst and that is what this does.

Colonel BAKER. By the way, Mr. Chairman, I can emphasize how important this is because the facilities, commercially and military that are existent in the country today, are completely filled. They are overtaxed all over the country.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Thank you very much, Colonel.

Colonel BAKER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item please.

MEDICAL ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS

Major General SHULER. On page 239, sir, another item at Aberdeen Proving Grounds for a 100-man medical enlisted men's barracks and they are presently in four temporary World War II structures and this comes under the repetitive items.

Senator STENNIS. I believe you covered that.

Your next item.

Major General SHULER. On page 239, sir, and this is the last item at Aberdeen to provide an enlisted men's service club which is estimated at $708,000.

This is for 27,800 square feet and will provide recreational facilities for approximately 5,000 enlisted men and approximately half of the enlisted personnel here who will use this facility are technical students in scientific and professional categories. The retention of their service is essential to maintain qualified manpower to support the preparedness programs of the Army.

In the town of Aberdeen, Md., we have the situation——

Senator STENNIS. $21.50 for what?

Major General SHULER. Per square foot.

Senator STENNIS. Is that not mighty high?

Major General SHULER. No, sir.

Mr. ZACKRISON. Mr. Chairman, this corresponds with our experience at the service clubs.

Major General SHULER. These are standard designs approved by the Department of Defense.

Senator STENNIS. You are really going to service 5,000 enlisted men in one building?

Major General SHULER. Sir, they won't all be in there at once. But the services for the 5,000 are there if they wish to come in. It can get overcrowded, but the town of Aberdeen, Md., offers only limited recreational facilities, and we don't have any other place for these men to keep occupied.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

DUGWAY PROVING GROUND, UTAH

Major General SHULER. On page 240, we have the Dugway Proving Ground in Utah and the first item is on page 242. This is a repetitive item we discussed, one of the three-stall fire and rescue stations.

Senator STENNIS. Let us go to the next one.

Major General SHULER. On page 243, sir, is the next item and this is for a toxic test support area improvement project. Because the first need is for munition storage and for transfer facilities and for better safety control in the area these facilities have been programed

for phase 1. There are also phases 2 and 3 which run about $1½ million apiece in addition to this requirement.

The future increments, that is, phase 2 and phase 3, will include final engineering test facilities, munitions assembly areas, and warehouses to replace scattered buildings presently utilized for inert material warehouses. The present mission of this support area is not being accomplished properly due to limited, and in some cases improper storage, filling, and testing facilities. We are dealing here with chemical, toxic munitions.

Committee Recess

Senator Stennis. All right, I think we have come to a stopping place.

We will reconvene at 10 o'clock in the morning.

(Whereupon, at 12:35 p.m., Tuesday, November 19, 1963, the subcommittee recessed to reconvene at 10 a.m., Wednesday, November 20, 1963.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1964

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1963

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to adjournment, in room 1114, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Stuart Symington (acting chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Stennis, Hayden, Saltonstall, and Symington.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHULER, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; ACCOMPANIED BY MAJ. GEN. E. L. ROWNY, SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR TACTICAL MOBILITY, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR FORCE DEVELOPMENT; H. T. LaCROSSE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ARMY BUDGET, OFFICE, COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY; BRIG. GEN. F. J. CLARKE, DIRECTOR OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS; BRIG. GEN. J. J. TOLSON, DIRECTOR OF ARMY AVIATION, OFFICE, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR FORCE DEVELOPMENT; COL. W. R. JOHNSON, CHIEF, CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; COL. BARTON O. BAKER, OFFICE, CHIEF OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT; COL. W. R. BOND, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL WARFARE, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS; COL. R. M. RAWLS, OFFICE, DIRECTOR OF ARMY AVIATION, OFFICE, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR FORCE DEVELOPMENT; COL. J. R. RORABAUGH, CHIEF, FAMILY HOUSING DIVISION, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS; LT. COL. A. S. BARTHOLOMEW, S–4, CAMERON STATION, VA.; LT. COL. D. E. EPPERSON, HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SECURITY AGENCY; LT. COL. J. R. EVANS, CHIEF, AIR DEFENSE BRANCH, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; LT. COL. J. L. SHERMAN, MEDICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND, OFFICE, THE SURGEON GENERAL; H. BULLOCK, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS DIRECTORATE, OFFICE, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER; J. L.

McDANIEL, TECHNICAL DIRECTOR, REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALA.; R. B. FOSTER, CHIEF, INSTALLATIONS MANAGEMENT DIVISION, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; B. R. JACOBELLIS, DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY; H. D. VAN KUREN, INSTALLATIONS AND SERVICES DIRECTORATE, ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND; AND H. B. ZACKRISON, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

ARMY SECURITY AGENCY—FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ.

Senator SYMINGTON. Senator Stennis will be late and he asked me to start. So if you are ready we will proceed.

Major General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, we are at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

We are asking for two items, the first one on page 245 and this item is an Army Security Agency item at Fort Huachuca.

Our request is for construction of an electric equipment facility to be used in support of service testing and it is special equipment which the Army Security Agency developed.

The space now provided to meet this requirement, the greatest part of it is in a barracks that is over 80 years old and the building is inadequate for this mission. It is limited in space and we would run a security risk and also damage to our costly electronic equipment in the space we are in.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well, proceed.

Major General SHULER. The next item is on page 246 and that is Fort Huachuca, modification of the water supply system at this station.

The original distribution system, sir, was installed in 1905. The requirement for this project is as a result of the greatly increased water demand and the deteriorated conditions of a great part of the pipelines in the distribution system.

This would bring this system up to the standard that is required, sir.

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE

WATER SUPPLY

The next station is White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico.

The first item is on page 248. This request is for a water supply—water supply addition at a cost of $988,000. It is required as an addition to the post water supply system to serve the post area, launching, assembling, static test, and propellant storage areas.

The requirement is derived from demands of the range mission of the White Sands missile ranges, which is one of the national missile ranges and supports all range users including Department of Defense agencies, NASA, Atomic Energy Commission, and other Government agencies. It is to provide the ranges with capability to maintain operational effectiveness in face of a schedule of potential missile and space projects which would require this basic utility I am speaking of in operational tests.

We are not in good shape there on our water supply and this would bring us up to the proper standards.

ALTERATION, NIKE–ZEUS TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Senator SYMINGTON. I see, alterations and adjustments to technical facilities, NIKE-ZEUS.

Mayor General SHULER. On page 249, this is a classified item and, as I understand it, sir, we will take it up, if it be your pleasure, in executive session.

Senator SYMINGTON. I see. I thought we were going to NIKE–X.

Major General SHULER. This is correct, sir, and we will tell you about that when we get to executive session.

Senator SYMINGTON. That clears it up, NIKE–X instead of ZEUS, right?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. And it will be taken care of in executive session.

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Proceed.

YUMA, ARIZ., TEST STATION

Major General SHULER. On page 250 we have Yuma Test Station in Arizona and the line item is on page 251.

We are requesting a 300-seat chapel center at this station. The seating capacity of the existing chapel is less then half that required to conduct worship services on an average Sunday. The air-conditioning system is not of sufficient capacity to accommodate large groups, especially during the hot summer months when we have a maximum temperature as high as 118° F.

This is one of the repetitive items that we discussed earlier in the hearing, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right, proceed.

EAST COAST RADIO TRANSMITTER, VIRGINIA

Major General SHULER. The next station is on page 253, the East Coast Radio Transmitter Station, Virginia, and the item is on page 254 and this project is for $88,000 to correct a very unfavorable sewage problem at this station. There are two small septic tanks which are the only sewage facilities we have here and no treatment is provided and the raw effluent flows freely into Occoquan Bay, an adjunct of the Potomac River. This would clear up this unsanitary condition.

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

The next station is U.S. Military Academy.

The first item is modernization of certain academic facilities. Our request, if granted, will modernize one of the major instructional facilities, Bartlett Hall, for an estimated cost of $2 million.

This building is used for 678,700 cadet-hours of instruction per year. The classrooms, lecture halls, and laboratories have remained

substantially unchanged for the past 48 years and the facility is inadequate for the conduct of instruction in the fast-changing fields of physics, chemistry, electricity, and mechanics.

This really, sir, is a refurbishment of the interior of this building to bring it up to modern standards.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well, you may proceed.

WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, WEST POINT

Major General SHULER. The House Appropriations Committee denied us this next item and we do not desire to make a reclama on it. The reason is because of the possibility, and we hope absolute possibility, of the expansion of the Academy strength, sir. We must now take into account other factors and replan this project. We do not intend to make a reclama. The amount was $291,000.

The item is to improve the water distribution system at West Point.

Senator SYMINGTON. So you are satisfied with it, then, satisfied not to reclama?

Major General SHULER. Yes, we will come in in a future year for another project.

ARMY SECURITY AGENCY ITEMS

We come to the Army Security Agency items now under the bill, sir.

That is a total of $7,393,000.

TWO ROCK RANCH STATION

The first station is Two Rock Ranch Station, in California. There are two line items. The first one is an addition to the operations building. At the beginning of the hearing I covered the repetitive items in the program and this is one of the repetitive-type items. It is included on a list we gave to the committee. It simply is required, sir, to take care of additional missions assigned to this station. They require additional operations building space.

The next item at the same station is related to the operations room addition. It provides a suitable power supply for the support of the operational mission of the station.

In the mission of the Army Security Agency, reliable power is a "must" for adequate performance of the mission. Because of the continuing mission expansion the two generators that provide the present 250 kilovolt-amperes of emergency power are no longer capable of meeting this requirement. This project will take care of the deficiency.

VINT HILL FARMS STATION, VA.

The next station is Vint Hill Farms Station, Va.

The first item is to provide 35,000 square feet of space for the testing, evaluation, and development of special electronic equipment required by the Army Security Agency in their worldwide operations. Although they make every effort to use off-the-shelf items, their mission is of a peculiar nature, sir, which sometimes requires specially developed electronic and other items and this is the place where they prove these out and test them out before they send them to the oversea locations.

Senator SYMINGTON. Is this something you would rather talk about in a classified hearing?

Major General SHULER. No, sir, we can talk about it in an open hearing except specifically about the types of equipment.

Senator SYMINGTON. That is what I mean.

Major General SHULER. We can talk in general about it.

Senator SYMINGTON. Well, let us talk about it so we know what it is all about later.

Major General SHULER. All right, sir.

OPERATIONS BUILDING

The next item at this station is an operations building addition which is for the identical reason that I discussed in regard to the previous station, the same type of project, and is one of the repetitive items.

DISPENSARY AND DENTAL CLINIC

The next item at the same station, Vint Hill Farms, is for a dispensary and dental clinic.

An analysis by the Surgeon General indicates 9,500 square feet will be adequate here. The present post dispensary and dental clinic are located in a temporary type structure constructed during World War II and having a floor area of only 4,824 square feet. Although rehabilitation and addition to the present building could be accomplished, the structure which would result would be a 19-year-old temporary type building which could not be efficiently operated and maintained. It has outlived its useful life.

The next station is on page 268 at location 03 in the Ryukyu Islands. The first item is on page 269 and is for a barracks, and the old facility will be disposed of as a result of the project.

The installation is scheduled to receive additional enlisted men but there will be no facilities for them at this installation unless the requested barracks is provided.

This is a case, sir, of increase in mission, increase of personnel, and having no place to put them, and we need the barracks to support the mission.

GYMNASIUM, OKINAWA

The next item is an item which the House Appropriations Committee denied us. This is the 10,200 square foot gymnasium in this location on Okinawa, and there is no gymnasium available for the troops on this installation. We feel this type of facility is especially important for the health and morale of the troops at this particular installation because they are shift workers on an around-the-clock operation. The nightworkers particularly need such facilities for use during off-duty hours.

I have an expert witness here on this, if you desire to ask any particular questions, but my plea, sir, is this is so isolated over there we have to give these men something healthful to do and being shift workers on a 24-hour shift operation, I think this is a very worthwhile project.

Senator SYMINGTON. There is no gymnasium on Okinawa?

Major General SHULER. None that they can use. Ten miles away is the nearest one, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right. What isolated station are you talking about?

Lieutenant Colonel EPPERSON. I am Colonel Epperson. The isolated station we speak of here is known as Sobi. It is a separate self-contained little installation, which is occupied by the Army Security Agency, certain elements of the National Security Agency, and a few Navy personnel.

Senator SYMINGTON. How many men involved?

Lieutenant Colonel EPPERSON. Sir, here, we have roughly a thousand men. I have the strength in here, if I can check it.

Senator SYMINGTON. About a thousand men?

Lieutenant Colonel EPPERSON. I will give it to you. If you notice over here we are speaking roughly of 1,000 people here.

Senator SYMINGTON. How many square feet?

Lieutenant Colonel EPPERSON. 10,200.

Senator SYMINGTON. It is not a very big gymnasium?

Lieutenant Colonel EPPERSON. No, sir; it just has the essentials of the playing court, the shower rooms, and the necessary latrine facilities and a little office.

Senator SYMINGTON. You say "playing court," you mean basketball?

Lieutenant Colonel EPPERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Has this been approved by the House?

Major General SHULER. No, sir; it was knocked out by the House and we are making a reclama on it. It was authorized but not approved by the House Appropriations Committee.

Senator SYMINGTON. What reason did they give, do you remember?

Major General SHULER. It says "In an effort to reduce gold-flow costs." We said everything we are doing in the program has been carefully reviewed, and we are doing it by a different method so as to save the maximum amount of gold. By the method I described, to review it, we are using U.S. contractors, materials, and equipment procured in the United States, U.S. ships in which to ship the materials, everything we can do to reduce the gold outflow. Every project overseas in this program is being done in that manner.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert in the record our reclama for this item.

Senator SYMINGTON. You may.

(The material referred to follows:)

Installation: U.S. Army Security Agency, location 03

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Gymnasium	$273,000	−$273,000	$273,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

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The station has no gymnasium. Athletic events and recreation are limited to three existing outdoor multipurpose courts.

Lack of gymnasium facilities at this station limits organized athletic activities as the majority of the personnel work on a shift basis thus requiring recreational

facilities to be available over a 24-hour period. Further, weather conditions severely restrict utilization of outdoor type facilities.

Nearest offpost gymnasium facility is approximately 10 miles distant and is located in a concentrated troop area which conducts scheduled athletic events thus precluding its use by this station's personnel.

Due consideration should be given to the fact that the average U.S. Army Security Agency soldier is a young man of high caliber in his formative years. The nature of his military duties does not require the physical activity usually found in military life. Consequently, he needs a gymnasium for exercise to compensate for the sedantary type work as well as for wholesome recreation.

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"The amount of $6,876,000 is approved for facilities at various installations of the Army Security Agency, a reduction of $517,000 in the estimates. This reduction includes funds requested for recreational, administrative, and commissary facilities in oversea locations and has been made in line with the committee policy to reduce the gold flow in the military construction program."

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well. Proceed.

STARCOM STATION WAREHOUSE

Major General SHULER. The next item on page 273 is a STARCOM item, a warehouse structure that will provide 23,000 square feet for the maintenance, supply, and warehousing needs of this vital communications link.

Senator SYMINGTON. Just where is Eritrea? Is it part of Abyssinia?

Major General SHULER. It is part of Ethiopia.

At present eight widely separated World War II buildings are being used to partially meet the need. Since no satisfactory structures are available, only half of the space requirement has been met. The buildings that are being used are fire hazards, and we feel they are entirely unacceptable, sir, for this reason.

ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS

The next item is at the same location, and is for a 222-man enlisted barracks. This and completion of the 64-man barracks approved by Congress last year will raise the total barracks capacity at the station to 952. Accelerated expansion of the station has seriously overcrowded the existing barracks, and only slight relief will be obtained by the 64-man barracks approved last year. We need further expansion of the barracks to relieve the crowded condition and to accommodate the increase of strength due to the increased mission.

ENLISTED MEN'S MESS FACILITIES

The next item is at the same station. This will provide additional enlisted men's mess facilities required by the same increase in mission and strength I described for the barracks.

EXPANDED WATER SUPPLY

The next item is at the same location. This will expand the existing water supply at this station. This is one of our most serious problems here because most of the water presently used is obtained from the city of Asmara, but no additional supply is available from this source.

During the dry season this source is unreliable so we must complete this item. It is essential, we feel, to be able to guarantee that we will have enough water at this station. It is a very dry and hot station in the summertime, sir.

LOCATION 12

Next we come to location 12.

MEN'S BARRACKS

The first item is for a 115-man barracks. The barracks addition is required to house additional men scheduled for arrival at the station during the period fiscal 1964 to 1965.

There is no place at present to put these men. All present barracks spaces are in use. This increase in strength, sir, is dictated by an important newly assigned mission.

DEPENDENT'S SCHOOL

The next item at the same location is for a 17,500-square-foot dependents' school. The existing inadequate school plant cannot be continued in use. It is located at Chitose I which must be returned to the Japanese Government along with the rest of the Chitose I installation.

It is marginal from the educational viewpoint. It is costly to heat, maintain, and it is scheduled for turnback. We are committed to turnback of Chitose I to the Japanese defense forces.

Senator SYMINGTON. How many people has the Army in Japan?

Mr. FOSTER. I don't have the figure.

Senator SYMINGTON. Will you supply that for the record?

Major General SHULER. I will supply it.

Senator SYMINGTON. Roughly, how much is it?

Mr. FOSTER. Approximately 8,000 to 10,000.

Senator SYMINGTON. That is military?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes.

Senator SYMINGTON. How many civilians?

Mr. FOSTER. I have no idea.

Senator SYMINGTON. Supply for the record, at this point, the number of military, in Japan—the number of Army, Navy, and Air Force in Japan and also the number of civilians connected with each of the three services so we know the total number of civilians and the total number of military that you now have in Japan.

Mr. FOSTER. Yes.

(The information referred to follows:)

(Information requested is classified and was furnished separately for committee files.)

Major General SHULER. The school also supports Air Force personnel at the same location.

SMALL COMMISSARY

Continuing on the Army Security Agency items, we come to another item that the House Appropriations Committee denied appropriations for.

This is for a small commissary store approximately 7,700 square feet.

The existing commissary, like the existing school, is located at the Chitose Airbase and must be returned to the Japanese Government along with the rest of the base. When the existing space at the Air Force base is eliminated, the proposed project will provide the only place for people living around this location to obtain healthful food at reasonable prices.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert in the record our reclama for this item.

Senator SYMINGTON. You may.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Commissary, U.S. Army Security Agency, location 12	$156,000	−$156,000	$156,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The item is a necessary part of the U.S. Army Security Agency's consolidated activities in the Chitose area to be sited at Chitose III in order to reduce operation, maintenance, and administrative costs. The program has progressed to a point where this project cannot be deferred any longer. Warehousing and ration breakdown of edible supplies is now at Chitose III. However, supplies for sale to dependent families must be transported from storage over to the commissary at Chitose I for sale to personnel who must go 4 miles from Chitose III to buy them. This is especially difficult in winter, due to snow. Because of the U.S. Army Security Agency's move from Chitose I, the facilities surrounding the existing commissary have now been turned over to the Japanese Government and are used by the Japanese self-defense forces. This has resulted in several major problems in relation to the commissary. The security of the facility is no longer adequate for the situation. Rats and pests have become a major problem and, therefore, the health of personnel using the commissary is threatened. Because of the poor condition in which the single-lane road from Chitose III to Chitose I is maintained during the 6 months of snow in winter, a bus must be provided to the commissary at over $6,000 per year operating cost. The present practice of storing perishable supplies in several outdoor refrigerators should not be continued as the refrigeration units are not reliable and electrical costs are approximately 50 percent higher than with a suitable facility.

Major rehabilitation is deemed impractical as this would only result in an improved but deteriorated structure in the wrong place.

(HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT, P. 8)

"The amount of $6,876,000 is approved for facilities at various installations of the Army Security Agency, a reduction of $517,000 in the estimates. This reduction includes funds requested for recreational, administrative, and commissary facilities in oversea locations and has been made in line with the committee policy to reduce the gold flow in the military construction program."

Major General SHULER. This is a commissary, sir, the only one I think in this whole program, in the whole bill, for the Army and we think it is necessary because of the location aspects, the isolation.

On page 282, sir, the same location, this request will provide a 13.4 million B.t.u., heating plant addition at an estimated cost of $546,000. The item will provide one 400-horsepower boiler and over $400,000 worth of steam distribution lines. It is designed to furnish adequate heat for our requirements in this location.

As the chairman knows, it gets very cold in this part of Japan, sir.

HEATING PLANT

At the same location, the request is for the heating plant in the operations area; 6.7 million B.t.u.'s will be provided by this project. The present plant is supposed to heat the entire operations complex, but it only puts out 1.4 million B.t.u.'s. The requirement for 6.7 million B.t.u.'s results from necessary expansion of the operations complex to accommodate increased mission assignment. We are going to have an acute heat deficiency if we do not obtain approval of this project.

EXTENSION OF UTILITIES

On the same location is a request to extend the utilities. This is required to furnish hot and cold water, water for firefighting, sewage and sewage disposal, and electricity for the new facilities in the fiscal years 1963, 1964, 1966, and 1967 programs.

We will be woefully short in our utilities, sir, without this project.

BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS

At the same location, we have a request for a bachelor officers' quarters addition. The individuals who will live in this addition are presently housed in extremely undesirable quarters at Chitose I, which we have to return to the Japanese Government.

It is quite depressing on their morale to have to live in the type of structures they are in and this will give them a decent place to live—12 bachelors.

LOCATION 23, WAREHOUSE

The first item at location 23 will provide an addition to the existing cold storage warehouse. The existing cold storage facilities provide approximately 25,000 cubic feet of refrigerated storage. The location of the station and its increased military and dependent strength require that the cold storage facility be enlarged to approximately 45,000 cubic feet. No depot facilities are located to support this installation and subsistence supplies must be shipped from the continental United States over an extensive sequence of transportation.

SIGNAL CORPS SECURE STORAGE FACILITY

At the same location is a Signal Corps item for a secure storage facility in support of the defense communications system and strategic Army communication installations in this area. The storage shed, paved area, and security fencing included in the project will cost $117,000.

Presently the cable, antenna hardware, and packed electronic equipment, which this facility will secure, is stored in the open without protection from the elements and it requires utilization of military guards.

ADDITION TO HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

At the same location is a request for an addition to the headquarters building of the STARCOM and defense communications agencies—elements in the area. Revisions in the communications concept caused crowded conditions in the existing headquarters soon after it was completed. Additional requirements are soon to be imposed. This proj-

ect will provide space for engineering personnel and adequate drafting and reproduction facilities.

Senator SYMINGTON. I do not think there is any need to discuss these unless we know more about it, so I think we will pass it and then discuss it in the classified or executive session.

INCREASE ON OPERATIONAL BUILDINGS

Major General SHULER. The next at location 90 provides for an increase to the operational building of 3,746 square feet. This is a repetitive item which was discussed earlier in the discussion and is another building addition to the operations building to take care of the increased mission.

The next station is an operations building addition of exactly the same type we were talking about in the repetitive items and again is caused by increase in the mission.

The first item is a similar operation building addition brought on by an increase in the mission.

ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS

The next request is for enlisted men's barracks without mess to accommodate 130 additional men. The requirement here again is brought about by the increased strength.

ADDITION TO BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS

The same thing obtains for the next project, an addition to the bachelor officers' quarters for the same reason.

OPERATIONS BUILDING, LOCATION 277

We have the first project and this project is for an operations building containing 3,000 square feet. The operations are now in a quonset structure. There is an ever-present danger from the lack of security in this type structure. It provide inefficient use of floor space and a high cost for heat alone, almost $60 a day. There is no other place to put the operation.

BARRACKS

The same location, we are requesting a barracks without mess. It will house 80 people and it is estimated to cost $112,000. The present accommodations are old, dilapidated quonsets and Jamesways that just can't go it any longer.

Senator SYMINGTON. You say "without a mess." Why do you not request a mess?

Major General SHULER. There is an existing mess, sir, that can accommodate these people. We want to get them out of the old, dilapidated quonsets to something they can keep warm in.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well, I wanted that for the record.

Major General SHULER. This request is for an adequate mess facility for next location 321–B. The existing mess is an H-shaped structure built of quonset components in 1953. The structure has deteriorated to the point where rehabilitation is no longer feasible. The space

heating provided is not adequate and hot water must be provided by field expedients, and the floor has sunk in some places 8 inches.

LOCATION 321-B(1), TROOP HOUSING FACILITY

The next is location 321-B(1). This is one item. This is for an adequate troop housing facility for the 30 men stationed at this remote location.

Here again the Jamesway and quonset huts are in bad condition and we can't keep them heated and we want to get the men something decent and less costly to heat.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING SPACE

The first item is for 6,110 square feet of operations and training space at location 508. Currently the quonset huts being used to house the operational and training functions have outlived their useful life and require continued and costly maintenance.

Again, here we have these terrific heating costs in the present facilities.

UNIT SUPPLY AND ARMS BUILDING

At the same location, we are requesting the unit supply and arms building that will provide 4,000 feet of space. The five quonset structures which now house this function were moved to the site in 1952 and have long since outlived their useful life. They are in bad condition and we cannot repair them economically.

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

Another item in the Army Security Agency category that the House Appropriations Committee denied us. It is an $88,000 item. It is for a headquarters building of 6,000 square feet.

The present headquarters for the ASA group here is in a composite structure made from components of five quonset structures constructed over 10 years ago. These structures have exceeded their normal life expectancy and have deteriorated through weathering to an unrepairable condition. The heating cost is very high.

Again, the House committee report gives gold flow as the reason for denial.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert in the record our reclama for this item.

Senator SYMINGTON. You may.

(The material referred to follows:)

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Post headquarters building, U.S. Army Security Agency, location 508	$88,000	−$88,000	$88,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

Deletion or deferral of the item will not only cause continued high maintenance costs, typical for old quonset huts, but will continue a very serious fire hazard and security problem. The building is required to house the command operations of the 508th USASA Group of 60 personnel which supervises USASA activities throughout Korea. The group headquarters must, of neces-

sity, maintain voluminous files of critical classified material. The present headquarters of the 508th USASA Group consists of five standard quonset structures interconnected to form a composite E-shaped facility. These quonsets were erected in 1950 and are standard design modified to fit the configuration indicated.

The quonsets have exceeded their normal life expectancy by 7 years and have deteriorated through use and weather to an uneconomically repairable condition. The exterior panels leak despite frequent caulking, resulting in continuous damage to interior wallboard as well as installed furnishings, equipment, and electrical wiring. The structures are not properly insulated thus requiring additional expense to heat. The structure houses most of the functions of the group commander and his staff; however, facilities are inadequate. All rooms are overcrowded and additional space is required to create the physical plant to permit proper staff function and control. The compound in which the group is located is surrounded by a densely populated Korean community. The limited space available within the group compound does not allow provision of adequate security by fencing at suitable distances. The weathered and poorly insulated condition of the existing building causes a serious fire hazard to these documents because of the old oil-fed, manually operated space heaters. Provision of a suitable semipermanent structure will eliminate these hazards. A final consideration is the fact that sufficient space is not available to support the group's recent 20 percent headquarters expansion which reflects expansion of USASA activities in Korea necessitated by the current world situation.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. NO. 8)

"The amount of $6,876,000 is approved for facilities at various installations of the Army Security Agency, a reduction of $517,000 in the estimates. This reduction includes funds requested for recreational, administrative, and commissary facilities in oversea locations and has been made in line with the committee policy to reduce the gold flow in the military construction program."

Major General SHULER. Next is page 310.

Senator SYMINGTON. Before we get to that, how many civilians does the Army have in Korea and how many military?

Major General SHULER. We would like to furnish it. We have two divisions there, but also logistic forces and civilians and we could furnish it for the record.

Senator SYMINGTON. Also furnish it for the Navy and Air Force.

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. So that we have the total figure for the Department of Defense, along the lines of what was requested for Japan, which was requested a few minutes ago.

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(This information is classified and was furnished for the committee files.)

TROOP HOUSING

Major General SHULER. We are requesting the last item under the Army Security Agency category and it will provide troop housing for 96 men.

Again, the present facilities we are using are old Jamesway and Quonset structures over 10 years ago and in bad condition. Long ago they should have been replaced, but we couldn't afford to do it because of the budget restrictions.

AIR DEFENSE, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

We now come to Air Defense in the continental United States. Some of these items, sir, I will discuss in the clear, and others I will

ask to defer to the classified hearings and I will indicate these as I go through, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right.

Major General SHULER. The total request in this entire bill in support of NIKE-HERCULES, NIKE-X and HAWK is $25,984,000. This includes continental United States and overseas.

The first item is classified; we can discuss this in executive session.

The same applies to the next item.

Senator SYMINGTON. You are telling us, for the record, what was turned down by the House, are you not?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir, every time.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you.

Major General SHULER. Actually, sir, I know of no other item in the remainder of the bill that was turned down by the House other than a general cut of $560,000 in the continental air defense items.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you.

READY BUILDINGS, COASTAL CITIES

Major General SHULER. The first unclassified item is for six ready buildings, at an estimated cost of $297,000, in the New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle air defense areas.

These ready rooms are required to provide sleeping and day room facilities in the vicinity in the operations area for launching crews on 15-minute alert.

Present living facilities range up to 2 miles by bus from their duty stations. This does not permit the crews sufficient time to prepare missiles for firing.

The requirement is now met by men sleeping in the generator and missile test buildings under unsafe, crowded, and noisy conditions. The ready buildings were not provided at the time of their conversion to HERCULES because of funding limitations.

The next item, sir, is a classified item and we will discuss that in executive session.

MISSILE ASSEMBLY AND TEST BUILDING, DETROIT

This next item, sir, for $55,000, will provide a missile assembly and test building at Detroit location 16. Funding limitations at time of conversion from AJAX to HERCULES precluded the inclusion of this facility. The function has been performed in a building at location D–14, an AJAX site about 2 miles away which has been inactivated but cannot be disposed of until this facility is provided.

ENLISTED MEN'S MESS, CHICAGO

The next item is for a 100-man enlisted men's mess at site 41 in Chicago. This item is to replace a smaller inadequate wooden prefabricated building built more than 9 years ago when the site was a gun battery. The repairs and expansion would cost $49,000 and still would be costly to maintain. This, sir, is in the middle of Jackson Park in Chicago. The remaining buildings are concrete block construction.

WATER SOFTENERS, LINCOLN-OFFUTT AREA

At Lincoln-Offutt defense area, we are requesting $16,000 for water softeners. The item is required to eliminate the heavy deposits of calcium carbonate being experienced in dishwashers, steamtables in the administrative areas of four NIKE sites.

AIR CONDITIONING, FACILITIES AT NIKE SITES

The next item provides air conditioning for administrative and mess facilities at NIKE sites in the Kansas City defense area.

Current criteria which were changed while the sites were under construction, specify air conditioning for such facilities in the weather zone. It is a zone where the wet bulb temperature is 67 degrees or higher 1,780 hours of the year.

The next item is a classified item and we can discuss that in executive session.

SENTRY STATION, CLEVELAND

The next item is for construction of a sentry station at site 02 in Cleveland at an estimated cost of $9,000.

The existing security shelter does not provide the necessary visibility and does not provide for housing of alarm devices at the entrance to the exclusion area.

CANINE EQUIPMENT, CALIFORNIA NIKE SITES

This next item provides for canine equipment for storage buildings at 14 NIKE sites, in California at a total cost of $29,000. These are necessary to provide storage of food and supplies for care and maintenance of sentry dogs in the launcher area. No such facilities now exist; therefore, it is necessary to scatter these functions in other buildings, some of which are miles away. The lack of adequate readily available storage and maintenance space seriously hampers the handlers in the prescribed care of sentry dogs.

AIRCRAFT HANGAR, LOS ANGELES DEFENSE AREA

The next item provides for an aircraft hangar addition at an estimated cost of $39,000 in the Los Angeles defense area. This construction provides a lean-to for office space, an operations office and tool supply room which are now dispersed in various other buildings. Original funding limitations precluded construction of this support item for the hangar.

The next item is classified and we will discuss that in executive session.

FACILITIES AND LAND ACQUISITION, FLORIDA AREAS

The next item provides facilities and land acquisition for air defense in the Homestead-Miami area and in the Key West, Fla., area at an estimated cost of $14.4 million. These facilities are to meet a new requirement which has grown out of the temporary establishment of such defense during the Cuban crisis last fall. The reprograming of an additional $3 million under section 103, which is the emergency authorization, has been requested of the Congress. This will permit

us to meet at an early date the most critical facility and real estate requirements for two batteries not included in this item in the bill. All of the air defense units are now deployed on temporary sites within the defense areas, most of which were hastily procured during the crisis last fall.

There are two air defense areas, one in the Homestead-Miami area, and the other in the Key West area. The proposed facilities include a group headquarters at Homestead Air Force Base; three battalion headquarters (two of these being at Homestead and one at Key West); two air defense command posts; three HERCULES missile batteries; seven HAWK missile batteries; site preparation and utilities, which include waterlines, radar towers and mounds, access roads, and hardstands; real estate; consolidated barracks at both Homestead and Key West; bachelor officers' quarters at Key West; two consolidated messes; two field maintenance shops; and consolidated motor repair shops.

Senator SYMINGTON. I would like to ask one question here and then I will yield to our distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts, Senator Saltonstall.

Now, you have NIKE-HERCULES and HAWK batteries on the same site?

Major General SHULER. We have one NIKE-HERCULES battalion at Miami-Homestead area, sir; that is, four batteries in that area. We also have four HAWK batteries in that area. In the Key West area we have no HERCULES, but we have four HAWK batteries.

Senator SYMINGTON. Why do you need both HAWKS and NIKE-HERCULES at the same place?

Major General SHULER. Sir, the NIKE-HERCULES does not have the low-altitude capability that the HAWK has. The HAWK fills in on low-flying aircraft attacks.

Senator SYMINGTON. I want to be sure I understand it; you have the NIKE-HERCULES for defense against high flying attack and the HAWK for an off-the-deck attack, is that it?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir, that is correct. In that particular location, Cuba being located where it is, the HAWK is necessary.

Senator SYMINGTON. How many planes at one time can the NIKE-HERCULES track, a NIKE-HERCULES battery, an individual unit?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. I am Colonel Evans on General Shuler's staff. Your question, as I understand it related to one battery?

Senator SYMINGTON. Let us say the number by one unit. How many do you have in a unit, how many NIKE-HERCULES?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. In a pilot battery there are three launching, or a capability—I am trying to stay away from classified information, but there are three firing capabilities at a battery or, in other words, three launchers.

Senator SYMINGTON. My question is, How many planes simultaneously could those three launchers track?

If you would rather give us that information in executive session, that will be satisfactory.

Major General SHULER. I think that would be safest, Senator, and I will get somebody over who is an expert in the field.

Senator SYMINGTON. Will you file it for the receord, in any case, at this point?

Major General SHULER. I certainly will.

(Information requested is classified and furnished separately for committee file.)

Senator SYMINGTON. Senator Saltonstall says he would prefer to wait to his questions.

Proceed.

ALASKA ITEMS

Major General SHULER. This brings us, Mr. Chairman, to Alaska.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert in the record our reclama for Air Defense items.

Senator SYMINGTON. You may.

(The information referred to follows:)

Installation: Various air defense locations

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
All air defense items	$22,560,000	—$560,000	$560,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The Army air defense request for $22,560,000, as authorized, will provide urgent, essential operational and tactical requirements. Each item has been carefully selected and provides only the minimum austere construction necessary to attain and maintain a sound continental air defense posture.

Reanalysis of requirements indicates that the proposed cut would, for the most part, affect the $5,493,000 for protective construction intended to reduce vulnerability at 37 presently unprotected NIKE-HERCULES sites. The project has been scheduled to eliminate interference with operational capabilities, and designed to assure effective and timely response of our air defense by protecting the operational personnel and equipment from a known threat. The cut would leave four sites without protection, thereby prolonging the attainment of a secure and dependable air defense tactical posture.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 8)

Air defense.—The amount of $22 million is approved for the air defense program at various locations in continental United States, a reduction of $560,000 below the budget estimates.

Senator SYMINGTON. I beg your pardon. I misunderstood the Senator. Excuse me.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Could you give me 3 minutes recess, General, with the Senator?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator SYMINGTON. Proceed, General.

AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR, FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA

Major General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, the next area is Alaska. The first project is for an aircraft maintenance hangar at Fort Richardson, Alaska. As a result of the Air Force closing Ladd Air Force Base, the Army moved two aviation companies to Bryant Airfield at Fort Richardson. The existing facilities at Bryant were built to support one helicopter company and that company is still there. Two

fixed-wing aviation companies and the helicopter company with 48 aircraft assigned to Bryant require more maintenance space than is available at this location. There is no other facility at Bryant that can be used.

ADDITION, NIKE HEAVY SUPPORT SHOP

The next item at the same location is another NIKE item. This item provides an addition to the NIKE heavy support shop at Fort Richardson, Alaska. Since the original facilities were provided, the maintenance load has been increased by addition of two high-power acquisition radars, four improvement kits, and one alternate battery acquisition radar to the sites in this area.

This involves the first through fifth echelon maintenance of this equipment. There are no other facilities we could use.

Senator SYMINGTON. Now, are you going to Hawaii?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. I am going to leave and since Senator Stennis has illness in his family, Senator Saltonstall will take over.

Thank you, General. I have to go to another hearing.

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL (acting chairman). General, I apologize for coming late.

All right, where are you?

STATIONS IN HAWAII

Major General SHULER. I am starting now, sir, on material which lists the stations in Hawaii.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The House did not cut out anything on Hawaii; did it?

Major General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator, from now on, there are no specific projects cut by the House. I will carefully check it as I go through.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes. I have here the places where the House deleted and where they reduced items and those you have gone through. Insofar as the Army is concerned there are no reductions or deletions?

Major General SHULER. Except, sir, in the general authorization.

HOUSE REDUCTION

Senator SALTONSTALL. Except in the general authorizations in minor construction where they reduce you by $3 million and in access roads by $400,000; is that correct?

Major General SHULER. Correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are you making reclama on those two items?

Major General SHULER. Yes.

CUT IN GENERAL ITEMS

There is one other item. They cut us $4,390,000 in general terms by saying in effect that "You can do the program for that much less": and we are making a reclama on that, too, because we simply do not have any significant savings.

TOTAL RECLAMA

Senator SALTONSTALL. The total reclamas that you are making, the House reduced you $20,871,000 and your reclama is $20,380,000?

Major General SHULER. That is right. There are two items we are not making a reclama on.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, sir, proceed.

Major General SHULER. The first item on Hawaii is a classified item, sir. With your permisson we will take this up in executive session.

Each time we come to a classified item I have requested permission to cover it in executive session and this has been granted.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII

Major General SHULER. Schofield Barracks Military Reservation in Hawaii has three projects.

MOTOR REPAIR SHOPS AND FACILITIES

This first item will provide two motor repair shops and facilities at Schofield Barracks.

We have a division stationed here, sir.

The 20,840 square feet of shop space and associated 33,950 square yards of hardstand are required in support of the 25th Infantry Division. There are no permanent motor maintenance facilities at Schofield Barracks. The existing deteriorated World War II wooden frame buildings with sheet metal siding, which were not designed to accommodate modern equipment lack adequate lighting, adequate utilities, and just about anything else that you require of a maintenance shop.

CONTINUOUS POWER SUPPLY

The next item, sir, also at Schofield Barracks, is a request for a continuous power supply at a cost of $39,000. This is one of four such projects in this year's funding program.

These projects continue a program initiated in fiscal year 1963 to provide uninterrupted power for operation of cryptographic equipment at all major STARCOM relay stations and headquarters communications facilities.

INCREASE IN WATER SYSTEM CAPACITY

The next item, sir, is also at Schofield Barracks, and this project would provide a badly needed increase in the water supply system capacity. The three existing pumps can, by continuous operation, supply a maximum of 8,310,000 gallons per day against a demand, which has, during the dry season, exceeded 8,900,000 gallons per day. Recent increases in family housing and programed troop requirements are expected to place an additional demand of approximately a million gallons per day in the system. We need this project very badly to alleviate this critical water shortage.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Have you enough water except possibly in the middle of the summer?

Major General SHULER. No, sir. In the middle of the summer, we are short right now, sir, by about 600,000 gallons a day and then we

have another million gallons which will be placed on us as a demand due to recent increases in family housing and troop increases.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are the troops going to be increased in these barracks or cut back?

Major General SHULER. There is going to be family housing, sir, which is coming into existence. This means more dependents there and the troops are programed to increase somewhat in the future, which places an additional requirement on us.

We are getting by now by severe rationing.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have to ration them?

Major General SHULER. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And these two systems that you are establishing with all the appurtenances you think will do the trick?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the water is there?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Next item.

CONTINUOUS POWER SUPPLY, FORT SHAFTER

Major General SHULER. Next we come to Fort Shafter in Hawaii and we are requesting one project. This again is for a continuous power supply project of the U.S. Army Pacific Headquarters at a cost of $75,000. This is the second of four items I mentioned. This allows us to have uninterrupted power so that if something happens on the line in a normal situation, and we are dealing with cryptographic transmission and receptions, and this would obviate that condition.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How do you get your power there now?

Major General SHULER. We have power, sir, but this is the state of the art that it has been arrived at where we can use this type of generator and it does not allow any interruptions in the power because if we do get an interruption we have to resynchronize the system and get it set up again and this loses time.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is the start of a very extensive project?

Major General SHULER. No, sir, this is one of four in the program and just about cleans us up.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I beg your pardon. You are right. You have $28 million already in it?

Major General SHULER. We have a lot of money already in it at various places in the world.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is with an estimated authorization next 4 years of $7,700,000?

Major General SHULER. I am sorry, sir, Senator, I believe you are talking about the projected cost at this station for future construction, and I thought you were talking about this power supply project.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I see.

Major General SHULER. You are exactly right, sir; we do plan in the next few years $7.768 million of additional projects at this station.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is not a power project?

Major General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you. What is next?

ALTERATIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS NIKE-ZEUS TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Major General SHULER. The next item is alterations to NIKE-ZEUS and adjustments of technical facilities. This is a classified project, and we would like to discuss this in executive session.

JAPAN

EMERGENCY ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY

The first item is an emergency electric power supply and it will provide a continuous power supply for cryptologic equipment and emergency power equipment for operations of the communications center serving U.S. Army in Japan and the Army Security Agency activities in Japan.

At the present we have no dependable standby power for this installation. This is required insurance against failure of the commercial power supply. It is a very important installation.

QUESTION OF PURCHASE OF COMMERCIAL POWER

Senator SALTONSTALL. Excuse me, General, Mr. Rexroad brought this to my attention, and on this electrical power, do you buy any commercial power there or do you supply all of your own power?

Major General SHULER. We do purchase commercial power, Mr. Chairman. I would like to point out that speaking of our facilities in the continental United States and excluding our tactical sites such as NIKE, but counting everything else, we generate only 1.8 percent of our power. We purchase 98.2 percent.

Now, we do generate power at our tactical sites such as NIKE, when we have alert situations, sir. In some cases where we have unusual requirements, we generate our own power.

We have to generate our own power for tactical situations.

Senator SALTONSTALL. If we grant this, if you build this new power which you are discussing, what would be the percent of power that you would buy from commercial and how much?

Major General SHULER. Sir, we normally buy all our power now from the commercial source, but this is for a standby for emergency.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Emergency?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir, purely emergency. As I stated we have no dependable standby power now and it is needed to insure our continuous operations.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right.

OKINAWA

POL STORAGE FACILITIES

Major General SHULER. We now go sir, to Okinawa.

The first item, sir, in Okinawa we have eight dispersed POL storage facilities with approximately 100 miles of pipelines. Some of the pipelines were put in 10 years ago. Some of the lines are corroding and should be replaced before serious leaks develop and fuel is lost. Also, leaking fuel would get into the harbor and present a fire hazard.

To eliminate these conditions and secure an adequate supply of POL

it is necessary to provide 16,640 feet of new pipeline and that is what the project is for, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is a maintenance project, pure and simple?

Major General SHULER. Rehabilitation and replacing, yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, sir.

Major General SHULER. Next we have a classified project which we will discuss in executive session and the same applies to another project.

ENLISTED WOMEN'S BARRACKS

This next item in Okinawa is for an enlisted women's barracks with mess. Ninety-eight enlisted women are currently occupying a barracks designed for enlisted men. These barracks are not adequate, and also the barracks are required to house enlisted men. This project we are requesting will provide the women with adequate laundry and other facilities peculiar to women's barracks.

Upon construction of this barracks, sir, the other barracks will revert to housing enlisted men who need it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This would provide quarters for, let us see, 100 WACs?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The cost will be $2,275?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right.

Major General SHULER. Next we are asking for a continuous power supply project for Headquarters, U.S. Ryukyus, at a cost of $40,000, and this is the last of the four items of similar nature I referred to previously.

This again gives us continuous power without interruptions.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is again an emergency?

Major General SHULER. No, sir, this is not an emergency, this is to guarantee we do not have any interruptions in the power because it throws our equipment completely out of synchronization. We have to take a lot of time to get it back into synchronization. It is very important when dealing with cryptographic communications.

EUROPE

Senator SALTONSTALL. This takes us now to Europe.

Major General SHULER. Next you see a list of all items in Europe. The countries are France, Germany, and then various locations for the European tropospheric scatter system.

BUSSAC POST IN FRANCE

The first station is Bussac Post in France.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Were these authorized this year, General?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I thought we eliminated some of these igloos here in Europe.

Major General SHULER. Sir, previously, the Appropriations Committee cut the appropriation in half. This is now an addition to the first increment.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That was last year or this year?

Major General SHULER. This is a new one this year. We are building now what you funded last year.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I see.

Major General SHULER. And you gave us only half of the money against the full authorization.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This was authorized last year and you are now asking an appropriation for it?

Major General SHULER. No, sir, this has become a little complicated. We have chosen, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget and Department of Defense, to allow the remainder of the authorization that we got last year that you gentlemen did not fund, to lapse and to be rescinded automatically under the 2-year rescission by law that is now set up. We have been authorized another increment of our requirement. This is a new authorization that has been granted this year.

I would like to show you a few pictures, Mr. Chairman, of the conditions we have at Bussac Post, and then I would like to justify this project, if I may, sir.

This is an ammunition storage area that supports our 7th Army in Europe. You can see the size of the present area, I believe, in the first picture, sir.

This item, sir, $3,666,000, is to continue to improve the ammunition storage facilities at Captieux, France. This is the third increment of the phased program to provide adequate storage for war reserve ammunition to support U.S. Army forces in Europe.

At the present time, the ammunition is being stored in approximately 6,000 small shelters consisting of metal prefabricated or wood frame buildings or canvas-covered frames of the types I showed you.

Senator SALTONSTALL. If we are going to have troops and ammunition we have to protect the ammunition.

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And that is what you are attempting to do?

Major General SHULER. Exactly. We can't utilize materials-handling equipment. We have to manhandle it. Since we have very unsatisfactory storage with attendant humidity problems, we intend to put up igloos which will have humidity control, and they will take care of the situation——

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is as cheap as it can be done?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right; next.

ITEMS IN GERMANY

AIRFIELD PAVING, AUGSBURG

Major General SHULER. Next, we come to Germany.

The first item is at Augsburg. There we have one item for airfield paving costing $321,000. The present unpaved facility is a German airfield leased to the Army for an annual fee of $117,000. The aviation units of the 24th Division are being furnished new gas turbine aircraft which cannot be operated from the existing facility. The muddy conditions of the existing field causes landing gear and wheel damage.

We would like to return this facility to the Germans, and this would save us $117,000 a year which would very soon amortize this project.

BAD KREUZNACH POST CALIBRATION LABORATORY

The next station, sir, is in Germany, the Bad Kreuznach Post. This is the item which is a calibration laboratory costing $92,000. The effectiveness of calibration equipment is presently inhibited by irregular temperature and humidity, by electronic interference and by limited space, all imposed by the existing structures and location. The proposed facility will allow optimum calibration of our weapons systems recently added in Europe. We feel the cost is very nominal, sir, for the purpose intended.

MOTOR MAINTENANCE SHOP BAD KREUZNACH

The next item on page 389 also at Bad Kreuznach, is a four-bay motor maintenance shop. There is no shop space which can be allocated to the unit concerned without depriving other units of needed space.

By criteria, this unit is requesting only half of the eight bays normally authorized for its 17 mechanics. We are now doing the majority of our maintenance in the open.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, what you are saying is you require in the 40th artillery group; they have to maintain these vehicles and have no place to do it now?

Major General SHULER. That is right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Where are the vehicles getting maintained?

Major General SHULER. In the open, not under cover, and it is unsatisfactory, especially in the wintertime in this area.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How many vehicles come in there?

Major General SHULER. This involves, sir, a total of 266 vehicles.

Senator SALTONSTALL. 266 of the vehicles are now being maintained in the open?

Major General SHULER. That is right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Next.

Major General SHULER. This is a classified project, and we request to present it in closed session, and the same applies to the next item on page 392.

FULDA POST, MAINTENANCE HANGAR

On page 394, we come to Fulda Post in Germany, and we request one item which will provide a maintenance hangar, apron, and related items at a cost of $1,125,000. The present facilities have become progressively inadequate with the increase in numbers and change in type of Army aircraft assigned to the Armored Cavalry Regiment for surveillance of the East German border. There are hardstands and parking for only one out of five planes, and hangar space for less than one out of eight aircraft at one time. The runway is only 2,200 feet long. This project is of vital importance to us in improving our aircraft readiness. This unit is right up next to the East German border.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is a very substantial improvement, is it not?

Major General SHULER. It is, but it is certainly needed, and when you consider the cost of the aircraft that are being maintained, it is a

very small percentage to pay to back up the maintenance of these aircraft and safety requirements.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Where are they being maintained now?

Major General SHULER. They are being maintained, sir, as I said, we have hardstand for only parking one out of every five planes, and hangar space for working on less than one out of eight aircraft, so we are just doing some of it in the open and struggling along and not doing a good job.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So it is not just a question of getting things under cover in the winter?

Major General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You want to be able to work in the winter?

Major General SHULER. We would like to get them under cover to work on them, but not for parking all of them.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you want to do is work under cover rather than in the open?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

GRAFENWOEHR, TRAINING PROGRAM PROJECTS

Major General SHULER. Next, we come to Grafenwoehr. This lists the line items, and on page 396 is the first item. The Grafenwoehr Vilseck training area (90,000 acres) serves the entire 7th Army as a firing and field problem center.

I call this to your attention, because this involves the projects at this location and the next. Units visit the center in rotation for cross-country-type training in which they do not have to circumvent croplands and private real estate.

Four projects are needed this year to support this very large training program. The first is to provide materials to be placed by troop effort for airfield surfacing at a cost of $89,000.

Inadequacy of runways, taxiways, and parking aprons has been compounded by increase of aircraft authorized for units training at this post. During bad weather the ground gets soft, and we have hazardous conditions for the aircraft. We are using troop labor to minimize the gold flow cost. It will also serve as a training project for an engineer unit.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Really what you are doing here is building up a new training field, are you not?

Major General SHULER. We are improving it, sir, so it is much more efficient in getting the people out of the mud so we can utilize the runways, taxiways, and parking aprons properly rather than having them muddy and boggy.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Does that mean, that 413,533—does that mean that is already in there?

Major General SHULER. Sir, that 413,533 is the total square feet for alterations to messhalls and latrines, page 397. This project will give us adequate facilities at a cost of only 63 cents a square foot, which is a very reasonable amount. It involves 124 buildings and is a very worthwhile project.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, sir.

TRACKED VEHICLE HARDSTANDS, GRAFENWOEHR

Major General SHULER. This is the third item in the Grafenwoehr area, and it is for tracked vehicle hardstands. In order to clean the mud out of the tank tracks for maintenance, and to prevent the freeze-up of the tracks, the tanks should be parked on a hard surface.

At present, a great deal of training time is lost, and maintenance is substandard during inclement weather due to the limited hardstand area. The dollar savings in gasoline to move tanks every few hours before they freeze up in the winter should exceed the hardstand cost in less than 5 years.

In other words, every few hours we have to get in the tank and move it just to keep it from freezing in place, and this is very expensive.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think this is a "must"?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir; it is very expensive.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Continue.

TANK HARDSTANDS

Major General SHULER. This fourth item is for tank hardstands and these will be at a different location, which is Vilseck, which is still a part of this training area.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is the same problem?

Major General SHULER. The same kind of problem and the same type of thing; only at two different locations.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think this is a "must."

HEIDELBERG POST, GERMANY

Major General SHULER. The next item, is the Heidelberg post in Germany. This is for alteration and expansion of the communications building. The present signal center has become progressively overcrowded with expanded missions and additional equipment to the point of reduced efficiency. This is part of the defense communications net and the STARCOM implementation capability at the principal Army communications hub in Europe. This is the nerve center in our communications network.

PROJECT WITHDRAWN

There is a project that I would like to explain to the chairman. Something has arisen which causes me to request that we be allowed to withdraw this project.

For the record, this project has not been withdrawn before because we didn't know what we know now; and therefore this project should be deleted by this committee, if this is possible, sir. This is in the amount of $94,000.

Because this was such an urgent project, the command has restudied it and found that another building could be made available and by reducing the scope, they have been able to do it under the $25,000 authority using operation and maintenance funds. This project has now been completed, and we no longer need this $94,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, sir.

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

TROPOSPHERIC SCATTER FACILITIES

The next project is the European tropospheric scatter facilities in detail. This appropriation request, $2.5 million, will complete 10 stations comprising the European tropospheric scatter system as authorized by Congress in fiscal 1962 and fiscal 1963.

I have an expert witness here I would like to have come to the table and tell the chairman about this project.

Mr. BULLOCK. As the committee will recall from previous testimony in last year's hearings, the European tropo system is a high capacity, high reliability system being installed by the Army within France, Germany, and Italy. The Air Force is also installing a counterpart across the Mediterranean which extends across Greece into Turkey.

The actual application and use of this system becomes classified and I would suggest that we defer the actual details to the executive session.

Senator SALTONSTALL. From the point of view of this committee, this has been authorized, General Shuler, and it is part of the high-capacity communications system that we would have to connect our forces in Europe with the top command in the United States?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir; authorized by Public Law 87–554.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is it to complete the project or start the project?

Mr. BULLOCK. This will complete the basic 10 stations.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much money is involved?

Mr. BULLOCK. $3.1 million in 1962 and $1.2 million in 1963 for construction.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This year is $2.5?

Mr. BULLOCK. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And this will complete it?

Mr. BULLOCK. This provides for the balance of these stations.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask this question, General, perhaps off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator SALTONSTALL. Continue.

PUERTO RICO

LAND ACQUISITION

Major General SHULER. We now come to Puerto Rico.

We have just one item. This is a land acquisition item, the only one in this bill, $111,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL Where is that?

Major General SHULER. This is at Fort Buchanan in Puerto Rico, page 409.

This item is for two land acquisitions. The first is a former railroad route, which is not Government-owned, which cuts through the post, opening possibility of legal entanglements and unpredictable costs as we cross this route at several points.

There is $73,000 of this $111,000 total to purchase that right-of-way so we can take care of our mission without the possibility of legal entanglements.

Additionally, we have a 76.5-mile underground cable between Fort Buchanan and Ramey Air Force Base. The informal easement agreement allowing cable burial during World War II is not honored by the new owner of this route which position requires a trespassing offense to repair the cable.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You want to make sure that no one can legally break up the communications?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir, we want a perpetual easement

Senator SALTONSTALL. That seems awfully expensive. Can you not get it for less than that?

Major General SHULER. Puerto Rico, sir, I am sure the Senator realizes, is a very expensive area and land values have gone way, way up there, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do you have a deal on that will buy this for $111,000?

Major General SHULER. This is our estimate made by the Corps of Engineers real estate people and we may have to condemn this land. We hope not; possibly we might have to condemn some of it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Have we got the right of condemnation in Puerto Rico?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right. Thank you.

FORT CLAYTON, C.Z.

Major General SHULER. Next, we come to Fort Clayton, C.Z., and we have one item requested and this is for a chapel center at this post. This is one of the repetitive items that we discussed at the beginning of the hearing. The existing chapel is a small temporary World War II structure which has been ravaged by tropical termites and is in very bad condition. This particular chapel, sir, is the most needed chapel right now of all of our chapel requirements.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How many facilities will this provide or how many people will use this chapel?

Major General SHULER. This will provide a 450-seat chapel and we have at this station a total of about 5,300 people, sir. That is military and their families in addition.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the House has approved this item?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you. The next item?

Major General SHULER. The next item, sir, is a classified item on page 414 which we can discuss later in executive session.

This now brings us, sir, to classified projects and which we can discuss in closed session.

DEFICIENCY REQUEST

Then we come to a deficiency request.

We obtained from the two authorizing committees, sir, deficiency authorization for this item in the amount of $961,000 that we are requesting appropriation to match this deficiency authorization.

This is a case, sir, of twice taking bids for equipment required for this project. It is an electron linear accelerator and related equipment. We find we were way off on the original estimates as to how

much it would cost. We have already completed construction of the buildings and have other equipment installed or in the process of being installed. All we have left to do now it to purchase and install the linear accelerator, which is, of course, the most important thing in the project.

We rejected bids the first time because they were too high. We retook bids, and they came in lower but still were $961,000 above our original estimate.

We know we are off on the estimate, but we also would say it is pretty difficult to make an estimate on a accelerator because of the state of the art.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are asking for $961,000?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Which is over and above what you estimated?

Major General SHULER. Yes, for the completed project.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Otherwise, if you do not complete all you have in it will be wasted?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir. That is right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is a contract job?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir. It is a competitive bid job.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, sir, your next item.

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

Major General SHULER. Now we come to the general authorization, sir, which includes planning, minor new construction and access roads. On page 425 you can see listed the amounts for each.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much did the House give you?

HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Major General SHULER. The House gave us the $15 million for planning, and we need this, sir, for advanced design and to complete our final designs and for our engineering studies.

They cut our $10 million request of minor new construction by $3 million, making it $7 million that they would give us.

I would like to state on this, sir, that the Army wishes to reclama this cut because we can demonstrate that this amount is what we needed in the past, and we can also demonstrate that right now we have almost $10 million worth of items in the Pentagon for which there are no funds. We are awaiting the funding of this program.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much was given under minor construction last year?

Major General SHULER. The Appropriations Committee provided $13,100,000. That is last year.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is all gone?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the House has cut you to $7 million this year?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You say you have projects over in the Pentagon that would be valued at $10 million already?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir; every one of these projects has to be certified as to its urgency by the field commander and they are projects under $200,000 each. The law says that the Secretary of the Army can approve up to $50,000 and the Secretary of Defense up to $200,000, but the need must be certified as to urgency by the field commanders. These are the type of projects, sir, that develop after submission of the annual program which we have to get done before the next annual program cycle. We feel this cut is too severe.

Major General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert in the record our reclama for this item.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You may.

(The information referred to follows:)

General authorization

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Minor construction	$10,000,000	−$3,000,000	$3,000,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

Since the implementation of section 408 of Public Law 84–968 (fiscal year 1957), the Army's requirements for minor construction projects financed by appropriation, military construction, Army (MCA) have averaged over $15 million annually. Until fiscal year 1963, the Army has been able to fund only about $6 million of these annually within the available MCA appropriations. A revision in statutes in fiscal year 1962 by Public Law 87–144 prohibits the use of funds appropriated for maintenance and repair of facilities for alteration projects costing in excess of $25,000 each. Work of this nature must now be accomplished with MCA funds.

MCA appropriation for minor construction is the only source of funds the Army has to meet facility needs in support of urgent mission requirements; such as the Cuban and Vietnam emergencies, and to take care of the continuing increase in minor construction requirements in support of operational missions.

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

At the present time there are approved projects totaling about $2 million, and projects totaling about $3 million pending approval at secretarial level; however, no funds are currently available to the Army to finance these projects. To avoid delay in starting these projects when funds become available, we are accomplishing project design utilizing MCA funds apportioned from the BOB reserve on a loan basis, pending receipt of the fiscal year 1964 MCA appropriation.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 9)

General authorizations

The committee has approved $22,600,000 for the various general authorizations for the Department of the Army as shown in the following tabulation:

Planning	$15,000,000
Minor construction	7,000,000
Access roads	600,000

Senator SALTONSTALL. On access roads, how much did the House give you?

Major General SHULER. They cut us $400,000 out of a million dollars. Again we feel we have asked a very reasonable amount for this important task.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What was the amount last year?

Major General SHULER. It was $1 million last year. It has run, in my memory, $3, $2, and $1 million, around in that area, sir, and it

takes care of our most pressing needs for access roads in the military installations.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert in the record our reclama for this item.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You may.

(The information referred to follows:)

General authorization

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Access roads	$1,000,000	−$400,000	$400,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

Defense access roads funds are used only for current and foreseen needs for construction or improvement of public roads serving military installations which cannot be justified and accomplished as integral parts of regular Federal-aid and local highway programs.

The budget request of $1 million was based on the need for funds for four major projects. The first of these is to serve Fort George G. Meade and involves improvements to two interchanges on the Baltimore-Washington Parkway. One is to increase the two 12-foot lanes of the overpass at Savage Road which is now two-way to four 12-foot lanes permitting two full lanes for southbound traffic. The other is to add an additional 12-foot southbound lane at the Jessup Road-Rockenbach Road interchange. This increased capacity is compatible with the programed widening of the on-post section of Rockenbach Road from two-lane 24-foot road to three-lane 36-foot road. A nine-story building is now nearing completion at Fort Meade for the National Security Agency and as a result of personnel increase for this agency traffic will be increased by 40 percent.

The second project is to provide 10 miles of access roads to the proposed NIKE and HAWK sites in Florida. During the Cuban crisis facilities were provided in temporary locations. Permanent sites have now been selected. Operating from a central support area, these 10 miles of all-weather access roads are necessary for effective operation of these missile units.

The third project is necessary to provide 3 miles of access road to a former NIKE site near Unity in Montgomery County, Md. This site was been reactivated for use as a civil defense regional headquarters. This is now a 12-foot one-lane road with a portion being earth and poorly drained. During an emergency the strength of this headquarters would approximate 300 personnel and under present conditions the road would become impassable. Even now in inclement weather driving conditions are hazardous. A two-lane 24-foot road is proposed.

The fourth project is for preconstruction planning funds for access roads needs at Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. There has been an increase in personnel strength of 3,200 due to conversion of the station from a warehousing area to an administrative complex for the Defense Supply Agency. This initial requirement is for preliminary engineering studies and acquisition of right-of-way. The Bureau of Public Roads has made an evaluation and has coordinated their study with the State highway commission and with the municipality of Alexandria. This particular project will be funded entirely by the Federal Government. It is proposed that funds for the construction of these roads will be requested in the fiscal year 1965 program. Construction will consist of adding a deceleration lane along Duke Street with a new station entrance road including a two-lane grade-separation structure and one-lane ramps.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right. Your next item.

Major General SHULER. We come now to the executive portion of the hearing, the closed hearing.

(Whereupon, the subcommittee went into executive session.)

(At this point the committee resumed open hearing.)

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is there anything more, General?

FAMILY HOUSING AND RESERVE PROGRAM

Major General SHULER. No, except for family housing and the Guard and Reserve program.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General Shuler, Senator Hayden will conduct the hearings at 2:30, and I shall try to be here. This is the family housing and Reserves?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Approximately how long do you think it would take you?

Major General SHULER. I would think family housing could be done in an hour, sir, and the National Guard and Reserve in much shorter time. I would say an hour and a half at the outside for both of them.

DEFENSE FUNDS REQUIREMENT

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, let us see, General, the total defense requirement is $40,141,000. How much of that is the Army?

Major General SHULER. I think it is $20 million, sir, approximately, a little over $20 million. It is about $20 million or $22 million, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You were reduced by the House by $16,036,000, is that correct, for construction?

Major General SHULER. That is plus the $4 million-odd cut they made in general through the program. It really amounts to $20 million.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert in the record our reclama for this item.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You may.

(The information referred to follows:)

General authorization

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Unobligated funds remaining from prior years programs	(1)	−$4,390,000	$4,390,000

[1] Not applicable.

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The general cut of $4,390,000 imposes a particular hardship because of the inability to absorb the reduction without the elimination of needed items. At the present time, all known savings in the prior year's appropriations bills have been reprogramed to finance section 103 emergency projects now before the Appropriations Committees or soon to be submitted to them for necessary approval. These projects are: NIKE-X facilities, Kwajalein, $4,900,000; dehumidified storage, Europe, $822,000; both recently submitted to your committee for approval, and NIKE-X facilities, White Sands Missile Range, $1 million in process of preparation for submittal. The latter project was delayed awaiting additional section 103 authorization included in the fiscal year 1964 authorization bill signed on November 7, 1963.

The appropriation request contains no funds to finance the section 103 authorization ($12,500,000) included in the authorization bill to cover urgent and unforeseen requirements that cannot await normal programing cycles without endangering the national security.

In the past, these unforeseen requirements have been funded from savings from regular programs. However, in response to the wishes of Congress current cost estimates have drawn closer to the actual bids of contractors. There is now less margin in current cost estimates to meet the many unkown factors inherent in estimating construction costs, with little or no savings to finance

the urgent unforeseen requirements that develop each year. The imposition of a general appropriation cut on top of the requirement to finance this $12½ million emergency authorization without an appropriation therefor creates a financial burden which cannot be absorbed in the 1964 MCA program without eliminating construction changes urgently required for the Army to fulfill its mission on a minimum basis. It is urgently requested that this $4,390,000 be restored.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 3)

"The reduction include * * * $4,390,000 as a result of the previously mentioned recoupment of prior year funds and savings in the construction of the authorized program."

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, sir, this hearing is recessed until 2:30.

Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 12:15 p.m. the subcommittee adjourned to reconvene at 2:30 p.m. of the same day.)

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:30 P.M., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1963)

(The subcommittee reconvened at 2:30 p.m., Hon. Carl Hayden, chairman of the full committee, presiding.)

Chairman HAYDEN. The committee will be in order.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHULER, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, ODCSLOG; MAJ. GEN. W. P. WILSON, CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU; H. T. La CROSSE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ARMY BUDGET, OFFICE, COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY

STATEMENT OF GENERAL SHULER

Major General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I request permission, sir, to file my statement for the record which has to do with the Army's request for military construction funds for the National Guard and the Army Reserve and to just brief the committee on my opening statement.

Chairman HAYDEN. All right. Your statement will be inserted in the record at this point and you may proceed.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT BY MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHULER, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS, ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD, AND MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I will present to the committee, at this time, the Army's fiscal year 1964 requests for the appropriations "Military construction, Army National Guard" and "Military construction, Army Reserve." With me now are representatives of the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve to present the requirements for National Guard armory and nonarmory facilities and Reserve centers.

Beginning with the fiscal year 1963 program, the authorization for Reserve components reverted to the consultation type of authorization utilized prior to fiscal year 1959. Accordingly, there are no specific geographical line items included in the authorization request to the Armed Services Committees. Therefore, the projects shown in the justification books previously furnished to the committee have not been individually authorized by the Congress, inasmuch as

the authorization is expressed only in terms of total dollars for the major projects for the respective Reserve components. The fiscal year 1964 funding represented in these books are a tentative listing of those projects currently being advanced in planning, and includes the most likely projects to be authorized under the consultation procedure. To the extent that factors may develop to warrant changes as permitted by this type of authorization, some of the listed projects may be deferred and other comparable projects substituted.

For the Army Reserve, the proposed $6 million funding plan consists of $4.5 million in new appropriations and $1.5 million in unallocated carryover of funds from fiscal year 1963. For the Army National Guard, the $6 million proposed fiscal year 1964 funding plan consists of $3.5 million in new appropriations and $2.5 million in unallocated carryover of funds. These appropriations, when combined with carryover funds available from fiscal year 1963, will make funds available for obligation totaling $11.6 million for the Army Reserve and $11.7 million for the Army National Guard. There will still be a planned carryover of funds into fiscal year 1965 of $2.6 million for the Army Reserve and $2.9 million for the National Guard as shown in the President's budget. These levels we believe are a reasonable carryover to preserve programing continuity.

The Army estimates that the remaining requirement to be programed after fiscal year 1963 will be 315 Reserve centers out of the total present requirement estimated at 1,287 (which includes leased and donated facilities).

For the Army National Guard there is an estimated requirement for 285 armories and 327 modifications of existing armories to be programed after fiscal year 1963 out of the total present requirement estimated at 2,732 armories, when the construction program is completed. We will continue to exploit all possible joint use of National Guard and Reserve assets, as well as joint use with other Navy and Air Force Reserve units.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. Maj. Gen. W. P. Wilson, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, and Maj. Gen. W. J. Sutton, Chief of Army Reserve, are present to discuss their respective programs.

Funds for Army Reserve for Planning

Major General Shuler. With the Army Reserve, sir, the proposed $6-million funding plan consists of $4.5 million in new appropriations and $1.5 million in unallocated carryover of funds from fiscal year 1963. For the Army National Guard, the $6-million proposed fiscal year 1964 funding plan consists of $3.5 million in new appropriations and $2.5 million in unallocated carryover of funds. These appropriations, when combined with carryover funds available from fiscal year 1963, will make funds available for obligation totaling $11.6 million for the Army Reserve and $11.7 million for the Army National Guard. There will still be a planned carryover of funds into fiscal year 1965 of $2.6 million for the Army Reserve and $2.9 million for the National Guard as shown in the President's budget. These levels we believe are a reasonable carryover to preserve programing continuity.

Chairman Hayden. How does it compare with last year?

Major General Shuler. $11 million last year for the National Guard.

House Allowance

Senator Saltonstall. General, am I correct in saying that the Reserve facilities are exactly as they were authorized had the House put in the full amount?

Major General Shuler. That is correct.

NATIONAL GUARD AUTHORIZATION

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the National Guard has authorized one additional a month?

Major General WILSON. Senator, these additional funds were added to the authorization of the National Guard making a total of $7.5 million versus the $3.6 million in the original authorization, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So it increased the original authorization by $3.5 million?

Major General WILSON. $4 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. For what purpose?

INCREASE FOR ARMORIES

Major General WILSON. For additional armories and we felt and the Congress felt this was necessary to make a good program for fiscal year 1964, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Last year's program, fiscal year 1963, had a total of $11 million authorized for that program. It is not quite the same level as it was, but we feel that the $7.5-million authorization that was given to us by the Senate and the House, as is presently in the authorization bill, is a satisfactory program for fiscal year 1964.

Might I respectfully say, Mr. Chairman, we went through this pretty thoroughly and carefully in the authorization stage and it is my understanding from these two gentlemen that the authorization state of the National Guard has been increased by $4 million, which the House has put through.

Chairman HAYDEN. Yes.

General Wilson.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL WILSON

Major General WILSON. I have a statement, Mr. Chairman, which I would also like to submit for the record, if I might.

Chairman HAYDEN. Yes; and it will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT BY MAJ. GEN. WINSTON P. WILSON, CHIEF NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU, ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I welcome this opportunity to appear before your committee and present the fiscal year 1964 budget appropriation request of $3.5 million for military construction, Army National Guard. I have five charts which will illustrate the progress to date and future requirements, by project and dollars, for armories and other facilities.

Chart No. 1. Total armory facilities

As shown by the left bar, the total armory requirement to house the units of the Army National Guard is 2,732. Of this total 2,067 shown by the center bar were completed prior to fiscal year 1963. Of these, 729 are State-constructed armories which continue to be adequate, and 1,338 constructed with Federal participation. The remaining requirement for construction and alterations in fiscal year 1963, and forward, of 665 armories, is shown by the bar on the right.

The figures in the above statement, as shown on the charts, were used in this year's presentation before the House committee and represent the results of a 1959 reorganization study, adjusted each year since that date by actual contract awards. Subsequent to our appearance before the House committee, and to the reorganization to ROAD, a new 1963 study has been completed reflecting changed requirements due to deterioration of old State-owned facilities, changed reporting procedures by the States, and a complete reanalysis of all State requirements. This new study is still being processed within the Army staff and other staff agencies.

CHART 1

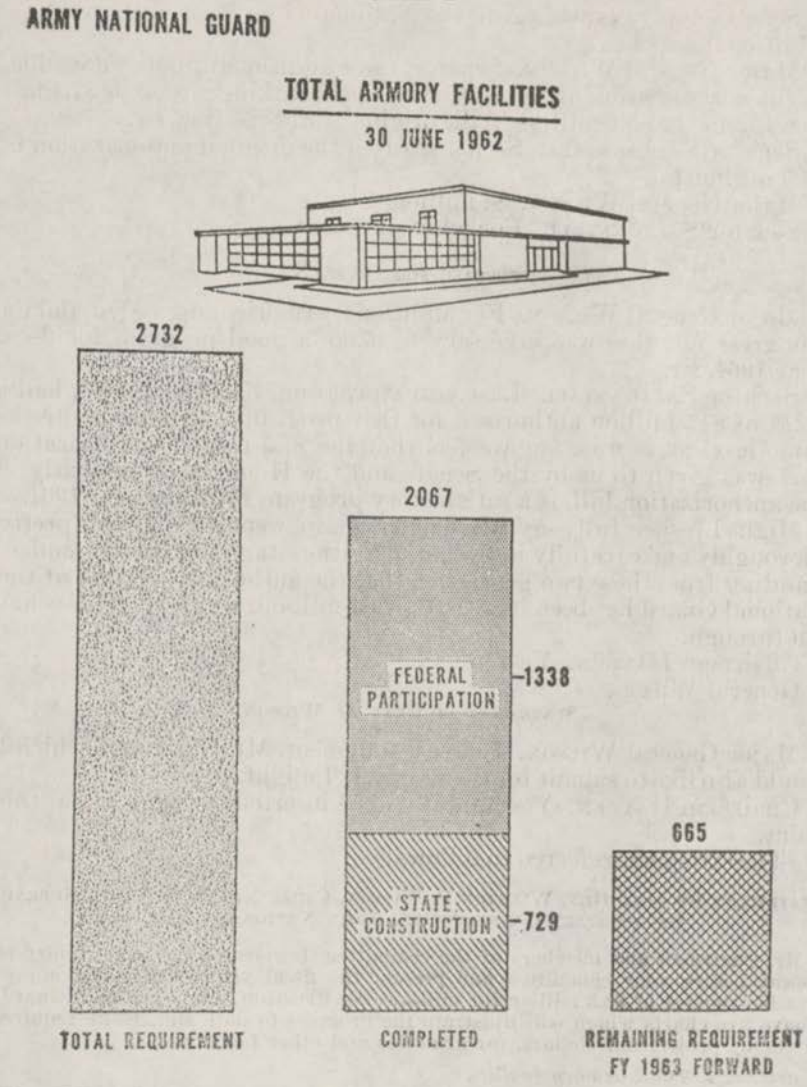
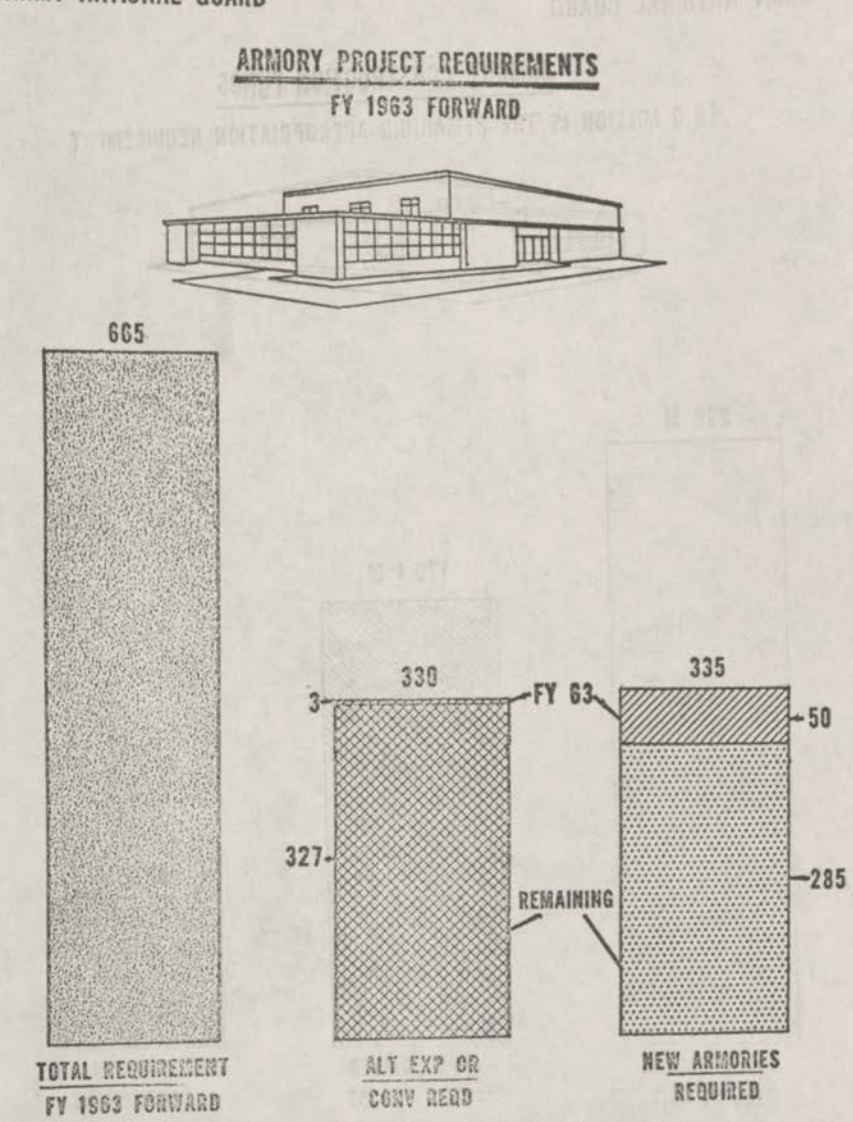


Chart No. 2. Armory project requirements

The left bar on this next chart shows the remaining requirement of 665 armory projects, which, as of July 1, 1962, required construction of some type to adequately house the units of the Army National Guard. The center bar shows that 330 projects of this remaining requirement are alterations, expansions, or conversions to existing armories. The right bar shows that 335 complete new armories are required to replace interim or inadequate facilities provided by the States. The hachured areas shown at the top of the center and right bars indicate the actual construction of 53 armory projects in fiscal year 1963, 3 of which were alterations, as shown at the top of the center bar, and 50 were new armories as shown at the top of the right bar. There were 75 projects planned for fiscal year 1963. The obligational target was $12.7 million for armory projects; however, the actual obligations amounted to only $8.1 million.

CHART 2



The remaining requirement for construction in fiscal year 1964 and later years is represented at the bottom of the center and right bars. This requirement, as shown, is for the alteration, expansion, and conversion of 327 existing armories and for the construction of 285 new armories.

Chart No. 3. Armory construction funds

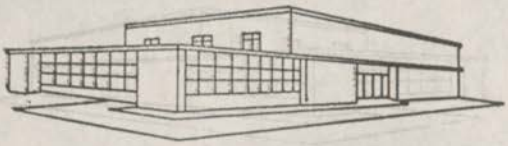
Now I would like to briefly cover the status of armory construction funds. As shown by the bar on the left, $239 million is the total Federal investment required. Of this, Congress has already appropriated $179.1 million armory funds through fiscal year 1963, leaving $59.9 million, shown by the bar on the right, as the remaining requirement for fiscal year 1964 and forward.

CHART 3

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

ARMORY CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

59.9 MILLION IS THE REMAINING APPROPRIATION REQUIREMENT



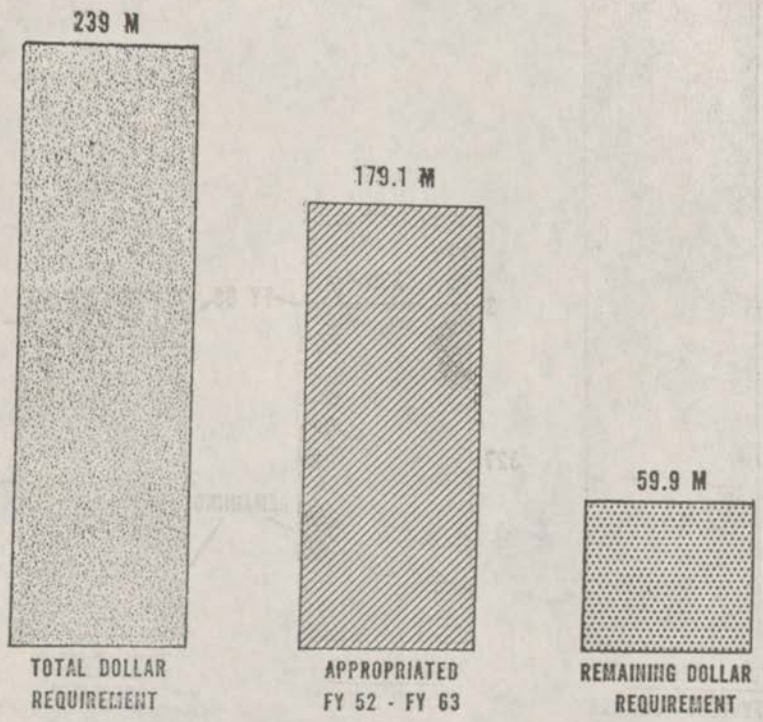


Chart No. 4. Armory construction obligations

This chart graphically shows the dollar obligations from fiscal years 1955 through 1963.

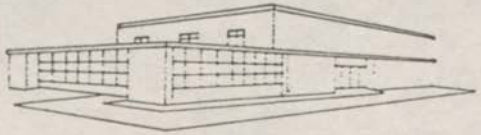
Obligations progressed from $17.5 million in fiscal year 1955 to the high-performance years of $26-plus million in fiscal year 1956 and again in fiscal year 1957. Funding restrictions reduced obligations in fiscal year 1958 to $13.1 million. Obligations in fiscal year 1959 through fiscal year 1962 reflect the continued limitation placed on annual obligations. Estimated obligations for fiscal year 1963 were $12.7 million for armory projects. However, actual armory obligations for fiscal year 1963 were $8.5 million. Factors attributed to the reorganization and realinement of the Army National Guard were responsible for delaying final project authorization resulting in this slippage. For fiscal year 1964 the programed obligations are $3.8 million.

CHART 4

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

ARMORY CONSTRUCTION OBLIGATIONS

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



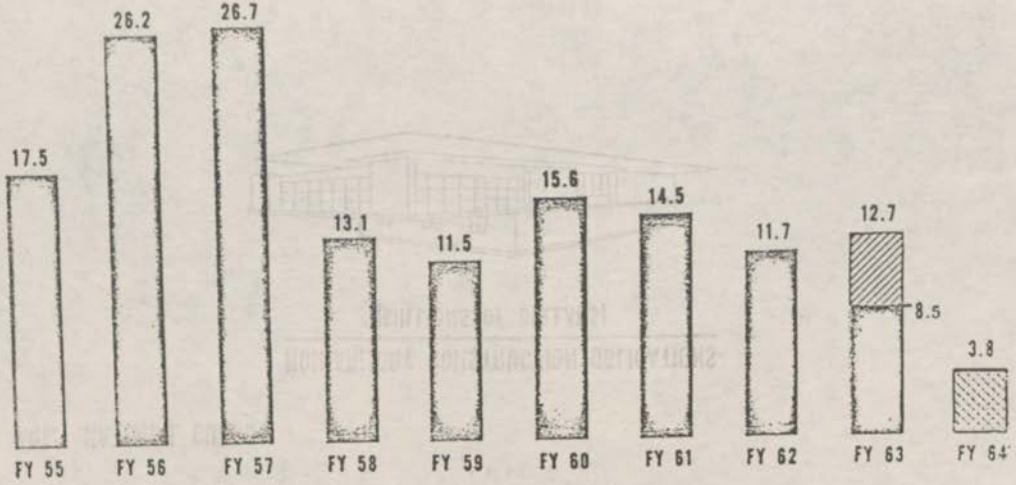


CHART 5

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

NON-ARMORY CONSTRUCTION OBLIGATIONS

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

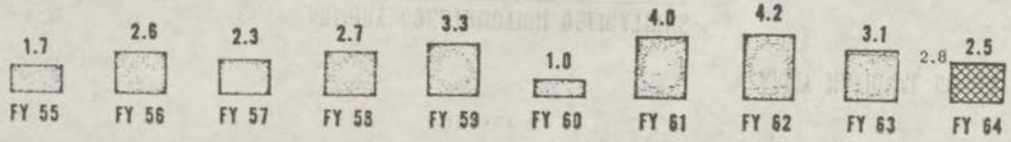


Chart No. 5. Nonarmory construction obligations

This chart depicts the amount of obligations for nonarmory projects for fiscal years 1955 through 1962. Actual obligations in fiscal year 1963 totaled $2.8 million for nonarmory construction against a program of $3.1 million. For fiscal year 1964 the programed nonarmory obligations are $2.5 million.

SUMMARY

The budget plan for Army National Guard construction for fiscal year 1964 will support construction of projects totaling $6 million; $5.3 million for the construction of armories and nonarmory type facilities, $300,000 for minor construction, and $400,000 for planning.

The fiscal year 1964 budget plan of $6 million is financed by an appropriation request of $3.5 million and $2.5 million generated by lapsed projects, and the accumulation of savings as the result of actual project costs being less than the estimated costs.

The obligation objective for fiscal year 1963 was $17 million. The actual obligations were $12.3 million, leaving an unobligated balance of $4.7 million as additional carryover to fiscal year 1964. The total fiscal year 1963 carryover is now $11.1 million instead of $6.4 million shown in the President's budget. The increase of $4.7 million and the appropriation request of $3.5 million will provide a $14.6 million availability in fiscal year 1964 for obligation and still leave a carryover of $2.9 million into fiscal year 1965 as shown in the President's budget.

I want to mention before closing that because of the deferrals in the fiscal year 1963 armory construction program, due to the reorganization of the Army National Guard we made adjustments in both fiscal years 1963 and 1964 between the breakout of armory and nonarmory funds. These were compensating in nature; that is, in fiscal 1963 we programed less for armories than we had originally planned, but maintained the same total program by increasing our nonarmory program. In fiscal 1964 a compensating adjustment was made, decreasing the nonarmory financing and restoring the armory program to the original level. The whole transaction involves only approximately $2 million.

This concludes my statement. I shall be glad to answer any questions the chairman or committee members may have.

ARMORY PROJECTS, NATIONAL GUARD

Major General WILSON. Mr. Chairman, we can go into whatever questions you may want to ask.

I would like to say this is one of the programs that we consider the most important in our National Guard program and if we are to have good units we have to have the facilities to train them.

The Senate committee has always been most helpful in this and without the construction program we have had we would not have had the type of units that we have had.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Armed Services Committee, I know that as long as General Wilson is around they will have the proper facilities.

Chairman HAYDEN. I agree with that.

BUDGET ESTIMATES AND 1964 AUTHORIZATIONS

Major General WILSON. Senator, the President's budget, a $6 million budget plan, includes some 30 armory projects, two nonarmory projects, supported by, as General Shuler said, $3.5 million new appropriations and $2.5 million carryover savings.

If we match the authorization required as passed by the Senate and House in the authorization bill, it will require an additional $2.2 million of new money, making a total of $5.7 million appropriations, sir.

Chairman HAYDEN. Is that money needed this year?

Major General WILSON. Yes, sir; it is very definitely needed this year.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, the third thing that General Shuler had up for this afternoon was Army housing and I think these two subjects, unless you had something more to go into, are in pretty satisfactory shape.

Chairman HAYDEN. All right. Fine.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

ARMY RESERVE

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHULER, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, ODCSLOG; ACCOMPANIED BY MAJ. GEN. W. J. SUTTON, CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE; AND H. T. La CROSSE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ARMY BUDGET, OFFICE, COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY

LIST OF PROJECTS, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Major General SHULER. Senator, we have General Sutton here, Chief of the Army Reserve, and he might like to say a few words on his program, if that is all right.

Chairman HAYDEN. He may if he wishes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Rexroad suggests, General Wilson, that you put a list in for the record.

Major General WILSON. We will be glad to do so.

Chairman HAYDEN. It will be inserted at this point.

(The material referred to follows:)

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Military construction program, tentative fiscal year 1964 appropriation list—Budget plan ($8,200,000)

35 armory projects	$5,980,000
3 nonarmory projects	1,500,000
Minor construction	300,000
Advance planning and design	400,000
Total	8,180,000
Roundout	8,200,000

Armory projects, fiscal year 1964 appropriation list

Location	Type	Estimated Federal cost
Alabama:		
Birmingham	2-U-P	$189,000
Montgomery	1-U-P (type C)	90,000
Arkansas: Harrisburg	1 unit (type B)	74,000
California:		
Benicia	1 unit (type C)	188,000
Sacramento	4-U-P	385,000
Colorado: Lamar	1 unit (type C)	128,000
Georgia: Atlanta	2-U-P	300,000
Hawaii: Honokaa	1 unit (type C)	144,000
Indiana: South Bend	2-U-P	265,000
Iowa: Mount Pleasant	1 unit (type D)	136,000
Louisiana: Jonesboro	Expansion	88,000
Michigan: Wyoming (Grand Rapids)	7-U-P	720,000
Minnesota: Alexandria	Expansion	56,000
Mississippi: Fulton	1 unit (type D)	90,000
Missouri: De Soto	1 unit (type D)	133,000
Montana: Malta	1 unit (type B)	72,000
Nebraska: Ogallala	1 unit (type C)	82,000
New Hampshire: Franklin	do	148,000
New Jersey: Bridgeton	1 unit (type B)	172,000
New Mexico: Albuquerque	3-U-P	300,000
North Carolina:		
Sylva	1 unit (type A)	95,000
Elkin	do	95,000
North Dakota: Wishek	1 unit (type C)	150,000
Oklahoma: Wewoka	1 unit (type D)	143,000
Pennsylvania: Bellefonte	do	208,000
South Carolina:		
Anderson	2-U-P	170,000
Rock Hill	1-U-P (type D)	149,000
South Dakota: Mobridge	1 unit (type A)	114,000
Texas:		
Kingsville	1-U-P (type D)	114,000
Taylor	1 unit (type B)	89,000
Virginia:		
Danville	3-U-P	238,000
Portsmouth	1-U-P	160,000
Wisconsin:		
Reedsburg	1 unit (type D)	165,000
Black River Falls	do	165,000
Viroqua	do	165,000
Total	35 armory projects	5,980,000

Nonarmory training facilities, tentative fiscal year 1964 appropriation

Location	Type	Estimated Federal cost
Georgia: Fort Stewart	Training facilities	$600,000
Minnesota: Camp Ripley	do	300,000
Mississippi: Camp Shelby	do	600,000
Total	3 projects	1,500,000

FUNDS SITUATION EXPLAINED

Major General WILSON. Senator, I believe we ought to explain just a little bit about this situation. The President's budget has $3.5 million in new appropriations.

To meet the bill, the $7.5 authorization that has been authorized by the Senate and House requires a total of $5.7 million rather than the $3.5 million appropriation.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We agree with the House?

Major General WILSON. Yes, you agree with the House. The House bill is for $3.5 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I thought the House bill did not put the money in.

Major General WILSON. Sir, the House increased the authorization, to $7.5 million, but did not add the extra money to fund the authorization.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is your reclama?

Major General WILSON. Yes, sir.

Chairman HAYDEN. Under the present shopping list you have before the committee, how much money would you have to have to carry out your present program?

Major General WILSON. We have to have a budget plan total of $8.2 million.

Chairman HAYDEN. How much of that would be carryover?

Major General WILSON. That would be $2.5 million carryover savings.

Chairman HAYDEN. How much of this money would have to be new obligations or authority?

Major General WILSON. You mean new appropriations?

Chairman HAYDEN. New appropriations.

Major General WILSON. It would be $5.7 million.

Chairman HAYDEN. Does that complete it?

Senator STENNIS (presiding). General Wilson, you filled in all the blank spaces?

Major General WILSON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Your presentation covered all the authorization you had available?

Major General WILSON. We covered the total of $7.5 million authorization and the appropriations necessary to fund the authorization.

UNCOMMITTED FUNDS CARRIED OVER

Senator STENNIS. I want to know how much you had carried over now that had not been committed when the project started, how much of that money you got last year?

Major General WILSON. Mr. Chairman, we had a request for a $6 million budget plan in the President's budget, of which $3.5 million is new money, $2.5 million is savings from last year, sir, and to meet the total requirement of the $7.5 million authorization program requires an additional $2.2 million, making a new budget plan total of $8.2 million.

Senator STENNIS. That is what you are asking for now?

Major General WILSON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How much of that will be new money?

Major General WILSON. That will be $5.7 million, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, $8.2 million—that is 2½ million difference.

Major General WILSON. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. You have not been able to get authority to spend that $2½ million?

Major General WILSON. Sir, those are based on the authorizations that we have. We didn't have the authorization to spend that $2.5 million, sir. These are savings from projects that we have had and also from some authorization that did not pan out, sir.

Senator STENNIS. So with the exception of what you just related you got all your money that was appropriated last year already either spent or in the process of being spent?

Major General WILSON. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything else you would like to say? You covered everything else already; is that right?

Major General WILSON. Yes, sir.

ARMY RESERVES

Senator STENNIS. Now, on reserves, and I would like to get this in my mind because I did not attend all of the authorization hearings this year, due to press of other committee business. The reserves had all of their authorizations filled out I suppose.

Major General SHULER. That is correct. I will insert the statements from the Reserve and the projects lists, if I may, sir, at this point.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. W. J. SUTTON, CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE, ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Maj. Gen. W. J. Sutton, Chief, Army Reserve, was born in Elizabethtown, N.C., on April 8, 1908. Shortly thereafter his family moved to Fort Worth, Tex. Prior to his recall to active duty and appointment to his current post, General Sutton was an insurance executive and resided at 243 Senisa Drive, San Antonio, Tex.

General Sutton enlisted in the Texas National Guard in 1926 and in 1929 was commissioned a first lieutenant of Infantry. He served with the Texas National Guard until he was called to active duty in October 1940.

During World War II, General Sutton served in the European theater of operations with the 84th Infantry Division. He was wounded in action in April 1945 and was evacuated to the United States. After a tour with the 2d Infantry Division, he returned to the ETO in June 1946 and served with the U.S. Constabulary in Germany.

Returning to the United States in 1949, General Sutton was assigned as Chief, Training Branch, Intelligence Division, Army General Staff. He terminated his active duty service in September 1949 to enter private business as an insurance executive. As a reservist he served as a regimental commander, chief of staff, and assistant division commander of the 90th Infantry Division, Austin, Tex.

General Sutton's mobilization assignment, prior to being called to active duty to assume his present post, was assistant deputy commanding general for Reserve Forces, U.S. Army Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Va.

General Sutton's decorations and awards include the Silver Star, Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Army Commendation Medal, Purple Heart, Combat Infantryman Badge, and Distinguished Marksman's Badge.

OPENING STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Maj. Gen. W. J. Sutton, Chief, Army Reserve. It is my purpose to report on the Army Reserve construction program under chapter 133, title 10, U.S. Code.

The graphic illustration, enclosure No. 1, shows the status of programing for Army Reserve centers. A total of 555 centers has been authorized by Congress through fiscal year 1963. Of this number, 491 have been completed, 42 are under construction, and 22 are in various stages of design, preliminary to being awarded. The total estimated requirement is for 870 centers, 315 of which have not, as yet, been authorized.

We are continuing our efforts to achieve the maximum amount of joint construction and joint use with other Reserve components. In fiscal year 1962, 11 of 27 authorized centers were joint projects; in fiscal year 1963, 14 of 27 authorized were joint projects; and this program provides for 2 of 9 centers as joint projects. Including this program, 100 of 564 centers will be jointly constructed facilities.

The chart enclosure No. 2 reflects the number of expansions authorized through fiscal year 1963, providing space for 3,900 Reservists.

We depict at enclosure No. 3 the number of alterations and additions to existing centers accomplished and/or programed through fiscal year 1963. This work consists of providing features required to constitute a complete training facility which were omitted in our earlier programs. Examples of this type work are alterations to interiors of centers, provision of maintenance shops, and construction of storage space. At the beginning of fiscal year 1963 only 20 of a total of 140 maintenance shops remained to be provided. One of these is being constructed in the fiscal year 1963 program.

Chart No. 4 summarizes the status of Army Reserve construction funds. You may observe that by the end of fiscal year 1962, we had obligated $147.3 million of the $156.9 million available and appropriated up to that time. As of fiscal year 1963, $164.9 million has been appropriated. Based on the President's budget, it was anticipated that we would have obligated $12 million for a total of $159.3 million by the end of fiscal year 1963. Reevaluation of our obligations for fiscal year 1963 indicates that we obligated $7.9 million, giving a yearend total obligation of $155.2 million. This will leave a $9.7 million carryover into fiscal year 1964 instead of the $5.6 million shown in the President's budget. Included in our carryover is an uncommitted $1.5 million which is available for reprograming in fiscal year 1964.

This increase in carryover will make $11.6 million available for obligation in fiscal year 1964 in lieu of the $7.5 million shown in the President's budget and still permit a carryover of $2.6 million into fiscal year 1965.

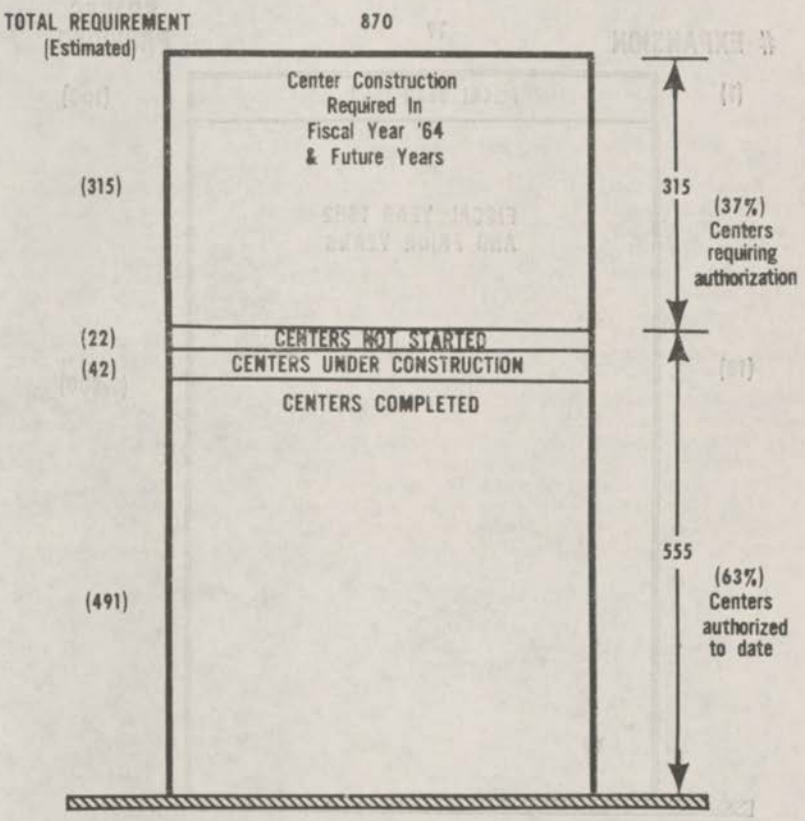
The new authorization requested for fiscal year 1964 totals $4.7 million.

Line-item justification data for the tentative fiscal year 1964 MCAR program program appropriation, copies of which were previously provided the committee, consists of 10 centers and 1 separate maintenance shop, at a total cost of $4,892,000. It also contains a line item for advance planning in the amount of $407,000; another for land acquisition in the amount of $501,000; and $200,000 for minor construction. The total funding plan is $6 million. Of this amount, $1,500,000 is available, as previously stated, from unused prior years' appropriations. The appropriation being requested is $4,500,000.

The recent reorganization, with which you are all familiar, was accomplished in order to provide an Army Reserve fully responsive to the mobilization requirements of this Nation. Our home station plant, the Army Reserve center, is specifically designed for efficient training of these Army Reserve units. The part played by these facilities in achieving a high state of mobilization readiness by the Army Reserve cannot be overemphasized. The degree of success we have been able to experience in meeting mobilization readiness goals in the past can be attributed in great measure to the Army Reserve centers which you gentlemen of Congress have made possible. This construction continues to play a major role in the readiness posture of our Army Reserve units.

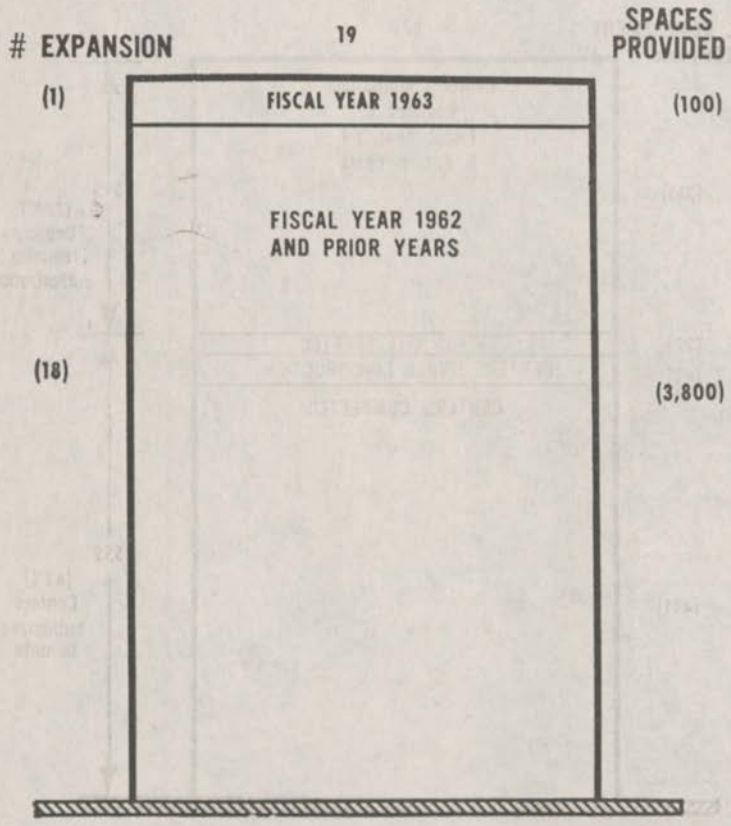
Gentlemen, this concludes my statement on the Army Reserve construction program.

U S ARMY RESERVE CENTER CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMMING STATUS
AS OF 1 MARCH 1963



Incl #1 to FY 1964 MCAR Program

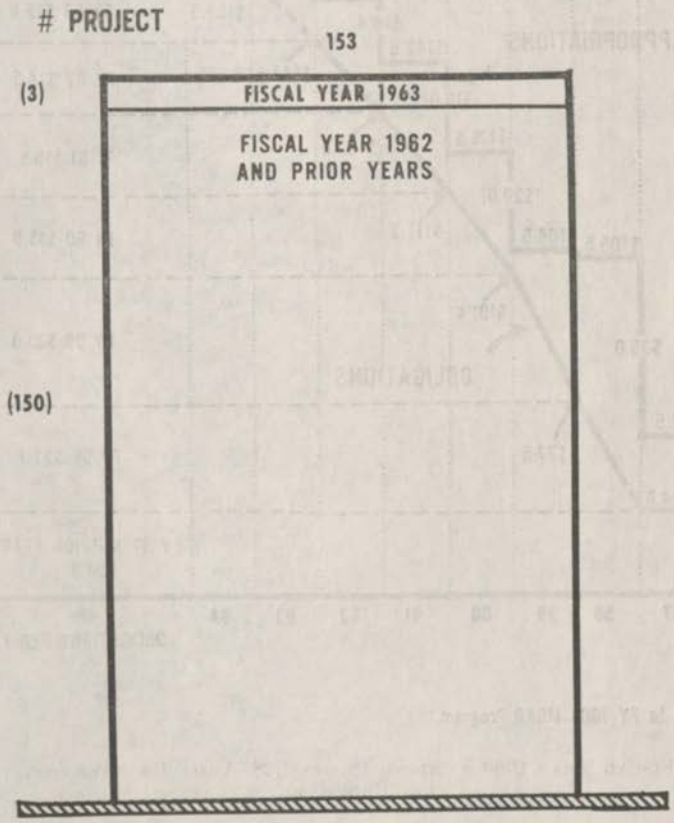
U S ARMY RESERVE CONSTRUCTION EXPANSIONS



Inclosure No. 2

1 MARCH 1963

U S ARMY RESERVE CONSTRUCTION ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS

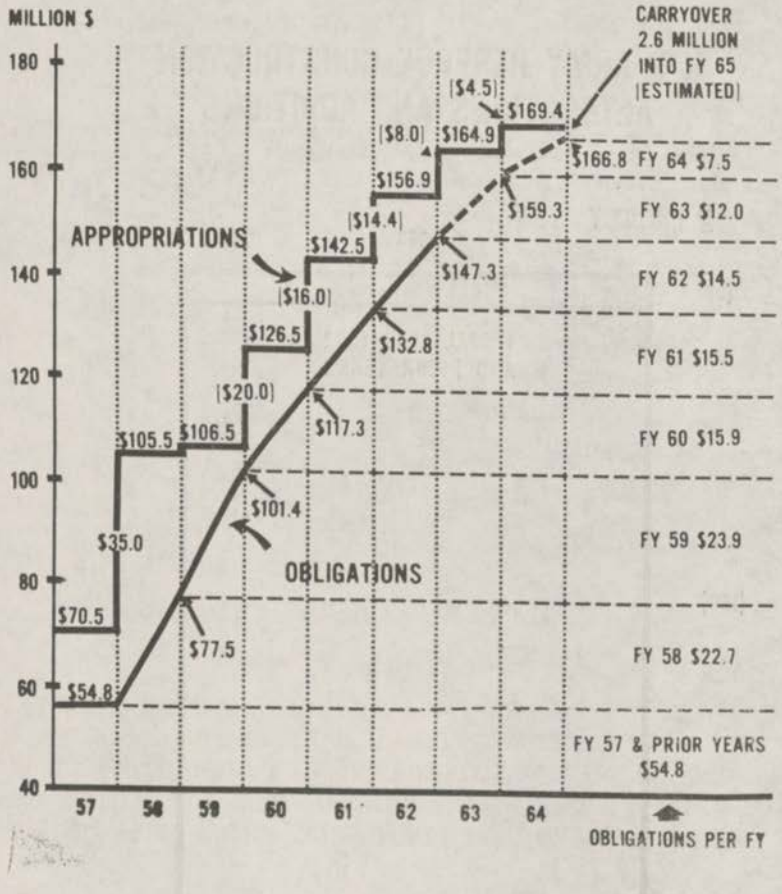


Inclosure No. 3

1 MARCH 1963

ARMY RESERVE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CUMULATIVE STATUS 1 MARCH 1963
APPROPRIATIONS VERSUS OBLIGATIONS



Incl No. 4 to FY 1964 MCAR Program.

PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1964 FUNDING PLAN—U.S. ARMY RESERVE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Recapitulation

	100-man	125-man	200-man	600-man	1,000-man	Special projects	Separate maintenance shop	Total projects	Total rated [illegible] capacity
Number of facilities	3	1	2	-------	4	-------	1	11	4,825

	Estimated cost
Total projects	$4,892,000
Minor construction	200,000
Land acquisition	501,000
Advance planning:	
Feasibility studies	75,000
Design	332,000
Total funding plan	6,000,000

Summary

Location	Objective strength	Assigned strength	Size facility		Cost	
			Rated capacity (men)	Maintenance shop (bay)	Unit	Advance design
Alaska: Fort Richardson	217	133	125	2	$472,000	$24,000
Arkansas: Jonesboro	170	174	200	2	374,000	26,500
California: Oakland	1,538	1,024	1,000	5	852,000	59,500
Florida: Daytona Beach	123	85	100	1	64,000	3,100
Kansas: Hutchinson	150	127		1	35,000	2,500
Michigan:						
Detroit (No. 3)	981	821	1,000	5	807,000	56,500
Detroit (No. 4)	1,050	822	1,000	5	807,000	56,500
Pennsylvania:						
Bloomsburg	119	111	100	1	195,000	13,200
Philadelphia (No. 3)	936	1,033	1,000	5	767,000	54,000
Texas: Victoria	184	184	200	2	355,000	25,200
Washington: Bellingham	87	90	100	1	164,000	11,000
Total (projects and advance design)					4,892,000	332,000

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Army (Family Housing)

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHULER, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; H. T. LaCROSSE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ARMY BUDGET, OFFICE, COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY; AND COL. J. R. RORABAUGH, CHIEF, FAMILY HOUSING DIVISION, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

Statement of General Schuler

Senator Stennis. All right, General, are you ready to proceed now on housing?

Major General Shuler. Yes, sir, on family housing.

Senator Stennis. All right.

Major General Shuler. I request permission, sir, to file my statement in the record, but I would like to brief the committee on it, if I may, sir.

Senator Stennis. Certainly.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM R. SHULER, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS, ON ARMY FAMILY HOUSING

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Maj. Gen. William R. Shuler was born in Temple, Tex., on January 16, 1911. He is a 1932 graduate of the California Institute of Technology in electrical engineering. He was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy from the State of California and graduated in 1936, receiving a commission in the Corps of Engineers. He captained the 1935 Army football team. He received a graduate degree in civil engineering from the University of California in 1940. He graduated from the Army War College in 1954.

Prior to World War II, his assignments included duty with the 6th Engineers at Fort Lewis, Wash.; with the Engineer School at Fort Belvoir, Va.; and with the Training Center at Camp Claiborne, La.

His World War II duty was with Amphibious Task Force No. 9 in the Aleutians campaign and as commander of the 1115th Engineer Combat Group in the European theater.

General Shuler served with the Manhattan Engineer District from 1944 to 1945, and with the Seattle Engineer District from 1946 to 1948. He was Deputy Engineer, U.S. Army, Pacific, from 1948 to 1950. From 1950 to 1953, he was District Engineer, Los Angeles Engineer District.

From 1954 through 1958, General Shuler served as Chief, Construction Division, DCSLOG, Department of the Army; and then as Division Engineer, Mediterranean Engineer Division from 1958 to 1960. From 1960 to 1962, he served as Division Engineer, Missouri River Engineer Division at Omaha, Nebr. He was assigned as Director of Installations, DCSLOG, Department of the Army, on April 23, 1962.

General Shuler's decorations include the Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, the Commendation Ribbon with two Oak Leaf Clusters and the Purple Heart. His foreign decorations include the French Legion of Honor, French Croix de Guerre, the Beligan Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre.

He is married to the former Marjorie Beeuwkes and has two children.

He was promoted as follows: first lieutenant, June 12, 1939; captain, September 9, 1940; major, February 1, 1942; lieutenant colonel, October 20, 1942; colonel, August 21, 1943; brigadier general, March 21, 1957; and major general, May 1, 1962.

OPENING STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate this opportunity to comment on the Army's military family housing management account. This package program consists of three segments: First, the construction program; second, the debt payment; and third, the operations and maintenance program. The amount of new obligational authority requested is $227,465,000.

Taking each segment separately:

(*a*) *Construction, $44,069,000*

This will provide 1,847 family housing units at $36,052,000; 383 trailer spaces at $657,000; acquisition and improvement of 356 Wherry units at $2 million; improvements to onpost quarters and minor construction, $5,060,000; advance planning, design, and liability for existing rental guarantee units, $300,000.

In connection with this construction program, the committee is well aware of the Army's keen interest in the need to provide decent family housing for our military personnel. Our worldwide family housing requirement is 301,500 units. Our total assets including leases and community support amount to 227,000 units, leaving a gross deficit of 74,500 units. However, we only program to 90 percent of our family housing requirements in United States, Caribbean, and Okinawa, and to 80 percent of requirements in foreign countries. Computed on this basis, our net deficit for family housing is 34,700 units. The 1,847 units for which we are seeking funds, is thus less than 6 percent of the 34,700 unit deficit.

Turning to the second segment of the package program:

(*b*) *Debt payments, $49,242,000*

A total of $48,222,000 is required to reduce the debt incurred by acquisition, over the past several years, of 58,248 family housing units under the following programs:

Capehart, 35,885 units; Wherry, 20,142 units; and surplus commodity, 2,221 units. The other item under this category is for $1,020,000 for servicemen's mortgage insurance.

The third part of the package program is:

(c) *Operation and maintenance, $134,154,000*

Funds requested under this item are primarily for the support of an average of 133,510 units of family housing. In addition to the operation, maintenance, and utility costs for these housing units, funds are also required for maintenance and repair of supporting appurtenances within the housing area, such as streets, grounds, and utilities distribution systems, items of minor construction, furniture, and for the various miscellaneous services. Funds are also included for leasing of 5,242 family housing units, worldwide.

The budget book before you contains the line item justification for the three programs, family housing construction, debt payment and operation, and maintenance. Each proposal has been presented in a manner which I hope meets with your approval. Mr. Chairman, I have with me Col. James R. Rorabaugh, Chief of the Army's Family Housing Division. We stand ready to provide the committee with whatever information you desire.

BREAKDOWN OF REQUESTED FUNDS

Major General SHULER. The amount of the new obligational authority that the Army is requesting is $227,465,000. I would like to break this down into its three major components.

Construction accounts for $44,069,000 and debt payments for $49,242,000 and operation and maintenance accounts for $134,154,000.

Under construction, sir, this would provide 1,847 family housing units at $36,052,000, and 383 trailer spaces at $657,000.

NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS PROVIDED

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me, how many houses?

Major General SHULER. 1,847 houses at $36,052,000 and 383 trailer spaces at $657,000; and acquisition and improvement of 356 Wherry units at $2 million; improvements to onpost quarters and minor construction, $5,060,000; and advance planning, design, and liability for existing rental guarantee units $300,000. Those figures all add up to $44,069,000 that I cited for construction.

Our worldwide family housing requirements, sir, is for 301,500 units. Our total assets including leases and community support amount to 227,000 units, leaving a gross deficit of 74,500 units.

However, we only program to 90 percent of our family housing requirements in the United States, Caribbean, and Okinawa and only to 80 percent of our requirements in foreign countries.

Computed on this basis our net deficit for family housing is 34,700 units.

SUPPLY OF HOUSING

Senator STENNIS. Let me ask you a question. You talked about a deficit and talked about a total supply of housing units up to 90 percent of those that you would let everyone have a house?

Major General SHULER. Every eligible person would have a house. These are safety factors so we don't overbuild. We take a 10-percent reduction in the continental United States, Caribbean, and Okinawa, and overseas we make it safer by going only up to 80 percent.

Senator STENNIS. You are shooting for a goal and that 90 percent will live in Government-owned houses, Government-financed houses?

Major General SHULER. No, sir. This also will include the community support. We take into account the houses we build on the post and the housing that is suitable community support.

Senator STENNIS. Everyone has to be someplace.

Major General SHULER. Yes. All of these are in our assets.

Senator STENNIS. Why this 90 percent?

Major General SHULER. This 90 percent has to do with strictly what we build on the post. What I was saying, sir, was that the net deficit I gave you is the result of taking into account all of the assets including the community support. As far as building houses on military installations, we only go up to 90 percent of our requirement for construction in the United States and 80 percent overseas after we have counted all community support first.

As I say, these are safety factors so that if we built up to 100 percent and we had a drop in strength, then we would have vacant housing.

This means, sir, that the 1,847 units for which we are seeking funds is less than 6 percent of the net deficit cited of 34,700 units.

DEBT PAYMENT, HOUSING

On the second package, the debt payment, the $49,242,000 is required to reduce the debt incurred by acquisition over the past several years of 58,248 family housing units under the following programs:

Capehart—35,885 units, Wherry—20,142 units and surplus commodity—2,221 units.

SERVICEMEN'S MORTGAGE INSURANCE

The other item under this category is $1,020,000 for servicemen's mortgage insurance.

HOUSING OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The third part of the package program is:

Operation and maintenance, $134,154,000.

Funds requested under this item are primarily for the support of an average of 133,510 units of family housing. In addition to the operation, maintenance, and utility costs for these housing units, funds are also required for maintenance and repair of supporting appurtenances within the housing area, such as streets, grounds, and utilities distribution systems, items of minor construction, furniture, and for the various miscellaneous services. Funds are also included for leasing of 5,242 family housing units, worldwide.

This year, sir, you have the complete package in our request for family housing. This takes into account all the facets of running this program.

I have with me Colonel Rorabaugh, Chief of the Family Housing Division in the Army who handles this.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, I do not see much reason in going over in detail Army and then Navy and then Air Force. It is up to the services to apportion these matters among themselves. We do not undertake to do that now as between the services. If we could get the whole picture from all of you, then we could pass on that. It would be up to the services or someone else to apportion it. Do you object to that?

Major General SHULER. My understanding is Mr. Reed, who is the Family Housing Chief of the Department of Defense, will be in with

Mr. McNamara to present the total program so you will get the total picture and they will break it down.

Senator STENNIS. Excuse me. I know that, but what I want to know is, do you object to that or do you want to present yours separate from that?

Major General SHULER. These are the amounts, sir, that we have been allotted by the Department of Defense, and we are defending these. If we get these, there is no need of making a defense.

Senator STENNIS. I do not want to cut you off.

HOUSE REPORT COMMENT ON HOUSING

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, General Shuler, I do not cotton to your figures, in the House report, the budget estimates were $57.4 million for construction and $188.2 million for operation and maintenance, and the House recommends $41 and $183 million. They cut your construction by $16 million and your operation and maintenance by $4.8 million.

Now you show a construction figure of $44 million and then you show the debt payments and you show your operation and maintenance.

Now, am I wrong in saying that your statement does not seem to jibe with the figures in the military construction appropriations?

EXPLANATION OF APPARENT DISCREPANCY

Major General SHULER. I think we can explain it. Colonel Rorabaugh has the breakout on this.

Colonel RORABAUGH. For authorization, where you have $41,364,000, sir, the actual authorization in the law is $44,069,000. We were reduced $2,705,000 by the House appropriations, which is the $41,364,000 figure you mentioned.

Senator SALTONSTALL. By the authorization?

Colonel RORABAUGH. Yes, by the authorization. There is $2.705 million difference there which represents the oversea projects that the Army had authorized; 2 projects totaling 144 units. One is at location 04 and one is at location 23.

Major General SHULER. Senator, this is the only area where the House Appropriations Committee cut our housing request. These are new units and are all abroad and all are in the interests of the gold flow according to the committee.

ITEMS IN RECLAMA

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are asking for a full reclama up to the authorization that the Congress gave you?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Colonel RORABAUGH. The only items in reclama are the new units and involves 60 units for location 04 and involves 84 units at location 23. We have two statements to submit for the record on these.

RECLAMA JUSTIFICATION

Installation: Army Security Agency location 04

Item	Authorization, Public Law 88-174	House Appropriations Subcommittee	Restoration requested
60 units, family housing	$1,105,000	0	$1,105,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The Department of the Army has a firm requirement to construct 60 units of family housing at location 04. The project is required to provide efficient uninterrupted operation of the mission. Key personnel must live on post and be immediately available at all times.

The long-range housing deficit is 268 units. Families must either be separated or live in inadequate private rentals in the community where lack of proper sanitary facilities, nonpotable water, and a lack of necessary structural built-ins including screens create an unfavorable housing condition and resultant morale problems.

The problem of reducing gold flow is recognized and the use of prefabricated housing (USAHOME) procured in the United States will reduce foreign exchange to a minimum. The 60 units authorized in the fiscal year 1963 program for this location were awarded as a USAHOME package with erection scheduled for award early in 1964. USAHOME methods resulted in a foreign exchange cost of only 23 percent of that required for conventional onsite construction at location 04.

Procurement of the 60 units of prefabricated housing requested in fiscal year 1964 would be deferred until the erection of the fiscal year 1963 project in order to take full advantage of all minor improvements in design and techniques of erection gained from the previous project.

Deletion of the fiscal year 1964 project will extend indefinitely the requirement for payment of quarters and housing allowances of $1,400 average per year per set of quarters, or a total of $84,000 annually, which is largely a gold flow cost.

Installation: Army Security Agency location 23

Item	Authorization, Public Law 88-174	House Appropriations Subcommittee	Restoration requested
60 units, family housing	$1,600,000	0	$1,600,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The Department of the Army has a firm requirement to construct 84 units of family housing at location 23. The project is required to provide efficient uninterrupted operation of the mission. Key personnel must live onpost and be immediately available at all times.

The long-range housing deficit is 254 units.

Available off-post housing is inadequate due to lack of proper sanitary facilities, nonpotable water, and the absence of necessary structural built-ins and screens to insure comfort and privacy. Heating fuel is expensive and commuting is required over hazardous graveled mountain roads.

The problem of reducing gold flow is recognized and the use of prefabricated housing (USAHOME) procured in the United States will reduce foreign exchange to a minimum. The 216 units authorized in the fiscal year 1963 program at 2 other ASA locations were awarded as a USAHOME package with erection scheduled for award early in 1964. USAHOME methods resulted in a foreign exchange cost of only 16 percent of that required for conventional onsite construction at the two locations.

Procurement of the 84 units of prefabricated housing requested in fiscal year 1964 would be deferred until the erection of the fiscal year 1963 projects in

order to take full advantage of all minor improvements in design and techniques of erection gained from the previous projects.

Deletion of the fiscal year 1964 project will extend indefinitely the requirement for payment of quarters and housing allowances of $2,054 average per year per set of quarters, or a total of $172,000 annually, which is largely a gold flow cost.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The House gave you the full amount of housing except for housing in Europe or in the Middle East?

Major General SHULER. In these areas.

Colonel RORABAUGH. We have certain gold flow areas where the Department of Defense developed a prefabricated project, plans to ship prefabricated units to these areas, and the House Appropriations Committee felt that this project was not near enough toward completion to go ahead and approve the entire project for 1964. However, we feel pretty strongly that we will have a successful fiscal year 1963 program, and in any event we would use the experience which we will get in the next 6 months in putting up these units to improve our specifications in this program.

We would not make an award next week. In other words, we would defer these particular projects a few months to take the benefit of experience, but we do not want to defer the entire project another year or 18 months if we can help it. We need the houses badly.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you are saying to us is that you are satisfied with what the House gave you in relation to housing construction and operation and maintenance except for the units that they cut out of construction and operation and maintenance outside of the U.S. territory?

Colonel RORABAUGH. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, sir. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Major General SHULER. May I tell the Senator something off the record?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

PAYMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION

Senator STENNIS. Getting now to the construction, and that is the main thing we are interested in, I have a general question on the debt payments. That is running according to expectations?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir; this is paying off the mortgages that occur.

Senator STENNIS. Your testimony here with reference to the Capeharts and Wherry units; do you mean you acquired some since the last year?

PROJECTS UNDER ACQUISITION

Colonel RORABAUGH. We have two projects under acquisition. We are ready to take them, and we are asking for the money to do this.

Senator STENNIS. In this bill?

Colonel RORABAUGH. Yes, sir.

Major General SHULER. This is for Wherry, and this is for acquiring two projects and improving them.

Colonel RORABAUGH. This will complete all of the projects that the Army plans to acquire out of the whole program.

Senator STENNIS. Wherry?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is good. You are getting it under control, finishing it up.

Colonel RORABAUGH. Yes, sir.

QUESTION OF GROSS DEFICIT IN HOUSING

Senator STENNIS. I do not understand your gross deficit. I see our total assets including leases amount here to 227,000, leaving a gross deficit of 74,500. The net family housing is 34,700.

Now, that is the number you propose to build?

Colonel RORABAUGH. That is the total program.

Senator STENNIS. Total program you propose to build?

Colonel RORABAUGH. Yes, sir; and number of units.

Senator STENNIS. When you get all of those, then what percent of your units will be Government-owned and how many will be privately owned when you reach this goal based on present calculations?

CURRENT HOUSING ASSETS

Colonel RORABAUGH. Our current assets are approximately 135,000 units, and our total additional requirement would be this 34,700. Gross requirements are 301,500. There would be on the order of 30,000 for whom we would never plan to construct any houses.

Senator STENNIS. The question was, "How many would you have, Government-owned, that is, when you get your 34,700?"

Colonel RORABAUGH. It would be about 170,000 units counting the ones under construction now.

Senator STENNIS. All right; is there anything else, General, you want to say.

Major General SHULER. No, sir; I think that is it.

LIST OF HOUSING LOCATIONS

Senator STENNIS. Do you have a list of where these houses are going?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We want to put that in the record.

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir; we will be glad to.

Senator STENNIS. We will show it inserted at this point.

(The information referred to follows:)

Authorized by Public Law 88-174 for Department of the Army, 1,847 units by States, $36,052,000

	Units
United States:	
Alaska:	
Fort Greely	62
Petroleum distribution pipeline	19
Fort Richardson	100
Arkansas: Pine Bluff Arsenal	33
California:	
Fort Irwin	65
Fort Ord	200
Colorado: Fort Carson	280
Georgia: Fort Stewart	132
Illinois: Savanna Army Depot	32
Maryland:	
Aberdeen Proving Ground	100
Fort Detrick	40
Virginia:	
Fort Myer	120
Vint Hill Farms Station	30
Foreign:	
Army Security Agency, location 04	60
Army Security Agency, location 23	84
Okinawa, Fort Buckner	490

Senator STENNIS. Are they listed in a priority order?

Colonel RORABAUGH. No, sir; I believe those were arranged by States.

Senator STENNIS. Anything else, General?

Major General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Hayden, any questions?

Senator HAYDEN. No questions.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Saltonstall?

Senator SALTONSTALL. No questions.

Senator STENNIS. As I see the calculations, should there be some number less than the total amount allowed, within limits the Department of Defense would apportion that among themselves?

Major General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I am sure you gentlemen have some kind of priority list of your own. Do you want to leave that with us?

Major General SHULER. Do we have one here? We can get one, Senator, if we don't have it.

PRIORITY LIST

Colonel RORABAUGH. We have a priority list, but it does not represent the latest priorities in view of all of the recent actions that have been taken by the House Appropriations Committee.

Senator STENNIS. I think you could revise it rather readily and you will have time to do it and suppose you revise it and we will keep the revised priority list and we are going to hear Mr. McNamara as to the whole picture and anything he wants to say.

(The material referred to follows:)

Authorized by Public Law 87-174 for Department of the Army, 1,847 units, $36,052,000

In order of priority:	Units
1. Fort Myer, Va	120
2. Petroleum distribution pipeline	19
3. Army Security Agency, location 23	84
4. Army Security Agency, location 04	60
5. Fort Buckner, Okinawa	490
6. Fort Irwin, Calif	65
7. Fort Greely, Alaska	62
8. Fort Richardson, Alaska	100
9. Vint Hill Farms Station, Va	30
10. Fort Detrick, Md	40
11. Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark	33
12. Savanna Army Depot, Ill	32
13. Fort Stewart, Ga	132
14. Fort Carson, Colo	280
15. Fort Ord, Calif	200
16. Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md	100

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything else?

Major General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen, with the thanks of the committee, we will take a recess subject to call of the Chair.

(Whereupon, at 3:24 p.m. Wednesday, November 20, 1963, the subcommittee recessed subject to the call of the Chair.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1964

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1963

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to adjournment in room 1114, New Senate Office Building, Hon. John Stennis presiding.

Present: Senators Stennis, Mansfield, Hayden, Saltonstall, and Symington.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

HOUSING PROGRAM

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT S. McNAMARA, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE; GEN. C. E. LeMAY, CHIEF OF STAFF, U.S. AIR FORCE; JOHN J. REED, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING); AND GEN. R. S. MOORE, OFFICE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (COMPTROLLER)

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY McNAMARA

Senator STENNIS. The subcommittee will come to order.

Mr. Secretary, we are indeed glad to have you here. You came from Honolulu this morning, which illustrates not only your energy and activity, but the time in which we live is also reflected in this.

I understand that you are appearing especially in behalf of the housing program.

Secretary McNAMARA. Both General LeMay and I are here for that purpose.

Senator STENNIS. General LeMay, we are always glad to have you.

We can proceed and I have scanned through part of your statement and I appreciate your sending it in early. You may proceed, Mr. Secretary. You may, if you wish, insert all of your statement in the record and then emphasize certain points, and I am not suggesting that you do it that way, or you can read it.

Secretary McNAMARA. Perhaps I can read portions of it and skip other portions and then you may wish to hear General LeMay's statement and after that both of us will respond to questions.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ROBERT S. McNAMARA ON THE FISCAL YEAR 1964 MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAM

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, General LeMay and I are deeply grateful to you for granting our request to appear here on behalf of the military family housing program. We are both aware that you, Mr. Chairman,

and your colleagues on this committee have through your efforts helped assure that our military personnel have adequate facilities in order that they may properly carry out their vital missions.

We are not unmindful that the Congress since the end of the Korean war has, through various devices, provided for the acquisition of 231,000 units of military family housing. We are also aware that by and large the availability of private housing throughout the United States has improved greatly during the same period. But chronic shortages still exist in many localities, both in the United States and overseas near military bases which are of critical importance to our military missions. The greater availability of suitable housing in the United States as a whole does not help the military man stationed in a locality in which suitable housing is still critically short. He is not there by choice; rather he is there by orders of his Government. The Government, therefore, has a special responsibility to care for his needs, and this responsibility the Government has traditionally accepted. The scope of the housing problem, however, has increased enormously, especially since the Korean war, when the United States for the first time in its history decided to maintain a large Military Establishment in peacetime.

The problem has been further complicated by the marked changes in our military personnel structure which have been taking place since World War II. Whereas prior to World War II, single men constituted 70 to 75 percent of the peacetime Military Establishment, today 50.2 percent of our active duty male personnel are married and these married men constitute the bulk of our career personnel. These are the men who occupy the key positions and who possess the professional, leadership, and technical skills essential to a modern Military Establishment.

Not only has the proportion of married men risen in recent years, but the average size of their families has also increased significantly and today closely approximates that of the civilian population. Indeed, the number of military families with three or more children has more than doubled in the last 5 years.

For the military family man, as for any family man, decent housing for his wife and children is a major concern. While a military man, in keeping with his profession, must be willing to accept personal hardships, I do not think the Nation has the right to expect the same from his family. The necessary rigors inherent in the military life are hard enough on a family man without adding the burden of persistent personal hardships for his family. There are few indeed in the military service who can expect to complete their careers without long periods of family separation. With so large a portion of our military forces deployed abroad or at sea, family separation for a large number of our people is an inevitable and, indeed, an accepted feature of service life. This is particularly true in the case of Navy personnel assigned to ships; even when the ship is home ported in the United States, the ship is often at sea and the man must be away from his family a considerable portion of the time. Similarly, the growing practice of rotating units overseas on a temporary rather than a permanent basis also means increased periods of family separation for the men involved.

For all of these reasons decent family housing represents, for a military family man, a very important part of his total compensation. Indeed, in considering the size of the increases in rates for basic allowance for quarters (BAQ) which we requested and the Congress enacted last year, and the increases in military compensation enacted this year, we gave great weight to the military family housing program. In other words we considered the family housing program to be an integral part of our overall plan for improving the compensation of our military personnel. The increases in BAQ and in pay and other allowances, while very helpful in placing more private housing within reach of our military personnel, do not help in those localities where adequate housing simply is not available. This is the problem area in which our present military family housing efforts are being concentrated.

According to our military housing survey, as of June 30, 1962, we had more than 49,000 military families involuntarily separated simply for lack of suitable housing. This figure does not include some 83,000 military families that are voluntarily separated for various reasons including service at duty stations where the men cannot bring their families. It is a fact that a great many of the men currently involuntarily separated from their families for lack of housing have been forced to live apart for very substantial portions of their married lives as result of a combination of their military duties and the housing problem.

Let me give you just one example, that of a sergeant, first class, with a wife and four young children, formerly stationed at Fort Irwin, Calif. He has 17 years of active service, received the Purple Heart in Korea, and is now a tank commander. He was married during a previous tour of duty at Camp Roberts, Calif., where no quarters, either on post or off post, were available and his wife was forced to live in Visalia, Calif., 100 miles away. When later transferred to Fort Irwin he bought a trailer and lived on post. His next assignment was in Germany where again a lack of quarters forced an 8-month separation. Upon his return to the United States he was stationed at Fort Ord, Calif., where, also because of the lack of housing, he was forced to buy another trailer to house his family, which by then numbered six people. Subsequently, he was assigned overseas to Korea and was again separated from his family for 18 months. He then returned to Fort Irwin for a 15-month tour where no housing was available. His family lived in Visalia, 250 miles away. In August of this year he was transferred to Europe and has not been assigned quarters. His family will remain at Visalia until he can obtain community housing for them in Europe. He has now been separated from his family for the past 3 years.

Many military families in their eagerness to live together are forced to accept substandard housing. By the last count there are more than 32,000 eligibile military families occupying Government-owned substandard housing on post and more than 106,000 families living in off post substandard housing. It is this latter group which concerns us the most. I have personally been shocked to learn of the kind of quarters that some of our military families have been forced to live in because of the lack of decent housing within their means and, in some cases, the lack of decent housing at any price. I have asked my staff to assemble résumés of some typical cases and have had them reproduced as attachment 1 to this statement.

DISCUSSION OF ATTACHMENT 1

Again, I want to emphasize that these are not unusual cases that have been dredged up for their shock value but rather are typical of thousands of actual cases which have come to the attention of the military departments. It seems to me that in a country as wealthy as ours there is really no excuse for any member of the Armed Forces to have to live with his family under such conditions. Certainly it cannot help but adversely affect his morale and, as a result, his on-the-job efficiency. And, as we have seen, most of these individuals occupy important positions in our military organization.

The question has often been raised as to why more servicemen do not take advantage of the favorable in-service mortgage loan benefits to purchase homes when they are unable to find rentals at reasonable prices. The answer is that the purchase of a home even under the generous provisions of the National Housing Act, as amended, still entails a serious risk for the serviceman. When the housing market was very strong and a house could almost always be resold for at least the price paid for it, the financial risk in buying a house, even though it was to be held for only a short time, was minimal. But now the situation is quite different and in many areas of the country the resale market has greatly weakened. In fact, FHA defaults by military personnel have increased from 0.54 percent at the end of 1960 to 2.41 percent at the end of 1962 compared to an increase in the default rate of the regular FHA program over the same period from 0.57 percent to 1.29. It has never been the policy of the Department of Defense to require servicemen to take this risk, and rightly so, since the average serviceman must expect to be rotated to a new assignment every 3 or 4 years. Under these circumstances, he has only three alternatives: (1) to hold the house and become a landlord, thus tying up his limited capital; (2) sell the house for whatever he can get and take the loss, if necessary; or (3) simply walk away, default the mortgage, and thereby forfeit whatever equity he may have and in some cases also become liable for a deficiency judgment. None of these alternatives are good and it would be unreasonable to expect every serviceman to take such a risk, although many of them have done so voluntarily.

I have not discussed the approximately 135,000 military families occupying off-post houses which are located beyond what we consider a reasonable distance from their place of work, or for which they are paying a price in excess of what we consider to be their ability to pay; or the 74,000 families of enlisted men in grade E–4 with 4 through 6 years of service. We are not programing housing for these individuals in fiscal year 1964, although we believe that

provision should also be made for them eventually. Meanwhile, we are proposing to retain approximately 20,000 substandard units largely to help meet the needs of some of the lower ranking enlisted family men.

Since the military family housing program was presented to this committee last year we have completely reviewed all our requirements and projected them over the next 5 years. Our general policy is to rely to the maximum extent possible on the civilian community to provide housing for our service families. There are, however, several necessary exceptions to this policy which require the construction of on-base housing to meet long-term needs:

First, there are certain key personnel who for reasons of military necessity must reside on base.

Second, some of our bases are located in remote and isolated areas where little or no community support is available.

Third, some of our installations are located where there are chronic shortages of suitable rental housing in the community and military personnel with families are forced to live in substandard housing or at excessive distances, or where because of high rents suitable housing is beyond the reach of military personnel.

Throughout our requirements computations we have taken account of various other measures which should help in making available to military personnel additional private housing:

(1) The increase in basic allowance for quarters which became effective the first of this year should place more private housing within reach of our military families, particularly in the metropolitan areas;

(2) The more extensive use of leased housing wherever it is more economical than constructing permanent on-base housing;

(3) The increased use of FHA-insured, privately owned rental housing as provided under section 810 of the National Housing Act; and

(4) The selective use of rental guarantee housing to meet oversea needs wherever feasible.

Taking these factors into account, we have computed the military family housing requirement for the next 5 years as shown on attachment 2 of this statement. On the basis of available data, it appears that we will have about 1,022,000 families eligible for housing. Because of various uncertainties involved in such a projection, we have arbitrarily reduced this number by 20 percent, or 204,000 families, leaving a planning requirement of 818,000 families. Against this number, we had, at the end of fiscal year 1963, a total of 349,000 adequate Government quarters (including those funded through fiscal year 1963) plus about 341,000 suitable private housing units, leaving a net deficit of about 128,000.

We plan to meet this deficit by—

(1) Taking credit for an anticipated increase in community support of about 42,200 units over the 5-year period, reflecting the increase in the BAQ and a more extensive use of section 810, as well as an increase in the availability of housing generally;

(2) The retention of 5,000 usable substandard units for eligible personnel and 15,000 units for other married personnel. Authorization for the retention of these 20,000 units was requested from the Armed Services Committee;

(3) Future leasing and rental guarantee programs which we estimate will yield 15,800 units;

(4) The construction of an additional 2,000 trailer spaces for those military families preferring to live in their own trailers. In addition, we propose to construct 1,300 trailer spaces for military families who are not otherwise eligible for Government housing. A request for funds for 1,539 such spaces this year is included in the bill.

(5) The rehabilitation of currently inadequate quarters which should yield 900 adequate units. A request for funds for this purpose is also included in the bill.

The total number of units expected from these five sources is 65,900, leaving a new construction requirement of 62,100. This requirement we have spread over a 5-year period, as shown at the bottom of attachment 2.

We requested, from the Congress, authorization for appropriations for 12,100 units for fiscal year 1964. The balance of the 5-year program has been divided into four annual increments of 12,500 each.

Now I want to emphasize that the projected program beyond fiscal year 1964 is for planning purposes only. We realize that conditions will change from year to year, and that our future program will have to be kept under continuous review. For example, if the anticipated increase in community support should not materialize, the future program might have to be increased, or, conversely, if the number should turn out to be greater than we anticipated, the requirement might decrease. Other variables in the projection are the number of units likely to be provided under section 810 and the rental guarantee program and, of course, future changes in force levels. But again I want to point out that we have already hedged against these uncertainties, on the down side, by arbitrarily reducing the gross requirement by 20 percent.

Attachment 3 provides a further analysis of the 5-year construction requirement, with domestic and foreign requirements shown separately. About 2,000 units will be required to provide for those eligible military personnel who must, for reasons of military necessity, reside on base. About 11,000 units will be required on bases near communities in which chronic housing shortages exist. These are what we call saturated communities. About 6,500 units will be required for isolated bases where little or no community support is now available or can be expected in the future. Approximately 21,000 units are included in the program to provide housing for military families now living in substandard private housing. You will note that this is a rather small portion of the total number of military families now living in substandard private housing. Nine thousand units are included as replacements for existing substandard on-base housing which is no longer economically useful and should be torn down.

We have also included in the overall 5-year program about 12,600 units to accommodate military families living at excessive distances from their place of work or paying excessive rentals in relation to their financial capabilities. However, none of the projects proposed in the 1964 increment of the program are predicated solely on the basis of excessive cost or distances. Nevertheless, as I noted earlier, we believe that eventually some relief for these families should be provided.

I want to underscore the fact that even when the proposed 5-year construction program is completed, we will have a total of only about 411,000 adequate Government-owned and controlled housing units against a gross requirement of more than 1 million eligible families. Thus, we would still be predominantly dependent on community support, as I believe we should be.

I have discussed, up to this point, the military family housing program as a whole. The immediate problem before this committee, however, is the fiscal year 1964 increment. The pertinent data for each of the authorized projects for fiscal year 1964 is shown on attachment 4. The first page of this attachment shows the Army program, the second page the Navy and Marine Corps programs, and the third page the Air Force program.

The first column shows the stations and locations of units authorized in the fiscal year 1964 program. The next column shows the current gross requirement for the installations and locations involved. The following three columns show the current inventory of adequate housing, "Onpost," "offpost," and "total."

The next three columns provide an analysis of the current deficit, i.e., the difference between the requirement and the inventory. The current total deficit is broken down into two categories—"Separated Families" and "Unsuitable Con-

ditions." "Unsuitable Conditions" includes substandard offpost and onpost housing and excessive cost and excessive distance housing now occupied by military families. To the total current deficit we add the known changes in future missions which, in some cases, increase, and, in other cases, decrease the current gross requirement, thus bringing us, in the next column, to the projected gross deficit.

The next block of three column shows that the total additional assets—in the first column, units under construction or funded through fiscal year 1963, and, in the second column, units which would be provided in the proposed fiscal year 1964 funding program. The third column in this block shows the total additional assets through fiscal year 1964.

These additional assets will be applied to help satisfy the deficit as shown in the next three columns. The first column shows the number of units we plan will be used to accommodate military families now separated because suitable housing is not available; the second column, the number of units which will be used to house families now occupying unsuitable quarters, either onbase or offbase; and the last of these three columns, the number of units being built to accommodate the known increases in mission.

With respect to "mission expansion," for example, a good illustration of this kind of a requirement is found on page 3 of attachment 4. A little over halfway down that page you will find Minot Air Force Base. We expect a new MINUTEMAN missile wing to be fully operational at Minot by next spring. The first squadron is planned for operational status the first of the year, and the majority of new personnel are already at the site. These additions will add 739 eligible men and increase the deficit to 1,477. Toward satisfying this deficit, we currently have 700 units under construction, and the 300 additional units which are proposed in the 1964 program will help to meet the rapidly increasing requirement at this remote location.

The final column shows the balance of the projected deficit after the application of the fiscal year 1964 program. In each case, you will notice that there still remains an unsatisfied deficit because of our general rule to provide for no more than 90 percent of the requirement at any specific installation, leaving 10 percent of the requirement unsatisfied as a safety factor in order to minimize the chances of overbuilding. I should point out again that the gross requirements include E–4's with 4 through 6 years of service, although in no case have we actually programed any construction for them. Furthermore, the gross figures include families occupying offpost housing located at excessive distances from the place of work and/or for which excessive rentals are being paid. But again, no project in the fiscal year 1964 increment is predicated solely on those requirements.

Although we have introduced into our calculations various safety factors, we recognize that unexpected changes in missions or in community support could create important changes in the gross requirement and deficit figures. To guard against these contingencies, we have established special procedures which require successive reviews of each project right up to the time the contract is actually awarded. In this connection, we have enlisted the help of the Federal Housing Administration. Each of the domestic projects shown on these tables has been reviewed at the field level by representatives of the FHA. As prescribed by

last year's authorization act, we are required to consult with the Administrator, HHFA as to the availability of adequate private housing before we commence construction at the locations approved in each annual program. This we are in the process of doing, and the final results of these studies by FHA should be known shortly. This review is continuous and we have requested the FHA to notify us promptly of any change in the local housing situation in any of the communities affected by our program.

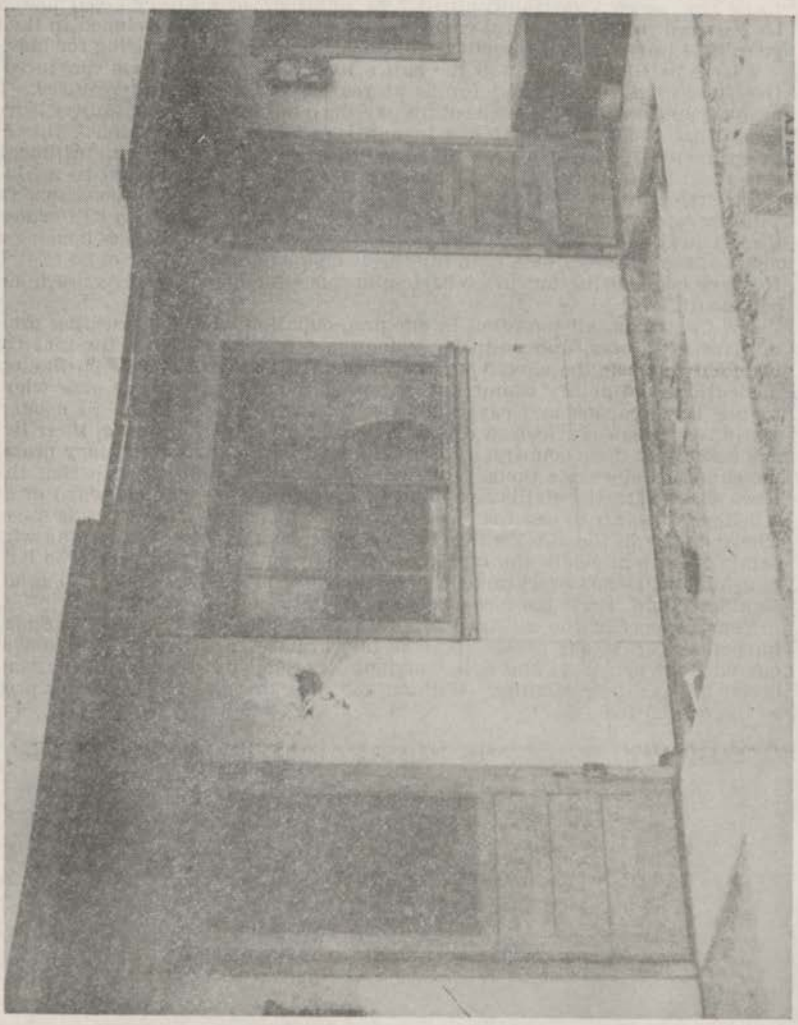
This constant process of rechecking will continue up to the time we are ready to award the construction contract. In addition, the military departments will be required to resurvey local conditions at all installations included in the fiscal year 1964 program and recertify requirements prior to advertising for bids.

I have personally reviewed the entire 1964 program and I am convinced that the 10,140 units authorized for fiscal year 1964 are urgently required. I can assure you that we will not hesitate to reduce or eliminate any project if we discover that the requirement has in any way become questionable. Our 5-year program projections are proving very useful in this connection. Although the uncertainties increase beyond our 5-year planning period, I want to remind the committee that even in those few cases where changing conditions cause the inventory to exceed the requirements of eligible personnel, we can still protect the Government's investment. This can be done by making any excess housing available to those enlisted men with families who would ordinarily not be eligible for Government housing but draw basic allowance for quarters of as much as $105 per month.

Mr. Chairman, all too often in our preoccupation with the crushing problems of strategy, forces, and weapons systems, we tend to overlook the fact that in the final analysis the effectiveness of our military force depends on the loyalty, dedication, and ability of our military personnel. They are the ones who have to use the weapons and carry out the strategy. Even today, all around the world, American servicemen are risking, and all too often losing, their lives in the service of their country. For this unique hazard of the military profession we cannot compensate them. But we can and we should see to it that they at least share with the civilian population the rising American standard of living. I believe it is fair to say that we have made a good start toward this objective. The increase in the BAQ which became effective the first of this year will certainly help to alleviate the hardships of many military families. The military pay bill, while not everything that everyone would have liked, still is a very significant addition to the incomes of our military people.

Your support of the military family housing program will fill the remaining important gap in our present plan to improve the conditions of employment of our military personnel and will contribute enormously to a more wholesome and better life for their families. Without any reservation, I commend this program to the committee.

ATTACHMENT 1



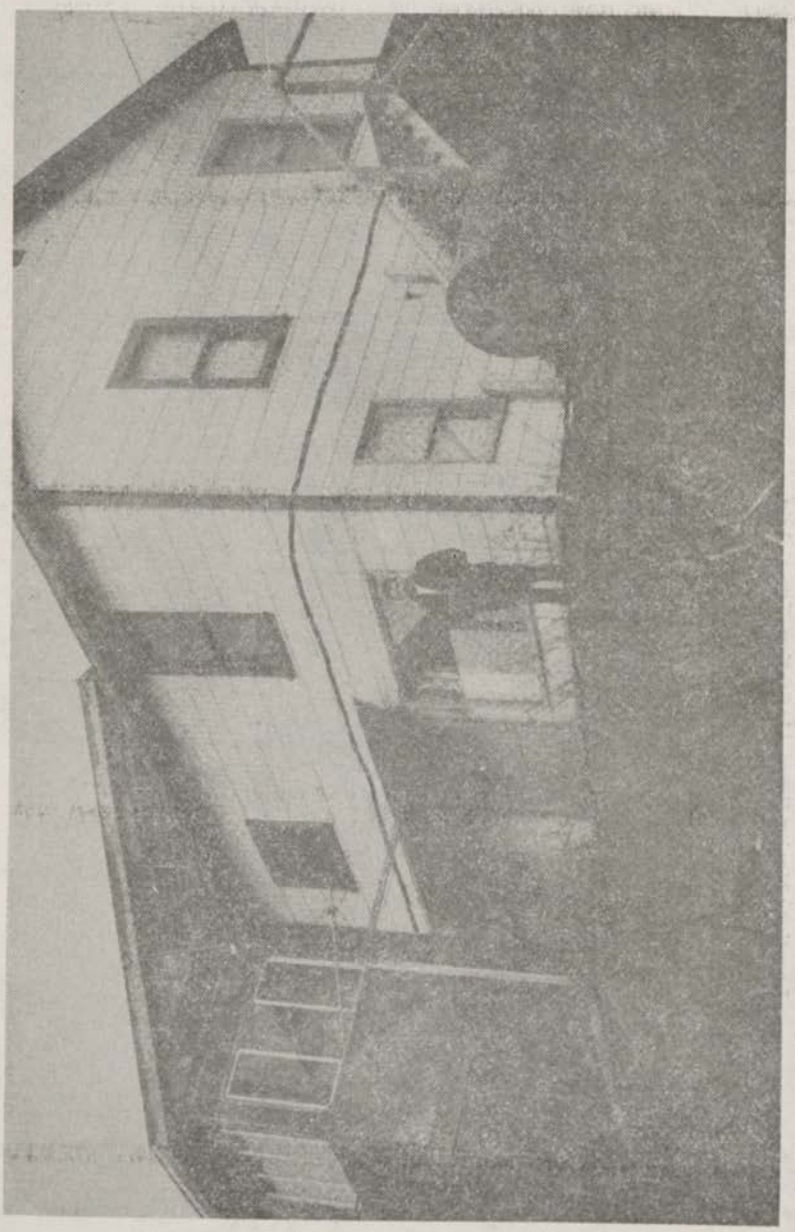
Location: Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Ariz.
Cost: $70 per month, including utilities.
Occupied by: Sergeant ———, USMC, wife, and one child.
Problem: After long separation, family lives in substandard housing.

After advanced electronics training, this sergeant works in the radar air control center, plotting and directing high speed aircraft.

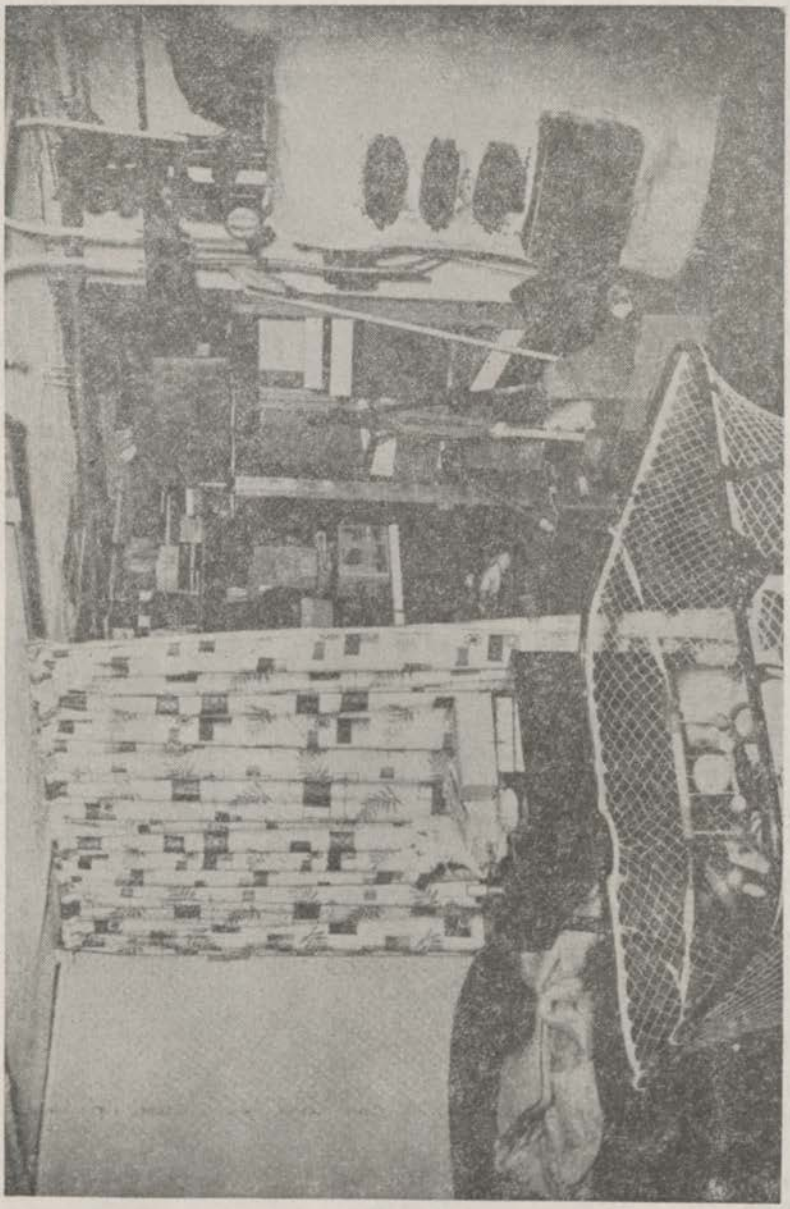
He had heard of the housing shortage at Yuma, and left his family in Philadelphia for 11 months while attempting to find housing he could afford.

After an 11-month separation, they chose to live in the house shown above.

House poorly constructed and dilapidated. Screens torn and missing. Lacks adequate storage space.



Location: Naval Station, Kodiak, Alaska.
Cost: $144 per month including utilities.
Occupied by: Torpedoman Second Class ——— and wife.
Problem: Couple lives in a single room because of lack of housing.
This petty officer is a technician maintaining torpedo readiness.
He lives with his wife in a one-room apartment.
The ceiling leaks.
Heavy rains cause mud flow into their apartment.
The kitchen sink backs up with drainage from the upstairs apartment.
There are noxious odors from nearby fish cannery.
He states that housing situation makes him doubt he will reenlist.



Location : L. G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Mass.
Cost : $100 per month including utilities.
Occupied by : Lieutenant ———, wife, one child.
Problem : 645 families in substandard housing.

The lieutenant, age 26, is a graduate aeronautical engineer, doing airborne research work.

He and his family have been assigned to Hanscom Field since August 1960.

He and over 600 other families are living in substandard quarters, since this community has become saturated with major electronic industries. The satisfactory housing in the community is occupied by highly paid professional industry employees.

This family occupies an apartment in which the central heating plant for the entire building is in their living room, as shown in the picture. The apartment is damp, has only one standard-size closet, and the kitchen sink is in a closet with no cabinets, except some which the lieutenant built **himself.**

(Family)
NEAR
FT. EUSTIS, VA.
FT. ORD, CALIF.

Location: Fort Ord, Calif.

Family: Sergeant ———; four children (6 to 15 years).

Problem: After 25 months unaccompanied tour in Germany, this family had 3 months together in unsuitable housing, but have now been separated again for last 10 months.

This 14-year veteran is a truckmaster in a tank company.

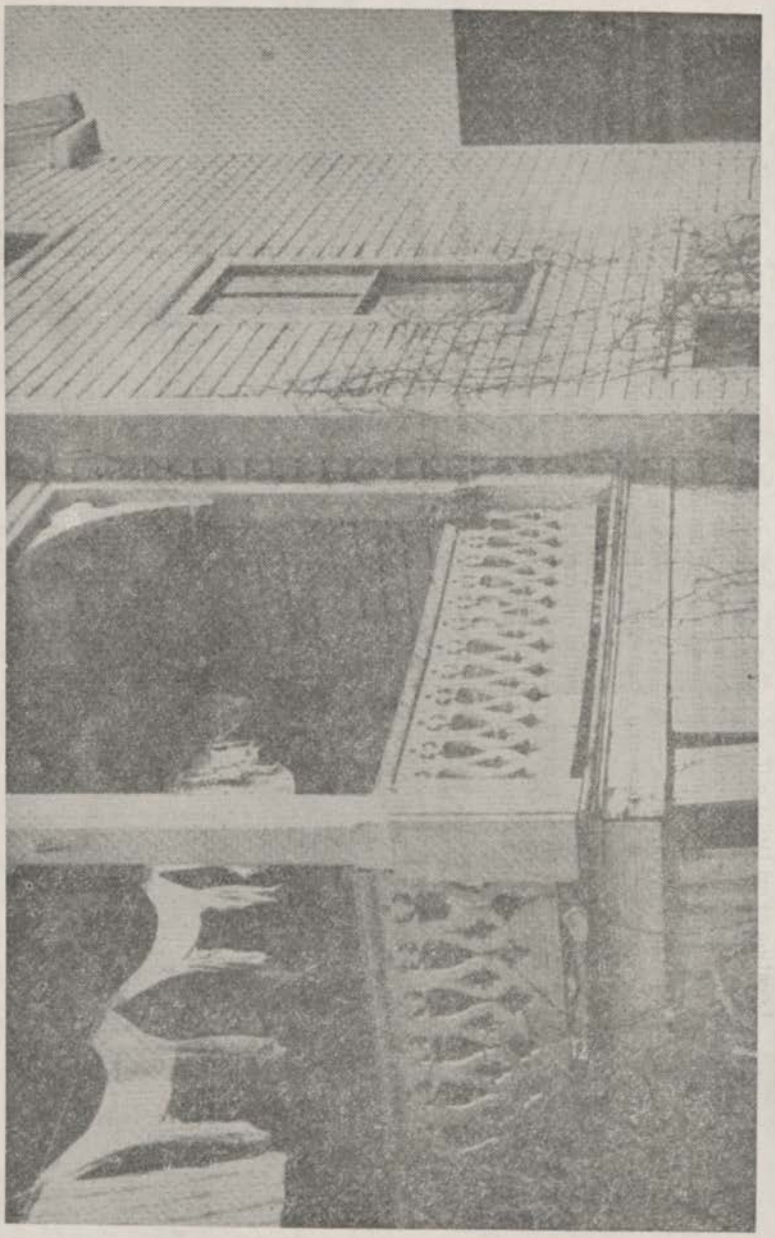
In 10 years of marriage and eligibility, this family has had 1 month in Government quarters.

When assigned to Wurms, Germany, in 1960, they discovered that there was a 37–52 week waiting period for public quarters, so the family stayed behind.

When reassigned to Fort Ord last year, the family reunited in house costing $35 more than their BAQ. They gave this up when a lease was demanded, since it would prevent moving into public quarters when their number came up on the waiting list.

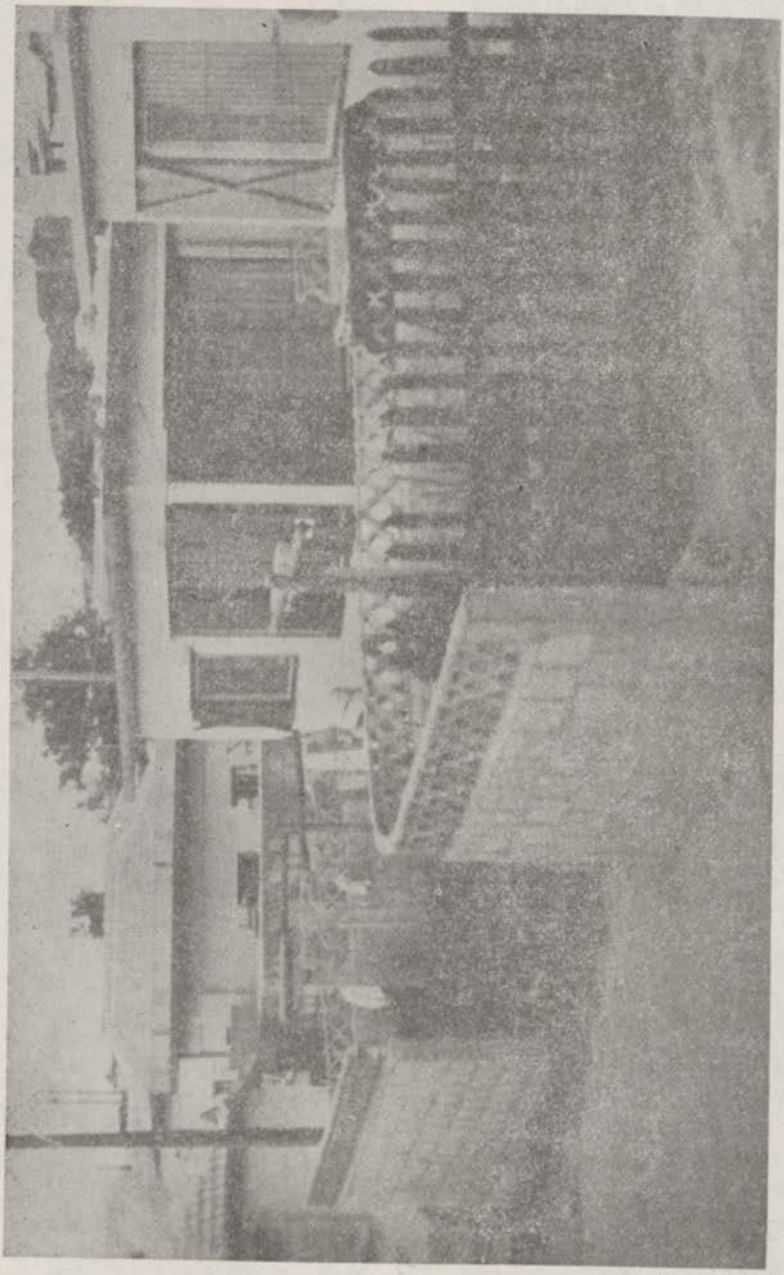
Scarcity of housing, high prices, prevalence of leases, and other restrictions forced family to return to Virginia.

This soldier separated for almost 3 years during critical years of his children's growing up.



Location: Naval Radio Station, Cutler, Maine.
Cost: $115 per month including utilities.
Occupied by: (1) Chief Radioman ———, wife, and two teenage children; (2) Radioman First Class ———, wife, three children.
Problem: Only one house available for Navy men in Cutler; shortage to be intensified by scheduled buildup.
The Cutler men are key watchstanders at this VLF radio station.
Only house has 10 uninsulated rooms; cold, drafty, and expensive.
The paint is deteriorated, wood rotting and sagging, gutters leaking.
First occupant cited above sent his family back to hometown; he was replaced as tenant by second cited above.

25-747—63——13

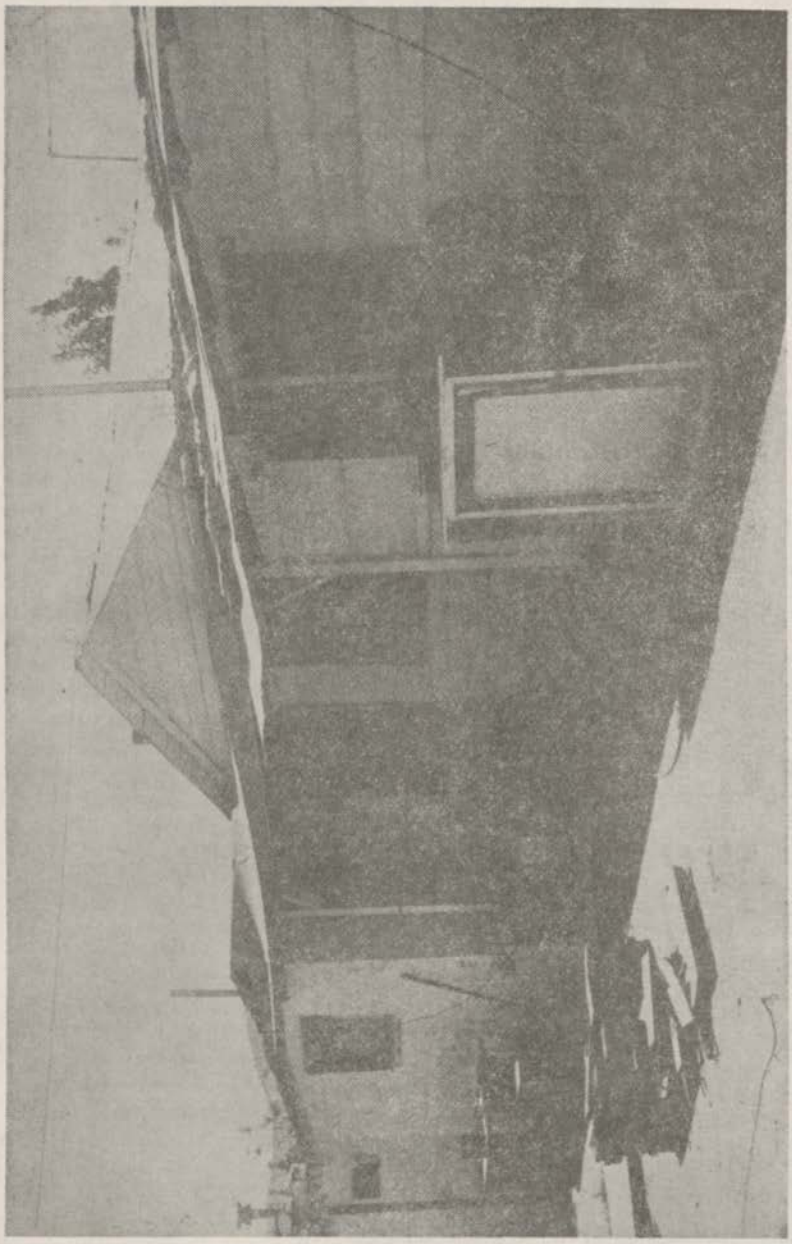


Location : Fort Buckner, Okinawa.
Cost : $183 per month, including utilities.
Occupied by : Master Sergeant ———, wife, three small children.
Problem : After four unaccompanied tours in 13 years of marriage, this family is paying a high price to stay together.

This soldier is a paratrooper with Korean, Japanese, German, and Laotian service.

Present quarters provide no stove or heating facilities; there is a November to March winter here.

Marginal community-type septic tank for sewerage.
Congested area : About 15 feet between houses.
Unimproved roads.
Costs $57 more than BAQ plus additional quarters allowance.
Eighty-nine week waiting period for public quarters.



Location: George Air Force Base, Calif.
Cost: $72 per month, including utilities (plus $30 month transportation).
Occupied by: A1c. ———, wife, 8-year-old daughter.
Problem: 311 square feet of living space.
Picture above shows front view.

He is an aircraft accessories repairman, subject to frequent recalls to the base, and long periods of TDY with its tactical fighter squadrons.

Wife does not drive; nearest shopping area, 8 miles away.

Elements of inadequacy are tin roof, cracked windows, leaking pipes, covered cement floor is cracked, and there are no shade trees or grass.

Last duty station was Hickam AFB, Hawaii, where he waited 2 years and 7 months of a 3-year tour for onpost substandard housing.

His priority on waiting list for George's onpost substandard housing is too low for him to expect an apartment during his tour.

PAYETTE, IDA.
(Family)
GEORGE AFB, CALIF.

Location: George Air Force Base, Calif.

Family: Staff Sergeant ———, wife, four sons.

Problem: Intends to leave Air Force due to continual housing deprivations; family now living in mother-in-law's trailer in Idaho.

S. Sgt. ——— is an aircraft electrical navigation equipment technician, a critical skill throughout the Air Force.

He describes his experiences:

"Have looked for adequate housing in immediate area, but difficult to find furnished house which landlord will accept four children. At the present time, I have 8 months service left, and I plan to be discharged because of housing situation and separation from family. After 8 years in the service, I find, everywhere I go, the housing problem is critical. I spent 3½ years at DOW AFB, Bangor, Maine. There I paid an average of $75 for housing, which was by far substandard. Housing that was standard was at least $110 to $150 per month, and utilities, and as an A1c and below during this period, I could not afford it. I then was shipped to Japan. Offbase housing (known as Paddy Houses) was an average of $75 per month for these cheap cracker boxes. The driving conditions were horrible. No place for the children to play. The base housing was a 24- to 27-month wait, and when moved into was, I consider substandard. Plus, when I shipped back to the United States, my son had 1 month to go to finish the first grade. They do not authorize extensions overseas for the purpose of keeping children in school. Therefore, I had to leave my wife with her mother, so my son could attempt to finish his first grade and be promoted to the second grade, as it would take too long in this area to find a house to live in. I received a base brochure from George AFB, which stated that onbase housing for senior staffs was seldom, and for junior staffs almost never. I'm still looking. I do not intend to move my family into a pigpen such as I was forced to do while stationed in Japan. At the present time, if I cannot find housing here, my family will remain with my mother-in-law until I get discharged from active duty on February 13, 1964. Then I will not have to pay the outrageous prices for living in the slums as the present conditions are for the majority of the lower grade in the military."

He is 86th on the waiting list for substandard Lanham and 104 for Wherry, with virtually no hope of being reached.

Location: Minot Air Force Base, N. Dak.
Cost: $75 month including utilities.
Occupied by: A1c. ———, wife, two small daughters.
Problem: Great distances and scarcity of rentals force junior airmen and NCO's into marginal housing at this expanding SAC base.
This 7-year veteran is a multijet engine mechanic charged with keeping a SAC bomber ready.
After long search, he located an apartment in the basement of an uncompleted house shown above.
Unit has no hot water, wood-coal stove for heat, substandard electrical wiring, leaking roof, and badly deteriorated walls and ceiling.
This family is 265th on the base waiting list.

FAMILY LIVES 250 MILES FROM FORT IRWIN

Location: Fort Irwin, Calif.
Family: Sfc. ———, wife, two sons and two daughters (3 to 9 years).
Problem: Poor housing has forced this family to separate for majority of 11 years of marriage.
This tank commander has 17 years service and a Purple Heart for a Korean war wound.
He was stationed at Camp Roberts when he married; no onpost or offpost quarters were available, so his wife lived in Visalia, Calif.
Next, at Fort Irwin, they bought a trailer and lived onpost.
Next, they were stationed in Germany, with an initial 8-month separation while awaiting quarters.
Next, they were forced to buy another trailer to live—six people—at Fort Ord.
Next, came an 18-month separation while the sergeant was again in Korea.
Now he is back at Fort Irwin, and again no housing is available. The family is back at Visalia, 250 miles away.
After waiting 16 months, they expect assignment soon to two small bedrooms in inadequate, onpost housing. It will be at least another year before their turn for adequate public quarters comes up.

ATTACHMENT 2

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING ANALYSIS OF THE 5-YEAR REQUIREMENT

	Number of units
Gross requirement (eligible families)	1,022,000
Less programing safety factors (20 percent)	204,000
Planning requirement	818,000
Less: Adequate Government quarters, end fiscal year 1963	349,000
Suitable private housing, end fiscal year 1963	341,000
	690,000
Total	128,000
Five-year net deficit: Less assets to be obtained from:	
1. Anticipated increase in community support	42,200
2. Retention of usable substandard assets (+15,000 for ineligible personnel)	5,000
3. Future leasing and rental guarantee programs	15,800
4. Additional trailer spaces for those preferring private trailers (+1,300 spaces for ineligible personnel)	2,000
5. Rehabilitation of currently inadequate quarters to a status of adequacy	900
Subtotal	65,900
Total required from new construction	62,100

Proposed 5-year construction program	Authorization	Appropriation
Fiscal year 1964	$9,151	$12,100
Fiscal year 1965	12,500	12,500
Fiscal year 1966	12,500	12,500
Fiscal year 1967	12,500	12,500
Fiscal year 1968	12,500	12,500
Total	59,151	62,100

ATTACHMENT 3

Military family housing analysis of proposed new construction, program fiscal year 1964–68

Justification	Domestic	Foreign	Total
Military necessity	1,815	246	2,061
Saturated community	10,355	820	11,175
Isolated community	2,670	3,838	6,508
Substandard private housing	15,394	5,339	20,733
Replacements	9,015		9,015
Excessive distance	550		550
Excessive cost	12,058		12,058
Total	51,857	10,243	62,100

	Army	Navy	Air Force	Total
Domestic	10,555	23,236	18,066	51,857
Foreign	1,499	1,886	6,858	10,243
Total	12,054	25,122	24,924	62,100

ATTACHMENT 4

Fiscal year 1964 family housing

NEW CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

Station and location	Current requirement	Inventory of adequate housing			Current housing deficit			Known mission change	Projected gross deficit	Additional assets, completion fiscal year 1964 program			Use of additional assets			Projected deficit unsatisfied by fiscal year 1964 program
		On-post	Off-post	Total	Separated families	Unsuitable conditions	Total			Under construction or funded	Fiscal year 1964 program	Total	Separated families	Unsuitable conditions	Mission expansion	
Fort Greely, Alaska	552	260	103	363	29	160	189	29	218	0	62	62	29	33	0	156
Petroleum Pipeline, Alaska	38	12	0	12	8	18	26	0	26	0	19	19	8	11	0	7
Fort Richardson, Alaska	3,228	1,707	605	2,312	63	853	916	0	916	0	100	100	63	37	0	816
Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark	101	45	21	66	0	35	35	10	45	0	33	33	0	33	0	12
Fort Irwin, Calif	613	141	50	191	89	333	422	−50	372	200	65	265	89	176	0	107
Fort Ord, Calif	6,475	2,984	1,974	4,958	476	1,041	1,517	677	2,194	174	200	374	374	0	0	1,820
Fort Carson, Colo	3,020	962	1,311	2,273	107	640	747	613	1,360	0	280	280	107	173	0	1,080
Fort Stewart, Ga	760	462	135	597	14	149	163	437	600	0	132	132	14	118	0	468
Savanna Ordnance Depot, Ill	73	15	22	37	2	34	36	10	46	0	32	32	2	30	0	14
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md	1,591	785	641	1,426	85	80	165	391	556	0	100	100	85	15	0	456
Fort Detrick, Md	277	124	45	169	7	101	108	0	108	0	40	40	7	33	0	68
Vint Hill Farms, Va	215	114	43	157	0	58	58	90	148	0	30	30	0	30	0	118
Fort Myer, Va	1,393	55	474	529	32	832	864	0	864	0	120	120	32	88	0	744
Location 04	421	100	59	159	7	255	262	116	378	110	60	170	7	163	0	208
Location 23	374	0	120	120	58	196	254	30	284	30	84	114	58	56	0	170
Fort Buckner, Okinawa	4,629	2,221	476	2,697	434	1,498	1,932	77	2,009	147	490	637	434	203	0	1,372
Total	23,760	9,987	6,079	16,066	1,411	6,283	7,694	2,430	10,124	661	1,847	2,508	1,309	1,199	0	7,616

NEW CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

NS Kodiak, Alaska	658	133	43	176	43	439	482	2	484	16	250	266	43	223	0	218
MCAS Yuma, Ariz	595	60	207	267	20	308	328	5	333	0	100	100	20	80	0	233
NAS Alameda, Calif	3,409	96	1,127	1,223	220	1,966	2,186	−12	2,174	400	300	700	220	480	0	1,474
MCCWTC Bridgeport, Calif	68	1	3	4	48	16	64	−2	62	0	40	40	40	0	0	22
NAF El Centro, Calif	271	2	53	55	14	202	216	26	242	63	100	163	14	149	0	79
NS Long Beach, Calif	10,309	31	4,757	4,788	568	4,953	5,521	−90	5,431	250	400	650	568	82	0	4,781
NSY Mare Island, Calif	1,591	102	432	534	93	964	1,057	577	1,634	100	300	400	93	307	0	1,234
MCB Camp Pendleton, Calif	5,868	1,597	2,882	4,479	106	1,283	1,389	931	2,320	200	100	300	106	194	0	2,020
NSY San Francisco, Calif	3,936	208	1,053	1,261	494	2,181	2,675	0	2,675	0	124	124	124	0	0	2,551
MCAS Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii	2,533	751	679	1,430	50	1,053	1,103	152	1,255	150	100	250	50	200	0	1,005

ATTACHMENT 4—Continued

Fiscal year 1964 family housing—Continued

NEW CONSTRUCTION, NAVY—Continued

Station and location	Current requirement	Inventory of adequate housing			Current housing deficit			Known mission change	Projected gross deficit	Additional assets, completion fiscal year 1964 program			Use of additional assets			Projected deficit unsatisfied by fiscal year 1964 program
		On-post	Off-post	Total	Separated families	Unsuitable conditions	Total			Under construction or funded	Fiscal year 1964 program	Total	Separated families	Unsuitable conditions	Mission expansion	
NS Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	6,082	3,327	985	4,312	116	1,654	1,770	1,365	3,135	0	400	400	116	284	0	2,735
NRS Cutler, Maine	57	33	10	43	0	14	14	10	24	0	12	12	0	12	0	12
NAS New York, N.Y.	547	2	71	73	47	427	474	18	492	0	8	8	8	0	0	484
NSD Mechanicsburg, Pa	138	17	20	37	5	96	101	41	142	0	75	75	5	70	0	67
NAS Quonset Point, R.I.	3,964	449	1,198	1,647	212	2,105	2,317	−328	1,989	0	200	200	200	0	0	1,789
NH Beaufort, S.C.	102	58	34	92	4	6	10	0	10	0	1	1	0	1	0	9
NS Charleston, S.C.	4,509	595	2,909	3,504	286	719	1,005	2,628	3,633	400	592	992	286	706	0	2,641
NS Norfolk, Va.	26,780	1,026	14,864	15,890	1,766	9,124	10,890	0	10,890	1,829	280	2,109	1,766	343	0	8,781
NSY Bremerton, Wash.	937	92	390	482	27	428	455	202	657	0	300	300	27	273	0	357
NRS Sugar Grove, W. Va.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	53	0	20	20	0	0	20	33
NRS Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico	163	46	19	65	5	93	98	115	213	0	100	100	5	93	2	113
NRS Londonderry, Northern Ireland	61	35	3	38	1	22	23	26	49	0	30	30	1	22	7	19
NSGA Edzell, Scotland	77	54	19	73	3	1	4	190	194	0	90	90	3	1	86	104
NRS Thurso, Scotland	0	0	4	4	−4	0	−4	51	47	0	26	26	0	0	26	21
Classified location	697	496	130	626	23	48	71	871	942	0	300	300	23	48	229	642
Total	73,352	9,211	31,892	41,103	4,147	28,102	32,249	6,831	39,080	3,408	4,248	7,656	3,718	3,686	370	31,424

NEW CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

Elmendorf AFB, Alaska	5,245	1,826	1,325	3,151	100	1,994	2,094	−414	1,680	0	290	290	100	190	0	1,390
George AFB, Calif.	1,761	619	460	1,079	69	613	682	998	1,680	0	150	150	69	81	0	1,530
Vandenberg AFB, Calif.	4,763	1,829	389	2,218	205	2,340	2,545	−606	1,939	0	150	150	150	0	0	1,789
Ent AFB, Colo.	2,710	17	1,002	1,019	25	1,666	1,691	672	2,363	0	200	200	25	175	0	2,163
Lowry AFB, Colo.	3,755	599	1,465	2,064	37	1,654	1,691	199	1,890	0	100	100	37	63	0	1,790
Robins AFB, Ga.	2,992	948	489	1,437	69	1,486	1,555	−133	1,422	100	100	200	69	131	0	1,222
Bellows AFS, Hawaii	33	0	9	9	1	23	24	0	24	0	20	20	1	19	0	4
Hickam-Wheeler AFB's, Hawaii	4,622	1,543	358	1,901	73	2,648	2,721	−993	1,728	494	150	644	73	571	0	1,084
Andrews AFB, Md.	5,165	213	2,014	2,227	185	2,753	2,938	8	2,946	0	150	150	150	0	0	2,796
L. G. Hanscom AFB, Mass.	1,347	395	307	702	20	625	645	85	730	0	200	200	20	180	0	530
K. I. Sawyer AFB, Mich.	2,539	1,395	314	1,709	66	764	830	7	837	300	100	400	66	334	0	437

Malmstrom AFB, Mont	2,083	946	163	1,109	42	932	974	−231	743	260	200	460	42	418	0	283
Grand Forks AFB, N. Dak	2,045	1,076	251	1,327	53	665	718	628	1,346	638	300	938	53	665	220	408
Minot AFB, N. Dak	2,419	1,462	219	1,681	88	650	738	739	1,477	700	300	1,000	88	650	262	477
Altus AFB, Okla	2,115	702	670	1,372	91	652	743	−4	739	0	100	100	91	9	0	639
Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tennessee	80	0	31	31	0	49	49	−2	47	0	40	40	0	40	0	7
Langley AFB, Va	3,736	757	1,074	1,831	53	1,852	1,905	108	2,013	0	100	100	53	47	0	1,913
Warren AFB, Wyo	1,686	748	405	1,153	10	523	533	109	642	0	200	200	10	190	0	442
A.C. & W. sites (27 in 19 States)	1,564	553	393	946	36	582	618	442	1,060	11	245	256	36	220	0	804
Goose AB, Labrador, Canada	1,695	576	125	701	994	0	994	−384	610	0	200	200	200	0	0	410
Kadena AB, Okinawa	3,775	828	734	1,562	558	1,655	2,213	−101	2,112	500	100	600	558	42	0	1,512
Naha AB, Okinawa	2,033	569	424	993	281	759	1,040	−53	987	0	200	200	200	0	0	787
Clark AB, P.I	3,576	607	465	1,072	472	2,032	2,504	900	3,404	685	250	935	472	463	0	2,469
Site QC	534	101	102	203	52	279	331	144	475	0	200	200	52	148	0	275
Total	62,273	18,309	13,188	31,497	3,580	27,196	30,776	2,118	32,894	3,688	4,045	7,733	2,615	4,636	482	25,161

STATEMENT BY JOHN J. REED, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, it is a distinct pleasure to appear before you to further discuss the military family housing program of the Department of Defense. Secretary McNamara and General LeMay have thoroughly covered our new construction requirements. My comments will be directed toward the total housing program for fiscal year 1964, the financial magnitude of the program, and our overall stewardship of the assets provided by the Congress.

Last year the Congress authorized the establishment of a military family housing management account. This account provides the mechanism to simplify the control and administration of the funds appropriated for this purpose. Funds for housing currently come from 16 different appropriation and fund sources, and are placed into the account for three major functions: construction, debt service, and operation and maintenance. These moneys are in turn allocated to the services and agencies to perfrom the job in the housing areas based upon development and justification of requirements for each of the categories. We have found the account to be an extremely effective management tool for the control of housing moneys.

This year we are proposing a single appropriation for all costs of housing. We feel that a single appropriation will not only simplify congressional review of the housing program but will further increase the effectiveness of our procedures for management of these funds. The fiscal year 1964 proposed single appropriation for military family housing includes—

1. Construction of 10,140 additional family housing units.
2. Construction of 1,539 trailer court spaces.
3. Acquisition and rehabilitation of 2,023 Wherry housing units.
4. Improvements to adequate quarters.
5. Conversion of 1,418 substandard quarters to 904 adequate public quarters.
6. Minor construction, planning, and rental guarantee payments.
7. Operation and maintenance of the housing inventory.
8. Leasing.
9. Payment of Capehart, Wherry, and Commodity Credit debts, and servicemen's mortgage insurance.

For fiscal year 1964 we are proposing funding of 2,440 units authorized in prior fiscal years, in addition to the 7,700 units authorized this year. This gives a total new housing construction program for this year of 10,140 units broken down by service as shown below.

	Fiscal year 1964 proposed new authorization	Prior year authorization proposed for funding	Total program fiscal year 1964
Army:			
Domestic	649	564	1,213
Foreign	634	0	634
Total	1,283	564	1,847
Navy:			
Domestic	2,899	903	3,802
Foreign	446	0	446
Total	3,345	903	4,248
Air Force:			
Domestic	2,122	973	3,095
Foreign	950	0	950
Total	3,072	973	4,045
Summary:			
Domestic	5,670	2,440	8,110
Foreign	2,030	0	2,030
Total	7,700	2,440	10,140

I would like to reiterate that this year's program is the result of a careful scrutiny of our entire 5-year requirements and the attempt on our part to maintain a steady level of effort over these 5 years in order to satisfy our outstanding housing deficits. I would like to recall Secretary McNamara's statement that the housing program for fiscal year 1964 does not contain any units justified solely on the basis that existing community support is either too costly or too distant from the base, such requirements have been deferred to later years.

We have found that some military families prefer living in their own trailers. To provide for these people who own trailers, we are proposing the construction of 1,539 trailer spaces for the military departments as shown here.

Trailer Spaces

	Domestic	Foreign	Total
Army	383	0	383
Navy	112	60	172
Air Force	484	500	984
Total	979	560	1,539

This is only done when suitable private facilities are not available. These spaces will be rented to military personnel. These projects are planned so that the cost of construction will be amortized by the rental charge in approximately 15 years. I would like to note here that the 500 trailer spaces shown for the Air Force foreign program are to be located in Libya and Turkey to accommodate Government-owned trailers which are being relocated from Morocco. Funding for shipment, repair, and installation of these particular trailers at their new locations is contained in this year's proposed legislation.

This year should complete the Wherry acquisition program. Within our appropriation requests are funds for the acquisition and rehabilitation of 2,023 Wherry housing units. This will leave 2,838 Wherry units from the original Wherry program of 83,742 units which the Department of Defense has no plans to acquire.

Another significant portion of the family housing program deals with improvements to existing public quarters. The authorization act contains authority to do $5,771,000 of such improvements for all the military departments. Improvements such as increasing the capacity of electric, plumbing, and heating systems, combining units to produce more bedrooms, and improving the general livability of the quarters will be accomplished. Before any improvements are accomplished, they will be carefully screened on a case basis to assure that each is sound and required.

We also plan in fiscal year 1964 to convert 1,418 substandard quarters to 904 adequate public quarters. Also included in the appropriation request are funds for minor construction, planning, rental guarantee payments, operation and maintenance, leasing, payment of Capehart, Wherry, and Commodity Credit debt, and servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums.

Appendix A to this statement shows the complete funding picture for all military family housing for fiscal year 1964. This year's program will require a total single appropriation of $685.3 million. In addition, anticipated reimbursements which we are authorized to use for housing purposes amounting to $5.2 million bring our total funding plan for fiscal year 1964 to $690.5 million. At the conclusion of this statement, we will be most happy to explain in detail any of the line items on appendix A. Because of the committee's special interest in the management of family housing, we would like now to mention some of our management controls, policies, and practices.

We have found that the authority to lease is an effective tool in obtaining housing in certain instances for our military personnel and offers a desirable alternative to new construction. Existing leasing authority, which has just been extended through fiscal year 1965 at a reduced scope will be used to provide quarters primarily for tactical locations or where the mission of the activity is of temporary tenure.

There is an existing statutory requirement that inadequate public quarters and Lanham Act units be improved to standards of adequacy, or be demolished or otherwise disposed of by July 1, 1965. In complying with this requirement, we concur with the desire of Congress that slum-type housing in our inventory

be eliminated as rapidly as possible. Schedules are being established for the disposition of such housing in an orderly fashion. However, among the 45,000 units currently designated as substandard housing, there exist some units which are good, usable assets even though they are substandard. They have a remaining useful economic life. This type unit is viewed as a wasting asset which will eventually phase out of the inventory when it reaches the end of its economic life. We have established criteria for the retention of this substandard housing on an economic basis. The housing must satisfy a requirement that cannot be met by the community. It must be operated at no cost to the Government; by this we mean that the rental rates must equal or exceed the total cost of operating and maintaining the units. In addition, units must be safe, decent, and sanitary, and must require only a minimum level of repair. We would not permit any significant improvements to such housing. The authorization act permits the Secretary of Defense to exempt substandard units which meet the above criteria from the July 1965 disposition requirement. We estimate that we will retain about 20,000 such units.

We expect to meet the greater part of our foreign requirement through a revised rental guarantee program. The current rental guarantee authority expired June 30, 1963. Under that authority, we obtained 5,538 housing units in foreign countries. Our experience to date shows that the actual cost to the Government resulting from our liability under this program has been about $6.50 per unit per month. A new rental guarantee authorization program has been approved for use in foreign countries; it provides a ceiling of 5,000 units during fiscal years 1964 and 1965. Such a program contemplates extending to foreign builders guarantees not in excess of 97 percent of anticipated rental income, for a period not in excess of 10 years, in consideration for construction of housing in designated localities for occupancy by military families. We would further stipulate that the average guaranteed rental on a project would be limited to a maximum of $150 per unit per month. This program offers the most economical means for meeting our needs in certain foreign countries and produces controlled housing at no investment cost. If the level of occupancy is maintained the only cost to the Department of Defense will be the normal housing allowances paid to the military families.

As a part of the improvement of the management of family housing we instituted a uniform cost accounting system for operation and maintenance of family housing. This system was put into effect in July 1962. We have recently received the fiscal year 1963 reports. Although some refinements are required, we feel that the information gathered constitutes a valuable improvement and provides a basis for better management by ourselves and by the military departments. We have compared our actual cost data from the cost accounting reports with our fiscal year 1964 budget estimates. Our actual average costs, based upon all types of housing units, for fiscal year 1963 came out to $815 per unit, or $68 per month. Our analysis of the fiscal year 1964 O. & M. budget in light of our fiscal year 1963 experience, taking into due account the change in the mix of our inventory, together with analysis of other factors, substantiates our per unit estimate of $847 for fiscal year 1964.

Also of interest is a new management reporting system for family housing which has been established to provide improved inventory, occupancy, and assignment reporting by the field level.

Other areas in which we are working deal with the establishment of uniform standards throughout the military departments. First, we are attempting to clearly define those maintenance standards which will provide adequate living accommodations, protect the structure from deterioration, and at the same time assure economical O. & M. costs. Next, we feel that the Government's responsibility versus the tenant's responsibility for maintenance of family housing units must be more clearly defined. This is being done and applied on a uniform basis through the services.

We also are working on the establishment of occupancy standards for the improved utilization of family housing units. We must think in businesslike terms, and set and measure our utilization gainst realistic standards similar to those used by large commercial project operators.

In the area of improved design and construction practices, we are implementing a design portfolio beginning with the fiscal year 1965 program. In the past we have spent millions for design effort. We feel that we have now reached the point where housing design can be stabilized and the major effort in the future should be local site adaptation and utility support; this we believe will result in significant savings.

However, this design stabilization does not men that we are seeking a stereotyped house—we intend to have variety within an area—but it does mean that we will settle upon certain units which will be common for the services within a given geographic area.

Another area we are strongly emphasizing is the firm scheduling of award and completion dates for housing projects which have been authorized and funded. We recognize that not only will earlier availability place military families in adequate quarters more quickly, but also that for every month which can be cut from construction leadtime we can save appreciable amounts in BAQ payments. We are monitoring this carefully during the execution of the 1963 program against the project schedules established by each military department. In the execution of our construction program we are continuing to emphasize the maximum use of single design responsibility, common siting, and joint construction awards by the military departments.

The concept of satisfying urgent housing requirements by providing investments hedges at those locations were long-range utilization cannot be accurately foreseen has been implemented. This is demonstrated by the construction of about 1,000 relocatable-type housing units at various Air Force installations for the fiscal year 1963 program. The relocatable unit was developed by the Air Force. It is not a trailer, but is a complete house which can be folded into a package which is capable of being transported over the highways. At the site, it is erected on preprepared foundations in less than a day and becomes an attractive living unit with a minimum of three bedrooms and 1½ baths. Its advantage lies in its capability of being moved to another location at a minimum investment loss if a situation develops requiring this.

It was our intent to utilize this design at installations where a long-term tenure could not be accurately forecast and also as a "topping off" measure at those installations that have a valid need but already have a high percentage of on-base housing. This latter use of the relocatable-type unit would diminish the risk to the Government if we should, in the future, experience any strength fluctuations at such bases. Relocatable housing was programed at certain northern tier bases in the fiscal year 1964 program as a "topping off" measure. We are convinced that the relocatable design is economically sound and will produce an adequate, livable family unit. However, in view of the concern expressed by the House as to the rate of implementing this design, we are willing to revise our plans and utilize conventional construction at K. I. Sawyer, Malmstrom, Grand Forks, and Minot Air Force Bases for the fiscal year 1964 program.

In order to satisfy our urgent oversea housing construction requirements and at the same time minimize the gold flow effect, a concept called Project USAHOME was conceived. This is a plan of furnishing American manufactured componentized housing units for erection overseas. This is a realistic solution to the oversea housing construction problem. Procurement for our fiscal year 1963 program is currently under contract.

Although the House objected to our plans to continue to pursue this concept before the actual results from fiscal year 1963 had been analyzed, we believe that it is a satisfactory solution to our oversea housing problem. Also, Secretary McNamara intends to delay execution of contracts for fiscal year 1964 oversea housing projects until these results are available. This concept provides the needed housing, and at the same time reduces foreign exchange costs to the absolute minimum. Our balance-of-payments problem dictates that we use some technique of this nature in the housing area. Although we have not yet reached the point of actual erection of American manufactured, componentized units in foreign lands, we are confident of the success of this program. These units are badly needed at these key, hard-core foreign bases, all of which have vital missions.

One further comment regarding our efforts in the design and construction of family housing should be made. As the largest single constructor of housing units and as the manager of the largest inventory of living units, the Department of Defense has an opportunity and a responsibility to seek those techniques that will procure the highest housing value obtainable at the lowest possible cost. Attainment of this, while achieving optimum utilization of appropriated funds, should also help engender improved productivity in the construction industry. In view of the foregoing, a Military Family Housing Design Advisory Council is being established. The council will have the primary responsibility for selecting, monitoring, and coordinating the techniques, materials, and/or equipment to be included in our construction program on an experimental basis.

The council will be comprised of representatives of the military departments and the homebuilding industry. All data ensuing from the DOD family housing construction program developed either in-house or on an experimental basis in collaboration with industry will be appropriately publicized and made available to private industry.

In closing, we would like to say that there is no single solution, in our opinion, to the family housing problem of the military departments. All facets of the program, including increased community support, new construction, trailer courts, leasing, retention of permanent rentals, and utilization of rental guarantee housing, are needed to accomplish our mission of providing decent housing in order to retain well-qualified military personnel.

We appreciate this opportunity to present to this committee our fiscal 1964 military family housing program. This is a joint effort between the Secretary of Defense's office and the military departments to accomplish a desirable objective. We are ready to attempt to answer your questions on any phase of the housing program.

Thank you.

SPECIAL ASPECTS OF FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAM

Secretary McNAMARA. There are two or three special aspects of the family housing program. We would appreciate an opportunity in the executive session to describe those to you.

Senator STENNIS. We will certainly give you opportunity in the executive session to cover those points.

Secretary McNAMARA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. General LeMay and I are both grateful to you for granting our request to appear here today when I know that you and other members of the Armed Services Committee have special interest in the discussion going on in that committee.

Senator STENNIS. We are delighted to have both of you.

HOUSING SHORTAGES

Secretary McNAMARA. We are both aware of the efforts that you in particular and your colleagues as well have made to assure that our military personnel have adequate facilities in order that they may properly carry out their vital missions. We are very mindful that the Congress since the end of the Korean war has provided for the acquisition of 231,000 units of military family housing. We are also aware that the availability of private housing throughout the country has improved greatly during the same period. But chronic housing shortages do still exist in a great many locations and this is true both in the United States and overseas near military bases which are of critical importance to our military missions.

The greater availability of suitable housing as a whole in this country does not help the military man who is stationed in a locality in which suitable housing is still very short. Our soldiers, of course, are not there by choice but by orders of the Goverment. We believe therefore that the Government has a very special responsibility to care for their needs and this responsibility the Government has traditionally accepted. The scope of the housing problem, however, has increased enormously since the end of the Korean war. The problem has been complicated by the very marked changes in the military personnel structure that have been taking place since World War II. Before World War II single men constituted the bulk of the forces, about 70 or 75 percent and today over 50 percent of the male personnel are married. These married men constitute the bulk of the career

personnel particularly in the scarce specialites. They are all men who occupy key positions and who possess the technical leadership that is essential to the modern Military Establishment.

Not only has the proportion of married men increased but the average size of their family has risen substantially and today it approximates the size of the average civilian families. Indeed the number of military families with three or more children has more than doubled in the last 5 years.

DECENT HOUSING A MAJOR CONCERN

So for the military family man, as for any family man, decent housing for his wife and children is a major concern.

While a military man in keeping with his profession must of course be willing to accept personal hardships I don't believe that this Nation has a right to expect the same from his family.

The necessary rigors that are inherent in military life are hard enough on a family man without adding the burden of persistent personal hardships for his family.

There are few, indeed, in the military service who can expect to complete their careers without long periods of family separation. They know this, they expect it, and they accept it.

That is particularly true of Navy personnel who are assigned to ships because even when the ship is home-ported in this country the ship is often at sea and the man is away from his family a considerable portion of the time. Similarly, the growing practice of rotating units overseas on a temporary rather than a permanent basis, and this is in order to reduce the foreign exchange cost associated with their deployment, also means increased separation for the men involved.

IMPORTANT PART OF TOTAL COMPENSATION

For all of these reasons, decent housing represents, for a military family man, a very important part of his total compensation. Indeed, in considering the size of the increases in rates for basic allowance for quarters, which the administration requested and the Congress passed and made effective the 1st of January this year, and the requested increases in military compensation, which the Congress authorized effective October 1 of this year, we gave very great weight to the military family housing program.

We consider the family housing program to be an integral part of our overall plan for improving the compensation of our military personnel. The increases in the basic allowance for quarters and in pay and other allowances, while they are very helpful in placing more private housing within the reach of our military personnel, do not help in these localities where adequate housing simply is not available. This is the problem area in which our present housing program, which is proposed for fiscal 1964, is concentrated.

RECENT HOUSING SURVEY

According to our most recent housing survey we had more than 49,000 military families involuntarily separated simply for lack of suitable housing and that is in addition to the 83,000 military families that are voluntarily separated for various reasons, including duty

at certain installations where men are not allowed to bring their families. It is a fact that a great many of the men involuntarily separated from their families because of lack of housing have been forced to live apart for a very substantial portion of their married life. I will give you one illustration of that and then comment on others later.

This is the case of a sergeant, first class, with a wife and four young children, formerly stationed at Fort Irwin, Calif. He has 17 years of active service, received the Purple Heart in Korea, and is now a tank commander. He was married during a previous tour of duty at Camp Roberts, Calif., where no quarters, either onpost or offpost, were available and his wife was forced to live in Visalia, Calif., 100 miles away. When later transferred to Fort Irwin he bought a trailer and lived onpost. His next assignment was in Germany where again a lack of quarters forced an 8-month separation. Upon his return to the United States he was stationed at Fort Ord, Calif., where, also because of the lack of housing he was forced to buy another trailer to house his family, which by then numbered six people. Subsequently, he was assigned to Korea and was again separated from his family for 18 months. He then returned to Fort Irwin for a 15-month tour where no housing was available. His family again lived in Visalia, 250 miles away. In August of this year he was transferred to Europe and has not been assigned quarters. His family will remain at Visalia until he can obtain community housing for them in Europe. He has now been separated from his family for the past 3 years.

SUBSTANDARD HOUSING

Many military families, in their eagerness to avoid that kind of separation, are forced to accept substandard housing. By the last count, more than 32,000 eligible military families occupied Government-owned substandard housing on the post and more than 106,000 military families were living in off-post substandard housing. It is this latter group in particular that concerns us most.

I personally have been shocked to learn of the kind of quarters that some of our military families have been forced to live in because of the lack of decent housing within their means and in some cases the lack of decent housing at any price. I have asked my staff to assemble résumés of typical cases and as I travel to our field locations I generally stop to observe these situations myself. We reproduced a series of examples to which I would like to draw your attention. I won't go through all of them but I think there are certain ones, which are typical of literally thousands of cases, you may be interested in looking at briefly.

EXAMPLES OF HOUSING, YUMA, ARIZ.

The first is on page 18. Here is shown a picture of a house occupied in Yuma, Ariz., by a family of a Marine Corps sergeant. Before he was stationed in Yuma, he had heard of the housing shortage there and he therefore left his family in Philadelphia for 11 months while attempting to find housing he could afford.

After the 11-month separation, hoping to avoid further separation, he accepted this dilapidated structure you see pictured. It is poorly constructed, the screens are torn and missing, and it lacks adequate storage space. It is really completely unsatisfactory for family life.

If you turn to page 21, you will see another case.

Senator STENNIS. May I stop you there briefly?

Do you have in the bill an actual replacement now for this picture on page 18?

Secretary MCNAMARA. This is one of the stations we hope to have housing approved for.

Senator STENNIS. It is on the list?

Secretary MCNAMARA. Yes, sir.

FORT ORD, CALIF.

Now, the next illustration of the problem is on page 21, where we discuss the problem of a sergeant assigned to Fort Ord, Calif. He is a 14-year veteran in the service currently assigned to a tank company. In 10 years of marriage and eligibility for housing, this family has had 1 month in Government quarters. When he was assigned to Germany in 1960 he discovered there was a 37- to 52-week waiting period for public quarters. That is rather typical, as a matter of fact, to men assigned to Europe. So the family stayed behind and were forced to stay behind for 25 months. When he was reassigned to Fort Ord last year the family was reunited in housing costing $35 a month more than his quarters allowance. They gave it up when the landlord demanded a lease because they feared if they signed a lease it would prevent them from moving into Government quarters when their number came up on the waiting list. Scarcity of housing, high prices, and other features have forced the family to return to Virginia. He has been separated from his family for 3 critical years during the period when his children were growing up.

OKINAWA

You can now turn to page 23 to see another typical example, in this instance a picture of the housing occupied by a soldier and his family in Okinawa. These are privately owned quarters for which he is paying $183 a month. He is a master sergeant with a wife and three small children. As you can see, the quarters are very primitive. They provide no stove or heating facilities despite the fact there is a winter period from November to March. There is a marginal community-type septic tank for sewage and it is quite unsanitary. The price he is paying is $57 a month more than his quarters allowance.

Another illustration is on the next page, page 24, and in this instance we have the situation of an airman assigned to George Air Force Base, Calif. The picture of the house you see—it is hardly a house—shows a dwelling with only 311 square feet of living space. It has a tin roof, cracked windows, and leaky pipes.

Senator STENNIS. What page is that?

GEORGE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Secretary MCNAMARA. Page 24, Mr. Chairman. This is the situation of a sergeant assigned to George Air Force Base in California and the dwelling contains only 311 square feet of living space, has a tin roof, cracked windows, and leaking pipes and a cracked cement floor. This man's last duty station was Hickam Field, Hawaii, where

he waited 2 years and 7 months of a 3-year tour for on-base housing. I drove through Hickam housing on the way to the airport this morning and noticed the still large number of substandard houses there. Yet the total number of houses at Hickam, substandard and otherwise, is so small in relation to the number of men we have assigned there that we have a waiting period like this man faced while stationed there. Further, his priority on the waiting list while at the George Air Force Base for housing is so low that he doesn't expect to obtain a unit during his tour there.

Senator STENNIS. Let me ask one question. This picture is very impressive. I believe last year we allowed 7,500 new units, in last year's appropriations?

Secretary MCNAMARA. Yes, that is correct.

Senator STENNIS. How could you leave out a place like this?

Secretary MCNAMARA. Mr. Chairman, we have this siutation——

Senator STENNIS. And not apportion it in those 7,500 units?

LOCATIONS WHERE NO HOUSING EXISTS

Secretary MCNAMARA. We have even worse situations, as I will mention in executive session. We have certain very high priority military missions being carried out both abroad and in this country at locations where there is no housing whatsoever, private or public. The average tour of duty for these missions is around 30 months—they range from 24 to 48 months, but they average around 30 months. We just cannot send men to these areas without their families for 30 months. Therefore, we have given high priority to the places where there is no housing rather than to places where there is substandard housing even though it is as substandard as this picture indicates.

OVERBUILDING

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Secretary, very briefly, I have had letters and telegrams and telephone calls about the cities in the United States where you are building new houses, over the course of several years, which I doubt seriously are needed. There must be some kind of responsibility there. Not all these people could be irresponsible or lying. My point is you do need housing but I want to get at the point that you have been building housing where there is at least evidence they were not needed and passing over houses like this; is that true?

Secretary MCNAMARA. We have made a strenuous effort to be certain both last year and this year that overbuilding has not occurred. I understand it has occurred in some years in the past.

Senator STENNIS. You have not had as much lately as they usually get?

LETTER FROM NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REAL ESTATE BOARDS

Secretary MCNAMARA. I personally reviewed the list and I asked Mr. Reed, who is in charge of this program for me in the Defense Department, to work with the Federal Housing Administration to assure we don't build housing in places where the private economy can reasonably take care of our requirements. I have a letter here, for example, from the director of the National Association of Real Estate Boards that bears on this point. If you wish I will read a paragraph germane to the point you made.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, if you wish.

Secretary MCNAMARA (reading):

Following the March 14, 1963, introduction of the military construction authorization bill for fiscal year 1964—

and this is the bill we are presently discussing—

we, the National Association of Real Estate Boards, advised the local real estate boards affected by the projects encompassed in the request for 9,840 military housing units in the United States—

and that was the portion of the 12,100 units requested authorization that were to be constructed in this country.

The purpose of our letter to those local boards was to provide a means for channeling any dispute over a particular project to the appropriate official of the Department of Defense. Less than 10 percent of the 9,840 units were involved in subsequent discussions with the affected boards and the Department of Defense. We are confident that such disagreements that exist with respect to these projects will be satisfactorily resolved before enactment of the authorization bill. We share with the Department of Defense the desire that our servicemen's families be well housed. We appreciate the testimony that is being given before the congressional committees which reflects continued substantial reliance on private housing in nearby communities to meet the service's housing deficit. We believe the Department's program for fiscal year 1964 is substantially in harmony with this objective.

ENDORSEMENT OF PROGRAM

I cite this only to indicate we have gone to the competitors, if you will, those who stand to lose if we put housing in an area where it is not needed, and they are endorsing the program. It is signed by John C. Williamson, director of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. They are assisting us in avoiding construction of housing where it is not needed and where it will compete unreasonably with private housing. We wish to use as a foundation for the military housing program the private housing market and whenever that market can meet our need we will avoid military housing construction.

Senator STENNIS. I think you are making an effort, you and those in the military profession, and I am not discounting what you say, but sometimes people tell me that they would have certified in that the military housing was not needed but to keep the base from being moved, they did not, and the actual facts are to the contrary. You of course do not know what to believe.

Pardon me a minute. We have a distinguished member of this subcommittee with us now and he is the majority leader of the Senate and his time is very valuable.

Do you have anything you want to take up?

DEFICIENCY IN HOUSES AT MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE

Senator MANSFIELD. Just this one thing, Mr. Secretary, what is the status of the extreme deficiency in houses at the Malmstrom Air Force Base?

Secretary MCNAMARA. It is very serious indeed and this is one of the items we want to particularly comment on because the House Appropriations Committee deleted from the bill provisions for 200 houses at Malmstrom that are absolutely essential to our MINUTEMAN mission there. This is one of the particular items I wish to draw to the attention of this committee.

Senator STENNIS. You can cover that now while Senator Mansfield is here.

CURRENT REQUIREMENT

Secretary MCNAMARA. Malmstrom Air Force Base has a current requirement for 2,083 units of housing, against which requirement there are only 1,109 houses available. We have a projected gross deficit of 743.

There will be some additional assets that will be applied against that deficit. Two hundred sixty houses have been authorized and approved in prior programs, so after they are completed the deficit will drop to about 500 houses, but against that deficit of 500, we propose in this bill to authorize and appropriate funds for only 200 and yet that 200 was cut out.

I believe it was cut out because of a misunderstanding as to the type of house and the character of the house that we proposed to build there. We have suggested that it might be desirable to use relocatable housing for Malmstrom. This is because of the possibility that at some point in the far future, before the end of the useful life of the house, the mission and personnel levels would change and the house might therefore become surplus.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary, might I extend my apologies for not staying here because there is an armed services meeting, but I think you are also quite interested in that.

Secretary MCNAMARA. I am indeed, sir. I am very grateful for your attendance at this hearing.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I did want to appear and say that I have read your statement before and I hope I have some knowledge of the problem and I appreciate your coming here before the committee with General LeMay.

Secretary MCNAMARA. Thank you, Senator, very much.

RELOCATABLE HOUSING

In any event, Senator Mansfield, recognizing the uncertainty of the mission over a period of 20 or 30 years, which is about the life of a house, we had planned to possibly use a relocatable house at that location. This is a house that is prefabricated, can be erected on a site and after a number of years, say 10 or 15 years, removed from that site, transported to another one, and re-erected there.

The House Appropriations Committee questioned the merit of that type of construction at this time. We began experimenting with this form of construction about several years ago. It has proven very satisfactory so far, we believe. But in any event, if there is any further question in the minds of Congress about the desirability of that form of construction we are quite willing to go to the typical permanent construction at the four large airbases where housing was deleted for fiscal year 1964. It will cost about $1,500 more a unit to go to the permanent-type construction and we lose the possibility of recapturing whatever value exists if the mission changes but we need this housing, these 200 units at Malmstrom.

There is such a priority need at the MINUTEMAN installation there that we urgently request the Senate to restore those funds.

IMPORTANCE OF MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE

Senator MANSFIELD. Mr. Secretary, I think you made a good case and I would like to review briefly a little history because it took a long time to get Malmstrom out of the tarpaper shack base and while there may be some dispute to it, at least from past experience it appears to me that Malmstrom in a certain aspect is one of the most important airbases in the entire country.

I would point out during the Second War that after attempting flights from the Twin Cities area and shifting from the Seattle-Tacoma area, finally they established two bases at Great Falls Air Base and East Air Base. The East Air Base is now Malmstrom Field. From those two fields, Great Falls during the Second War, we shipped over 7,000 combat planes of all types to the Soviet Union and the site was selected not because of any political pressure or purpose, there was none, but because of climatic conditions, and the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul could not furnish the right conditions nor could the Seattle-Tacoma area; and the result was we had a tarpaper shack base ther for a long time.

HOUSING SHORTAGE

The last several years we have been given it a sense of permanency insofar as permanency on an Air Force base can be produced and now we find that there is still almost a thousand-house shortage.

There are separated families and other factors to be considered and we thought that we stood a chance this year of getting at least one-fifth of the amount needed in the way of housing for these people and then we find that the House, because of perhaps a misunderstanding, knocked out the whole 200.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, on the basis of the explanation given by the Secretary of Defense and any additional information he may think advisable to put in the record, this committee will most seriously consider restoring the 200 items because they are badly needed.

Secretary MCNAMARA. I strongly urge it, Senator Mansfield.

Senator STENNIS. It certainly will be considered, Senator Mansfield. Last year, though, the committee did not allow all they requested but the Department of Defense did not even request it last year.

Senator MANSFIELD. That is true, but you were out there, Mr. Chairman, and you know what the situation was.

Senator STENNIS. I just used that as a background to show the committee last year those they did allow did not limit them to where they would be located, we left it to the Department of Defense. I believe we did strike off a few of those foreign countries by name.

CURRENT HOUSING DEFICIT

Secretary MCNAMARA. Yes. Mr. Chairman, as I will point out later, we have a serious deficit today of over 60,000 units.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me. I want to make the record complete here. Malmstrom has not been discriminated against by the committee.

Senator MANSFIELD. No.

Senator STENNIS. On the priority list, the Department of Defense is just getting to it. I think it deserves the utmost consideration.

Senator MANSFIELD. This is by the House.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. I have been up there and I remember the situation. They are going to use it for the MINUTEMAN base and there has to be housing there.

Senator MANSFIELD. May I say here that the first operation of the MINUTEMAN missile complex was in the vicinity of Malmstrom and is centered in Malmstrom.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much.

Proceed, Mr. Secretary.

FURTHER ILLUSTRATION OF PROBLEM

Secretary MCNAMARA. You may want to examine briefly one further illustration of the problem on page 25.

Here we have the case of a staff sergeant assigned to George Air Force Base in California, a man who has a wife and four sons. He wrote an unsolicited letter and this is typical of really hundreds of letters that come into my office from military personnel. I would like to quote a portion of that letter describing his experience. He says:

> Have looked for adequate housing in immediate area, but difficult to find furnished house which landlord will accept four children. At the present time, I have 8 months' service left and I plan to be discharged because of housing situation and separation from family. After 8 years in the service I find everywhere I go the housing problem is critical. I spent 3½ years at Dow AFB, Bangor, Maine. There I paid an average of $75 for housing, which was by far substandard. Housing that was standard was at least $110 to $150 per month and utilities, and as an airman, first class, and below during this period, I could not afford it. I then was shipped to Japan. Off-base housing (known as Paddy houses) was an average $75 per month for these cheap cracker boxes. The driving conditions were horrible. No place for the children to play. The base housing was a 24- to 27-month wait and when moved into was, I consider, substandard. Plus, when I shipped back to the United States my son had 1 month to go to finish the first grade. They do not authorize extensions overseas for the purpose of keeping children in school. Therefore, I had to leave my wife with her mother so my son could attempt to finish his first grade and be promoted to the second grade, as it would take too long in this area to find a house to live in.
>
> I received a brochure from George AFB, which stated that on-base housing for senior staffs was seldom available and for junior staffs almost never available. I am still looking. I do not intend to move my family into a pigpen such as I was forced to do while stationed in Japan. At the present time, if I cannot find housing here, my family will remain with my mother-in-law until I get discharged from active duty on February 13, 1964. Then I will not have to pay the outrageous prices for living in the slums as the present conditions are for the majority of the lower grade in the military.

As I say, this is not untypical. It is one of a series of letters that come into my office and I thought you might be interested in it.

So if we could then go back to page 6 of the statement, I will quickly review the rest of it with you.

Senator STENNIS. Well, those are good illustrations.

EFFECT ON MORALE AND EFFICIENCY

Secretary MCNAMARA. It seems to me that in a country as wealthy as ours there is really no excuse for any member of the Armed Forces to have to live with his family under such conditions. Certainly, it cannot help but adversely affect his morale and, as a result, his on-the-job efficiency. And, as we have seen, most of these individuals occupy important positions in our military organization.

INSERVICE MORTGAGE LOAN BENEFITS

The question has often been raised as to why more servicemen do not take advantage of the favorable inservice mortgage loan benefits to purchase homes when they are unable to find rentals at reasonable prices. The answer is that the purchase of a home even under the generous provisions of the National Housing Act, as amended, still entails a serious risk for the serviceman. When the housing market was very strong and a house could almost always be resold for at least the price paid for it, the financial risk in buying a house, even though it was to be held for only a short time, was minimal. But now the situation is quite different and in many areas of the country the resale market has greatly weakened. In fact, FHA defaults by military personnel have increased from 0.5 percent at the end of 1960 to 2.5 percent at the end of 1962. This is an increase much greater than in the private market where the increase from 0.57 to 1.29 percent.

It has never been the policy of the Department of Defense to require servicemen to take this risk, and rightly so, since the average serviceman must expect to be rotated to a new assignment every 3 or 4 years. Under these circumstances, he has only three alternatives: (1) to hold the house and become a landlord, thus tying up his limited capital; (2) sell the house for whatever he can get and take the loss, if necessary; or (3) simply walk away, default the mortgage, and thereby forfeit whatever equity he may have, and, in some cases, also become liable for a deficiency judgment. None of these alternatives are good, and it would be unreasonable to expect every serviceman to take such a risk, although many of them have done so voluntarily.

OFFPOST HOUSES

So far, I have not discussed the approximately 135,000 military families occupying offpost houses which are located beyond what we consider a reasonable distance from their place of work, or for which they are paying a price in excess of what we consider to be their ability to pay; nor have I discussed the 74,000 families of enlisted men in grade E–4 with 4 through 6 years of service. We are not programing housing for either of those categories in fiscal year 1964, although we believe that provision should also be made for them eventually. Meanwhile, we are proposing to retain approximately 20,000 substandard units, largely to help meet the needs of some of the lower ranking enlisted family men.

RETENTION OF SUBSTANDARD HOUSING

These are 20,000 units of substandard housing that the Congress has instructed us, upon previous occasions, to destroy; but we propose to retain them to help meet this very serious deficit.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Secretary, I am not instructing you to destroy them, but it was your request, and it was stoutly opposed by some.

Secretary MCNAMARA. I think the House in particular wanted us to destroy those.

Senator STENNIS. I just interjected that for the record to show the situation as I understand it, that instead of instructing you to destroy them, you requested permission to destroy them. That is the way I understood the argument.

Secretary McNAMARA. I have not. The recent administration has not requested that permission.

Senator STENNIS. I understand that was part of the administration bill for several years.

Secretary McNAMARA. The House has, and even this year drew my attention to what they considered the erroneous policy of retaining those 20,000 units and requested that we reconsider their disposal. But I think they will agree, and have agreed, as a matter of fact, to allow us to retain some of them during this very critical shortage period.

Senator STENNIS. It is our impression that, until you can do better, there is no use to rush the tearing down of them. That is the only point.

REVIEW OF REQUIREMENTS

Secretary McNAMARA. Since the military family housing program was presented to this committee last year, we have completely reviewed all our requirements and projected them over the next 5 years. Our general policy is to rely, to the maximum extent possible, on the civilian community to provide housing for our service families. There are, however, several necessary exceptions to this policy which require the construction of onbase housing to meet long-term needs:

First, there are certain key personnel who, for reasons of military necessity, must reside on base.

Second, some of our bases are located in remote and isolated areas where little or no community support is available.

Third, some of our installations are located where there are chronic shortages of suitable rental housing in the community, and military personnel with families are forced to live in substandard housing or at excessive distances, or where, because of high rents, suitable housing is beyond the reach of military personnel.

HELPFUL MEASURES

Throughout our requirements computations, we have taken account of various other measures which should help in making available to military personnel additional private housing:

(1) We recognize the increase in basic allowance for quarters which became effective the first of this year should place more private housing within financial reach of our military families, particularly in the metropolitan areas.

Senator STENNIS. Of course your review here has taken into account this fact?

Secretary McNAMARA. Yes; I wanted to make clear to the committee we had taken account of this before we asked for the houses.

Further, we have taken account of the more extensive use of leased housing wherever it is more economical than constructing permanent onbase housing.

(2) We have hoped for the increased use of FHA-insured, privately owned rental housing as provided under section 810 of the National Housing Act, although it is now going to be increasingly difficult to apply.

(3) The selective use of rental guarantee housing to meet oversea needs wherever feasible.

SUMMARY OF MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING REQUIREMENTS

Taking these factors into account, we have computed the military family housing requirement for the next 5 years as shown on attachment 2 of this statement. I won't suggest you turn to it, but I will summarize it briefly.

On the basis of available data, it appears that we will have about 1,022,000 families eligible for housing. Because of various uncertainties involved in such a projection, we have arbitrarily reduced this number by 20 percent, or 204,000 families, leaving a planning requirement of about 800,000 families. Against ths number, we had, at the end of fiscal year 1963, a total of 350,000 adequate Government quarters (including those funded through fiscal year 1963) plus about 340,000 suitable private housing units against our very conservatively estimated requirement, leaving a net deficit of about 128,000.

PLANS TO MEET DEFICIT

We plan to meet this deficit by—

(1) Taking credit for an anticipated increase in community support of about 42,200 units over the 5-year period, reflecting the increase in the quarters allowance and a more extensive use of section 810, as well as an increase in the availability of housing generally.

(2) We expect to retain the 20,000 units of Government substandard housing I mentioned with the retention of 5,000 usable substandard units for eligible personnel and 15,000 for other married personnel. Authorization for the retention of these 20,000 units has been granted by the Congress.

(3) We expect, through expansion of future leasing and rental guarantee programs, to obtain 15,800 units.

(4) We expect the construction of an additional 2,000 trailer spaces for those families preferring to live in their own trailers. In addition, we propose to construct 1,300 trailer spaces for military families who are not otherwise eligible for Government housing. A request for funds for 1,539 such spaces this year is included in the bill.

(5) We expect the rehabilitation of currently inadequate quarters which should yield 900 additional adequate units. A request for funds for this purpose is also included in the bill.

NEW CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENT

The total number of units expected from these five sources is 65,900, leaving a new construction requirement of 62,100. This requirement we have spread over a 5-year period, proposing an average housing program of over 12,000 units for each of the 5 years 1964 through 1968.

We requested from the Congress for 1964 authorization a total of 12,100 units.

Senator STENNIS. Let me interrupt at this point.

Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Chairman HAYDEN (presiding). You may proceed.

Senator MCNAMARA. Thank you.

BALANCE OF 5-YEAR PROGRAM

The balance of the 5-year program of some 60,000 units has been divided into four annual increments of 12,500 each.

Now, I want to emphasize that the projected program beyond fiscal year 1964 is for planning purposes only. We realize that conditions will change from year to year and that our future program will have to be kept under continuous review.

For example, if the anticipated increase in community support should not materialize, the future program might have to be increased, or, conversely, if the number should turn out to be greater than we anticipated, the requirement might decrease.

Other variables in the projection are the number of units likely to be provided under section 810 and the rental guarantee program and, of course, future changes in force levels. But again I want to point out that we have already hedged against these uncertainties, on the down side, by arbitrarily reducing the gross requirement by 20 percent.

ANALYSIS OF 5-YEAR CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENT

Attachment 3, which again I won't draw your attention to, but I will summarize briefly, provides a further analysis of the 5-year construction requirement, with domestic and foreign requirements shown separately. About 2,000 units will be required on bases near communities in which chronic housing shortages exist. These are what we call "saturated" communities. About 6,500 units will be required for isolated bases where little or no community support is now available or can be expected in the future. Approximately 21,000 units are included in the program to provide housing for military families now living in susbtandard private housing. You will note that this is a rather small portion of the total number of military families now living in substandard private housing. Nine thousand units are included as replacement for existing substandard onbase housing which is no longer economically useful and should be torn down.

We have also included in the overall 5-year program about 12,600 units to accommodate military families living at excessive distances from their place of work or paying excessive rentals in relation to their financial capabilities. However, none of the projects proposed in the 1964 increment of the program are predicated solely on the basis of excessive cost or distances. Nevertheless, as I noted earlier, we believe that eventually some relief for these families should be provided and we expect to seek that relief in subsequent years.

GROSS REQUIREMENT

I want to underscore the fact that even when the proposed 5-year construction program is completed, we will have a total of only about 411,000 adequate Government-owned and controlled housing units against a gross requirement of more than 1 million eligible families. Thus, we would still be predominantly dependent on community support, as I believe we should be.

Now, I think we can skip over, Mr. Chairman, if you would, to page 15 since the intervening pages have been discussed in detail and

I need not review it with you unless you wish to ask questions on it later.

Although we have introduced into our calculations various safety factors, we recognize that unexpected changes in missions or in community support could create important changes in the gross requirement and deficit figures. To guard against these contingencies, we have established special procedures which require successive reviews of each project right up to the time the contract is actually awarded.

HELP OF FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

In this connection, we have enlisted the help of the Federal Housing Administration. Each of the domestic projects shown on these tables has been reviewed at the field level by representatives of the FHA. As prescribed by last year's authorization act, we are required to consult with the Administrator, HHFA as to the availability of adequate private housing before we commence construction at the locations approved in each annual program. This we are in the process of doing, and the final results of these studies by FHA should be known shortly. This review is continuous and we have requested the FHA to notify us promptly of any change in the local housing situation in any of the communities affected by our program.

This constant process of rechecking will continue up to the time we are ready to award the construction contract. In addition, the military departments will be required to resurvey local conditions at all installations included in the fiscal year 1964 program and recertify requirements prior to advertising for bids.

PERSONAL REVIEW BY SECRETARY

I have personally reviewed the entire 1964 program and I am convinced that the 10,140 units for which authorization was granted by the Congress are urgently required. I can assure you that we will not hesitate to reduce or eliminate any project if we discover that the requirement has in any way become questionable. Our 5-year program projections are proving very useful in this connection. Although the uncertainties increase beyond our 5-year planning period, I want to remind the committee that even in those few cases where changing conditions cause the inventory to exceed the requirements of eligible personnel, we can still protect the Government's investment. This can be done by making any excess housing available to those enlisted men with families who would ordinarily not be eligible for Government housing but who draw basic allowance for quarters of as much as $105 per month.

HOUSING FOR ENLISTED MEN AND OFFICERS

Chairman HAYDEN. May I inquire, is this housing for enlisted men or officers?

Secretary MCNAMARA. It is both for officers and enlisted men, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman HAYDEN. Well, what you want to do is take care of the corporals and sergeants, these are the men that make the military a career?

Secretary McNAMARA. Exactly so, and a very high percentage of those men are now married and a very high percentage of those married have two to three children.

RIGID STANDARD ON COSTS

Chairman HAYDEN. One thing I noticed here, and I do not know if I am correct or not, there was a very rigid standard based upon the amount of money that could go into a house. One place it cost more to build a building than it does in another place. Has there been any change in that situation?

Secretary McNAMARA. This remains a problem. We still apply a very rigid standard, but we do attempt to make some allowance for geographic differences because you are quite correct that in certain southern areas where the climate is good, the heating plant and other costs are far less than in the northern areas.

Chairman HAYDEN. There is a difference in wage scales and difference in accessibility of material and all of that which would make quite a difference in the cost?

Secretary McNAMARA. Yes. We do take account of that within the statutory limits that the Congress allows us. There is a maximum cost by rank, however.

Chairman HAYDEN. I often wondered whether these limits were too rigid.

Secretary McNAMARA. I don't think they are, frankly. We will try to live within them. When we start on a program we sometimes think they are too rigid, but by the time we have explored all possible ways of living within them we can usually find a way of doing it without unreasonably cheapening the house.

Chairman HAYDEN. Thank you.

SHARING IN RISING STANDARD OF LIVING

Secretary McNAMARA. Mr. Chairman, all too often in our preoccupation with the crushing problems of strategy, forces, and weapons systems, those problems that we normally devote the majority of our time to, we tend to overlook the fact that in the final analysis the effectiveness of our military force depends on the loyalty, dedication, and ability of our military personnel. They are the ones who have to use the weapons and carry out the strategy. Even today, all around the world, particularly in Vietnam which we discussed yesterday in Honolulu, American servicemen are risking, and all too often losing, their lives in the service of their country. For this unique hazard of the military profession we cannot compensate them, and they don't expect compensation. But we can and we should see to it that they at least share with the civilian population the rising American standard of living. I think it is fair to say that through the action of Congress we have made a good start toward this objective. The increase in the quarters allowance which became effective the first of this year will certainly help to alleviate the hardships of many military families. The military pay bill, while not everything that everyone would have liked, still is a very significant addition to the incomes of our military people.

RECOMMENDATION OF PROGRAM

Your support of the military family housing program will fill the remaining important gap in our present plan to improve the conditions of employment of our military personnel and will contribute enormously to a more wholesome and better life for their families. Therefore, without any reservation, I commend this program to the committee.

You may wish to hear from General LeMay and after that both of us will be available to answer questions.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL LEMAY

General LEMAY. Mr. Chairman, I do not have a prepared statement but I would like to amplify some of the points that Secretary McNamara made.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, General, we will be glad to have you proceed in your own way.

General LEMAY. I appeared before the Congress many times before and emphasized the need for providing a strong professional force to efficiently carry out our defense mission. Many things have been done to help bring this about, but it always seems to be too little or too late. We have never reached a stage where we had an attractive enough career to get the reenlistment rate that is necessary to efficiently carry out our mission.

COST OF TECHNICAL LABOR

As a matter of fact, in the technical field in the Air Force, the taxpayer is actually paying $25,000 a year for technical labor and it comes about in this manner:

If we enlist, say, a young high school graduate, send him down to Lackland Field for his indoctrination training, which takes about 3 or 4 months and here we find out what he can do and what his skills are, and where he would make the biggest contribution. If he is qualified for technical training we send him off to one of our technical schools. This school takes up to a year and then after going on his annual leave, he reports into a combat unit as really an apprentice workman. There he works about a half a day under close supervision because he can easily destroy some valuable equipment if he is not watched carefully.

In the other half of the day he has additional classroom work with the qualified instructors assigned to a combat unit.

After a year and a half or so of this type of training, a certain percentage of these airmen are sent off to advance schools for up to 6 months.

All in all, out of a 4-year enlistment, it is 3 years before the man is qualified to do a day's work on his own without supervision. This means he is working on his own for about a year out of his 4-year enlistment. His 4-year enlistment cost us $25,000 a year for his pay, upkeep, schooling, travel and so forth. So really you are paying $25,000 for skilled labor. We think that some of this might well be paid to him in salary rather than for schooling and training and we would have a more efficient force.

AIR FORCE DEFICIT

In the Air Force, we have a deficit now of 156,000 houses.

This is based on what I consider the very niggardly standard we have now provided for newly authorized quarters.

In addition to that, we have a 110,000 requirement for lower grade airmen who are not authorized quarters under our present standards but who are married and have families and have to have a place to live. We get this figure by taking the housing that we do have on bases, the housing that is available in the communities and subtract it from our overall requirement.

So we have a 150,000 shortage of authorized housing and the other shortage of housing for the people that are not authorized it.

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT PLANS

Now, against this shortage, the Defense Department has only planned to build 25,000 house over the next 5 years. This is a drop in the bucket compared to our needs and is not going to produce the results that we should have in retraining our people.

Some people I think are reluctant to provide this housing for fear that the mission of the base would change and we will have some losses due to unoccupied housing. This has only happened in one case I know of and that was in Morocco. The bill was not great in that case.

I would like to point out on an average base we have tied up in capital about $800 million in real estate, buildings, equipment, weapons, missiles, airplanes, things of that sort. If we provided housing for all of the people required, the bill would be only 3 percent of the weapons systems that they are operating.

In this day and age when weapons are so expensive and they get obsolete and we discard them for new weapons, we should be willing to take a little loss in housing if it comes. I don't believe it will be very great.

I consider that the type of manpower that we have in the service is going to determine, to a great extent, the efficiency at which we operate and the kind of defense you get. You are only going to be able to attract qualified people, the kind we must have, if we give them an adequate standard of living and added compensation.

MODEST HOUSING PROGRAM

This housing program is very modest. I don't think it will accomplish what we are trying to do but at least it is a start and we should provide it.

Senator STENNIS. Your need here for 156,000 housing units for the Air Force—are you using a different yardstick altogether than what the Secretary used?

General LEMAY. No, sir, I did not. I used the standard DOD criteria for determining who is eligible for a house. Now, we have 415,000 people who are eligible. Then we subtract from that the on-base housing that we have, plus what is available in the local communities, using the same criteria that the Department of Defense has, and we arrived at a 156,000 deficit under Department of Defense regulations and rules.

GROSS REQUIREMENT

Senator STENNIS. Let me ask the Secretary one question.

Mr. Secretary, on page 12, in round numbers, how many men do you have in the service now?

Secretary MCNAMARA. Roughly 2,700,000.

Senator STENNIS. You state here you have a gross requirement of more than 1 million eligible families, is that correct?

Secretary MCNAMARA. Yes. It is reached in this fashion. We have about 2,700,000 in the service. Of this there are roughly 1,350,000 single men. In addition there are close to 300,000 married men whom we consider ineligible to occupy Government quarters. These are men at the level of E–4 with 4 years' service and below. That means, therefore, there are about 1,650,000 men either single or married but ineligible for quarters whom we deduct from the 2,700,000 to reach the requirement of approximately 1,020,000, eligible military families. Then, as I pointed out, and as General LeMay confirmed, we deduct 20 percent of that total, roughly 200,000, before we reach the number of men for whom we will calculate housing needs, about 800,000 total.

Then from the 800,000 total, we deduct the portion of those men who are adequately housed by the private market, either now or who may be housed by the private market adequately in the future.

NET DEFICIT

After making all of these deductions, we arrive at a net deficit of over 60,000 units, which we propose to build at the rate of about 12,000 a year the next 5 years.

Senator STENNIS. Of course, of the number allowed, we have left it to you gentlemen to decide where to build them and within limits how much would be put in each building.

You have no complaints about that?

Secretary MCNAMARA. No, sir; I do not. I think the Congress approach has been very reasonable. The limits are restrictive, but they spur an imaginative approach to housing design and I think they are, therefore, acceptable at present.

DESTRUCTION OF HOUSES

Senator STENNIS. I interrupted you a few minutes ago on this matter about the Congress having directed you to destroy those houses. It has always been my understanding, as we have had these bills up over the years, that that was a service matter. It was the request of the services. I am not certain it was listed out in the President's budget, the recommendations and so forth but I understood, and never heard it denied, that is what the service wanted to do.

Secretary NCNAMARA. Mr. Chairman, I believe it was one or both of the House committees that particularly desires this action. I can't speak with great authority on it.

Senator STENNIS. I remember they always emphasized it, but I thought it was part of the housing program to get those old ones out of the way.

Secretary MCNAMARA. I can't speak with great authority on it because it happened before my time, but in any event we would like to

retain 20,000 of them even though they are inadequate. It is better to retain some of these inadequate quarters than to have none at all.

Senator STENNIS. It was my personal idea that the request for their destruction was too rapid until you could get a better buildup.

Secretary MCNAMARA. I think you are absolutely right.

Senator STENNIS. But we agreed on something each time in conference about it without any great trouble.

Secretary MCNAMARA. I think you are absolutely right.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have anything more before we go into executive session?

REQUESTED RESTORATION

Secretary MCNAMARA. I would simply like to say, before we do so, that we strongly urge the Senate to restore appropriations to the limit of the authorization recently approved by the Congress.

Senator STENNIS. That is 10,400?

Secretary MCNAMARA. 10,140, and it means restoring appropriations for 2,385 units, of which 1,240 were scheduled for overseas and 1,145 in this country. These units are unique among all the units that we requested appropriations for this year in that almost all of them are to be built at remote inaccessible bases in which the housing shortage is even more extreme than at most of the domestic locations I referred to earlier.

Senator STENNIS. Of your 1,240, you mean?

Secretary MCNAMARA. That is true also of the domestic units which were deleted, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

URGENT REQUIREMENT FOR DELETED UNITS

Secretary MCNAMARA. Mr. Chairman, I want particularly to emphasize the urgency of the requirement for the units that were deleted by the House Appropriations Committee and the subsequent action of the House.

I think that the deletion was in part due to misunderstanding, perhaps which we contributed to, but nonetheless the units are urgently required.

For example, the 1,240 units associated with our oversea program, the 1,240 units deleted by the House, included units at four vital sites.

Now, these are sites in which we have detachments of the utmost importance, they are in remote areas, and it is absolutely impossible to obtain private housing in these areas.

It is essential that the men, the skilled specialists assigned there, be there for approximately 30 months—the tours range between 24 and 36 months. We obviously can't send a man to such a location without his family for as long as 30 or 36 months and we urgently request, therefore, that the appropriations for these 1,240 units, which contain projects of such high priority as those I mentioned be put back into the bill.

In addition to this housing, the 1,240 units include, for example, 300 units of housing.

REASONS FOR HOUSE ACTION

Senator STENNIS. What Mr. Sheppard's committee does is done after going into the facts, I know. What reason did he give? What do you want to say in response to it?

Secretary MCNAMARA. They gave these reasons, Mr. Chairman, that oversea housing requires the expenditure of foreign exchange and at this time when we face such serious adverse balance of payments, it seems unwise to fund additional foreign exchange expenditures for conventional type construction, but I think there is a very important answer to that.

REDUCTION IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE COSTS

We recognize this problem in the Department and we are taking action in many, many ways to reduce the foreign exchange cost of our oversea operations and particularly we recognize it with respect to the housing.

Last year, therefore, in connection with the fiscal year 1963 housing program, we modified it substantially.

I am going to quote some figures from memory as relates to 1963, and then give you the actual figures for 1964. But my recollection is that the original fiscal year 1963 oversea housing program was budgeted at a cost of about $42 or $44 million, of which amount about $36 or $37 million would have been represented by foreign exchange costs.

Recognizing the substantial foreign exchange cost of such a program, we recast it entirely, explored the possibility of utilizing U.S. produced materials, and with the cooperation of the industry, designed and are now building manufactured, component-type houses to be shipped from this country abroad to be erected on foreign soil.

By that process, we not only reduced the foreign exchange costs, which was our objective, but we frankly also achieved a budgetary saving. What had been a total of $42 million or $44 million of budget costs was reduced to about $38 million and what had been a foreign exchange cost of $36 million or $37 million was cut to about $6 million.

Senator STENNIS. That is mighty good.

Secretary MCNAMARA. I think this is highly desirable.

QUESTIONS RAISED BY HOUSE

Now, the House committee raised questions about whether we would continue that procedure in fiscal year 1964 and whether the housing would prove satisfactory.

We are certain the housing will prove satisfactory. We have pictures of it here we will show to the committee and we definitely plan to continue the same practice in fiscal year 1964. Therefore, the fiscal year 1964 oversea housing program for the 1,240 units deleted by the House would have a budgetary cost of about $23 million but a foreign exchange cost of only $5 million. That is a small price to pay for this tremendously important asset that we will achieve, and the contribution to the morale and welfare of our oversea personnel.

Now, with respect to the domestic houses we have this situation.

Senator STENNIS. Hold up a minute. There is no time limitation on you at all, but the Chair understands Admiral Corradi has a prob-

lem that he would like to testify on at this sitting of the committee, so if impossible, we will certainly accommodate the admiral. But I do not know yet. May I ask a question right here that I meant to ask a few minutes ago?

How is the movable housing working out? Are you pleased with it?

Secretary McNamara. We are very pleased with the progress to date. The houses have not yet been occupied. They were scheduled for occupancy in February; we now expect the first to be occupied in January. We are a little ahead of schedule. We are very pleased with the results. But that is another question which was in the minds of the House Appropriations Subcommittee. I think they questioned whether we had proven the feasibility of the use of relocatable housing and therefore they removed from the program the 1,145 units that we had proposed be constructed in relocatable form.

Senator Stennis. They are everywhere; is that right?

Secretary McNamara. Everywhere within the United States. I am speaking now about those 1,145 units, Mr. Chairman; they include 245 units, for example, for our early warning stations. Those isolated communication stations in this country at such places as Klamath, Calif.; Rockville, Ind.; Mount Hobo, Oreg.; Cape Charles; Sacramento Peak, N. Mex., places we rarely hear of because they are so inaccessible. Obviously the private market can't provide housing in those areas.

DIFFERENT CATEGORIES

Senator Stennis. Let us get this in its different categories. The House report doesn't cover it.

Secretary McNamara. I don't believe it does. So much of it is classified they couldn't cover it in the report.

Senator Stennis. Let us get it and put it on a classified document, the different categories these leases fall into and the reasons you understand are given on those leases, and then we will have it in concrete form.

Secretary McNamara. We have it and will be happy to provide it. I have it here and Mr. Reed can insert it in the record.

(The information, being classified, was submitted to the committee.)

PROBLEM ON RELOCATABLE HOUSING

I would like to say this one further word on the problem of the relocatable housing. I think the House has a bona fide question. It will be years before we will actually be able to prove the practicality of relocatable housing.

I am quite willing to recognize the uncertainty associated with moving these houses and if the Congress wishes, we are willing to give up the relocatable program and move to the use of conventional housing in these areas. It does increase the risk somewhat because certainly these small isolated stations may be moved in the future.

Senator Stennis. I would not give it up so soon.

SECRETARY'S RECOMMENDATION

Secretary McNamara. Perhaps there is a middle ground here, Mr. Chairman. We asked for 1,145 relocatable units for construction in this country in the fiscal 1964 budget and the House cut out all of them. I would strongly urge that appropriations for all of those be put back into the bill but of the 1,145 I would suggest we plan on only 245 for relocatables for A.C.E.W. sites which are in inaccessible locations and the other 900 I would recommend be of conventional construction. I think this would meet the objective of the House and at the same time give us the program we need and minimize any financial risk associated therewith.

Senator Stennis. The relocatable house idea—was it that that enabled you to improve the picture so greatly here on this foreign construction, foreign exchange?

Secretary McNamara. Yes. But when we use the term "relocatable," we really define it as applicable only to this country, but it is also true that the prefabricated house is the foundation for our reduction in the foreign exchange costs of our oversea program.

Senator Stennis. But the prefabricated house cannot be moved?

Secretary McNamara. It is, strictly speaking, not relocatable. So "relocatable" applies therefore only to the domestic housing and only to those isolated locations where a house might eventually be removed.

Senator Stennis. All right. Senator Saltonstall.

Senator Saltonstall. I would like to ask a question.

Senator Stennis. They are not through.

Secretary McNamara. I am through.

Senator Stennis. We are in executive session.

General LeMay, any comments you wish to make in executive session?

General LeMay. No.

Senator Stennis. All right, Senator Saltonstall.

RESTORATION REQUEST

Senator Saltonstall. What I want to get is your ideas of priority on this housing as opposed to what the House did because we probably will not get back all the House cut out. Let me give you these figures you can check with Mr. Reed.

The budget estimate was submitted as $734,400,000 and the authorization adjustment cut it down $49,088,000, which gives if my addition is right, $685,400,000.

Now, the House reduced that by $40,141,000, so that the House-approved housing, defense housing, in the amount of $645,171,000 and you are asking a reclama of the whole amount that the House cut out, to wit, $40,141,000.

Now, are my figures again right, the $10.8 million or call it $11 million of that came out of operation and maintenance and the balance came out of construction. Are those figures, broadly speaking, right?

Secretary McNamara. We are not reclamaing the $10 million or so out of operations and maintenance. We will try to live without that. We are asking that the entire amount of new construction money, roughly $40 million, be added back to the bill.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then could you give the committee your priorities on that $40,141,000?

Secretary MCNAMARA. Yes. The $40 million involves 2,385 units of housing. May I therefore speak in terms of units of housing and we can later convert it into dollars for you?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes. I do not say to do it now, but either in the form of a letter or in the form of a report, I mean for the record, that you give us where the houses are. You say you want a restoration of 2,385 houses?

Secretary MCNAMARA. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are not asking for maintenance and operation?

LIST OF LOCATIONS ON HOUSING UNITS

Secretary MCNAMARA. We are not. We will give you a list of each of the locations at which these 2,358 units are to be built and the character of the operations there, such as the ——— stations or an early warning continental defense isolation station or the Minuteman that Senator Mansfield was speaking of. We can insert it in the record or go through it now, but in view of the time pressure you may not wish that.

Senator STENNIS. There is no time limit on you.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the cost.

Secretary MCNAMARA. We will be happy to do that also.

Senator SALTONSTALL. For instance, of the $40,141,000 which you are asking, I understand that is all in construction and none is in maintenance?

Secretary MCNAMARA. That is correct.

REQUEST FOR PRIORITY INFORMATION

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think, Mr. Chairman, I have consulted with other members of the committee on this and we think we should have the priorities as to where the houses are, the number of houses and the costs, so that when we go into conference with the House, if we cannot get it all we can ask where it should be.

Secretary MCNAMARA. I will be happy to do that, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think that is very important.

Secretary MCNAMARA. We can do it quickly and promptly.

Senator STENNIS. You are supposed to supply us with all the information we need, of course, because you never know what your situation is going to be in conference or on the floor of the Senate. That is a very good request.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask one more question?

Senator STENNIS. Certainly.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You will indicate, Mr. McNamara, in this for the record, in the letter, whether the houses are overseas and whether they are in this country?

Secretary MCNAMARA. Yes.

(The information requested has been furnished to the subcommittee.)

Senator SALTONSTALL. As I understand it, with relation to the Army, the way I heard the testimony yesterday afternoon, the House

cut out all overseas and gave you everything in the United States, is that correct?

Secretary McNAMARA. With one exception, Senator Saltonstall. The House left in the Okinawa housing units overseas but cut out all other oversea houses for oversea services.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General Shuler testified, I thought, that it was all overesas?

Secretary McNAMARA. No, sir; they left in the units for Okinawa which are very important to us. We were delighted they did. I think they left those units in part because the gold problem is not as serious in Okinawa as it is in other parts of the world.

Therefore, we distinguish between Okinawa units, which are conventional construction, and other oversea units which would be prefabricated and would involve very little foreign exchange cost.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Supposing we could not get or we decided not to put back all that you asked, do you put the priorities on housing in the United States as opposed to any of these 2,385 houses outside of the United States?

ORDER OF PRIORITIES

Secretary McNAMARA. No, sir; I would set the order of priorities, the most important, by far, of all the 2,385 units are the ——— stations.

Senator SALTONSTALL. They are all outside the country?

Secretary McNAMARA. They are all outside the country. The Air Force A.C. & W. stations at very isolated places in this country are extremely important to us. The three MINUTEMAN bases at Malmstrom, Mont.; Grand Forks, N. Dak.; and Minot, N. Dak., would be high in the order of priority.

I don't wish to appear unreasonable but quite frankly, every one of the 2,385 units is a high-priority unit, but recognizing your problem we will list them in order of urgency.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is why I think it is very important. As I say, you place three or four of these stations or perhaps six, if I listened to you correctly, certainly with as high a priority as anything in the United States?

Secretary McNAMARA. Yes; higher, as a matter of fact.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then you will emphasize that?

Secretary McNAMARA. Yes, sir; I will.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Are you sure, while the chairman is looking at something else, I always believed, Mr. McNamara, that operation and maintenance, particularly the maintenance of buildings, is extremely important, and I think in many instances, not in your defense, but in General Services Administration, we cut the operation and maintenance down too much as compared to another undertaking. Are you sure you can give up the $11 million in maintenance for the construction?

Secretary McNAMARA. I believe so, Senator Saltonstall.

We simply wished to recognize the desire of the Congress to hold the expenditures down and go along with them in every way we could. Much of that money, as a matter of fact, is for expenditures on leases

The Congress in authorizing housing this year did not wish us to utilize that form of acquiring housing to the extent that we proposed it. I think the Congress is probably wrong, to be quite frank with you, but I am quite willing to accept this judgment on it. Therefore, that doesn't quite fall in the category you are talking about, although technically it is part of the operations and maintenance expenditure. The true maintenance reduction is not so great that we can't absorb it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

LEASES

Senator STENNIS. Thank you. Now, the $11 million you are talking about is a point I missed. You said most of that, though, is for leases?

Secretary MCNAMARA. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. It does not represent housekeeping then?

Secretary MCNAMARA. A portion of it does and a portion does not.

Senator STENNIS. How much?

Mr. REED. $6 million was the amount for leasing which was reduced by the authorization committees. They also reduced our proposed repayments to Commodity Credit Corporation by $4 million.

REDUCTION IN HOUSEKEEPING COSTS

Senator STENNIS. Can I infer now you have been having too much money for your housekeeping, you do not need that much?

Secretary MCNAMARA. I don't believe so. We are accepting the decision of the Congress that we should cut our housekeeping costs by roughly $1 million, which is a very small percentage. I think the total for this purpose is on the order of $300 million, I have forgotten the exact figure. So $1 million is not a big figure. We will try to live within it. We have set up a new program to increase the efficiencies of our maintenance programs. We are considering contracts for maintenance, for example, and I am sure given time, 3, or 4, or 5 years, we can improve our effectiveness.

Senator STENNIS. My point is, based on a wealth of experience, not beginning with you, and this spreads on to others in your Department and in the services, to take care of this housekeeping, you should have the smallest figure reasonably possible and at the same time preserve public property. I have not heard any complaint about it, certainly, you and your staff, the services staff have looked after that?

Secretary MCNAMARA. I am therefore willing to try to get along without that $1 million being added back, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. I feel as though you have given us the full picture. I do not think we want to hear any of the services on it particularly; but we have already heard General LeMay on the Air Force and we have heard what the Army wants to say.

COST LIMITATION

I will tell you, we want to leave to you gentlemen what you want to put in your bill and what you take off. I want to tell you we want to know what these are worth. As you walk around at some of these bases and see these luxurious homes that have been built, it gives you the idea that you can restrict that money further.

Secretary McNamara. Now we are limited, I think properly so, to rather small amounts. The average home is $17,500, Mr. Chairman, which, as you know, includes site costs.

Senator Stennis. That is a very reasonable limitation.

Secretary McNamara. Very reasonable.

EXPENSIVE HOUSES

Senator Stennis. But I say the distress with some of these living conditions you gentlemen are talking about would be much more impressive if we had in mind the picture of these houses where you have spent so much money on one unit before you were limited by the Congress.

I hope you get to these. It is tragic to me that we have these distressing situations here that these pictures depict and also the individual cases which you enumerate here—these sergeants and others. However, you do not bring any pictures of the nice looking places, you just bring the bad ones, but one bad one is too many. One bad one is too many.

Secretary McNamara. We feel the same way.

OFFICERS FORCED OUT

Senator Stennis. General Lemay, I get letters from your young officers telling about being turned out, just on cutdowns. They know they are not going to survive, and they are going to be forced out. That is on the other side of the ledger here concerning your saying you cannot keep them.

You always have a good answer to every point. What do you say to that?

General LeMay. The officers we are forcing out, Mr. Chairman, are being cut under a certain program, as you well know, prior to the war the Air Force consisted of about 1,100 officers and about 10,000 men and we expanded close to the start of the war to 2½ million people. We retained a big Air Force then after the war, big by standards of prewar times, so that the bulk of our people that we had in the Air Force were those that came in during the war and we still have a very large amount among our personnel.

This must be brought into manageable form, otherwise we will practically wreck the Air Force when these people reach retirement age, so we have been trying to work this down by a process of weeding out the less-efficient people, particularly at the 20-year point.

WEEDING OUT YOUNG OFFICERS

Senator Stennis. I am thinking of the young officers, General. Has there been any process of eliminating captains?

General LeMay. Some of these people in the hopper are still captains and of course we have a process of weeding out the undesirable and inefficient ones.

Senator Stennis. I know. I would not want to interfere with that.

General LeMay. That is a small percentage.

Senator STENNIS. You feel that the capable officers which you have in that young group, such as lieutenants and captains, are needed and are going to continue to be needed?

General LEMAY. Yes, sir, and we are doing everything possible to retain that type of person.

Senator STENNIS. The type who does not go out for deficiencies?

General LEMAY. We are not forcing them out in the category unless they are just unfit and undesirable for the service.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. What about this rule of not letting them become Regulars—keeping them in the Reserve when they want to be a Regular? We get some mail about those cases.

General LEMAY. Well, we only have so many vacancies in the Regular Establishment and we have a program to keep that filled up.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Senator Saltonstall.

HIGH PRIORITY OF HOUSING

Senator SALTONSTALL. Secretary McNamara, let me ask you one question.

The total amount of the restoration asked by the DOD is $150 million, of which $40 million is in housing and $110 million in construction. Housing is 26 percent and construction is 74 percent.

Now, if the Senate committee in conference decided we were not going to give you all that you ask, would you put your housing, which you are discussing this morning, on a higher priority than this other?

Secretary MCNAMARA. I would put every dollar of housing in the first priority. If I got only $40 million of what we asked for, I would put every dime of it into housing.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then the $110 million you are asking for in the Army, Navy, and Air Force you would put the housing above all of those?

Secretary MCNAMARA. That is right; I would.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask General LeMay a question?

On that construction, the Air Force has $64,900,000 that you want to get back. Do you agree with your boss?

General LEMAY. I do, yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have seen the table from which we are working?

Secretary MCNAMARA. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the figures on it are correct?

Secretary MCNAMARA. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. That is made up from the bills.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen, you have not any time limitations at all.

Secretary MCNAMARA. We have nothing further to say.

CONCLUSION OF EXECUTIVE SESSION

Senator STENNIS. We thank you very much and we will go back into open session now.

We were privileged to have you over here.

Secretary MCNAMARA. Thank you.

(Whereupon, the executive session was concluded and the subcommittee resumed in open session.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

STATEMENTS OF HON. KENNETH E. BELIEU, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS; VICE ADM. JOHN SYLVESTER, U.S. NAVY, DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, LOGISTICS; REAR ADM. GEORGE W. PRESSEY, U.S. NAVY, DIRECTOR, SHORE ACTIVITIES DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS; REAR ADM. PETER CORRADI, CEC, U.S. NAVY, CHIEF, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS; MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM P. BATELL, U.S. MARINE CORPS, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS; AND REAR ADM. FRED G. BENNETT, U.S. NAVY, ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET AND REPORTS

REMARKS BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

Senator STENNIS. We will now go back to public session.

All right, gentlemen of the Navy, let us proceed.

Do you have the system there for repeatable items?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We would like you to follow that without slighting anything. I want to look at every line item, but we may group some of the problems you have and hear you, especially on those that were left out by the House.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I hope the witnesses will inform us, in their descriptions, of anything that was left out.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, we want that and also any special emphasis items that you wish to give. Admiral Corradi, proceed in your own way.

STATEMENTS FOR THE RECORD

Admiral CORRADI. I am Rear Adm. Peter Corradi, Civil Engineer Corps, U.S. Navy, Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

It is a pleasure to appear before the committee again and I would like to inject at this point that I shall be available for the entire period that it takes to review the Navy's program. Unless you would prefer otherwise, statements from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Installations and Logistics, the Honorable Kenneth L. BeLieu; the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Logistics, Vice Adm. John A. Sylvester, U.S. Navy; the Director, Shore Activities Development and Control Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Rear Adm. George W. Pressey, U.S. Navy; the Assistant Comptroller, Director of Budget and Reports, Rear Adm. Fred G. Bennett, U.S. Navy; and Maj. Gen. William P. Battell, USMC, Quartermaster General, U.S. Marine Corps, will be submitted for the record.

(The statements referred to follow:)

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY MANHATTAN, KANSAS JAN 19

STATEMENT OF HON. KENNETH E. BELIEU, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS), IN SUPPORT OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1964 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDING PROGRAM

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am again most pleased to have the opportunity to appear before this committee and to present the Navy's "Military construction program" appropriations request for the fiscal year 1964.

The amount requested under the appropriation "Military construction, Navy" is $269,900,000 and under the appropriation "Military construction, Naval Reserve," $6 million—a total of $275,900,000. We are also requesting appropriations for family housing totaling $190,681,000.

As in recent years, the overall program is designed to support the fleet striking force, submarine warfare including POLARIS, antisubmarine warfare, Marine Corps combat forces, communications, and research and development programs. Included is a modest effort at the replacement of many of our seriously outdated personnel facilities related to the Department of Defense basic programs. This military construction program is broken down as follows:

Program	
I. Strategic retaliatory forces	$3,426,000
II. Continental air and missile defense forces	4,600,000
III. General purpose forces	119,500,000
V. Reserve forces	6,000,000
VI. Research and development	38,300,000
VII. General support	104,100,000
Total	275,900,000

The requirements expressed in this program have been subjected to searching reviews within the Department of the Navy and, within the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and the Bureau of Budget to assure that each item presented is in fact a valid hard-core requirement. It is our considered opinion that the program represents the minimum necessary to support our current operating requirements. In this connection, my naval colleagues and I would like to assure you that we have been mindful of the committee's policies concerning—

(1) Projects that are not clearly essential to the military posture of the country;

(2) Maximum utilization of existing facilities;

(3) Excessive costs and overdesign, and

(4) Maximum utilization of uncommitted or unobligated funds remaining from prior year programs.

I would now like to comment upon some of the major line items of this program.

There are included in the program 10 line items at the Naval Air Station, Key West, Fla., at a total estimated cost of $10,547,000. The largest single item of this is for a 2,000-foot runway extension with the necessary land acquisition.

In order to improve the overall quality of operations at the U.S. Naval Academy we propose appropriations this year for three line items in a total amount of $13,439,000. This includes $5,219,000 for the fourth and final increment for the rehabilitation of Bancroft Hall; $7,600,000 for a science building, and land acquisition at $620,000. The last two projects are the results of a comprehensive study of the curriculum and facilities at the Naval Academy, and represent the first increment of a much needed improvement program to be presented to you over the next several years with an estimated additional cost of $26,639,000.

At the David Taylor Model Basin at Carderock, Md., we propose a structural mechanics laboratory at an estimated cost of $3,811,000. This laboratory permits the Navy to develop the designs of naval vessels having maximum operating effectiveness, maneuverability, propulsion efficiency, and damage resistance. There have been remarkable advances in this art and science in recent years with an increase in the numbers of personnel assigned to this important work. For example, we have developed the capability of simulating nuclear blast overpressures and techniques for measuring the effect of these overpressures and related shock and vibration on full size structural members of naval vessels. This item will permit a more complete exploitation of these recent developments.

We continue the modernization of our existing naval shipyards by proposing a project at the Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, Va., for deepening of drydock No. 2 at an estimated cost of $5,382,000. This drydock is now unsuited to deep draft vessels and cannot be used efficiently. Specifically, this project will permit its use for the overhaul of nuclear and POLARIS submarines.

Our research and development items include a request for $6,730,000 for three line items at the Naval Research Laboratory, District of Columbia. Those include a sector focusing cyclotron building and an operations and technical services building amounting to $3,484,000. These items are urgently needed to permit the Naval Research Laboratory, a world renowned research institution, to maintain its competence in today's scientific environment.

At the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Md., we are requesting a hydroballistics tank with a cost of $3,220,000 and a hyper-velocity wind tunnel at a cost of $6,173,000. This wind tunnel represents a state-of-the-art technological advancement and would be unique in the Department of Defense. It will provide experimental information of the aerothermodynamic behavior and aerodynamic stability of vehicles flying in the upper atmosphere. The requirement for this facility has been thoroughly coordinated within the NASA–DOD complex, and it was concluded that the proposed facility urgently required and complements and extends the existing wind tunnel capabilities of this country.

The Marine Corps portion of this program is composed of 30 line items at a total estimated cost of $12,120,000 of the total funds requested $5,675,000 is for construction projects at five continental activities. The remainder of the program, $6,445,000, is for projects at Camp Butler, Okinawa. The projects at the five continental activities are essentially facilities for the training of personnel, combat equipment maintenance facilities, and personnel support. The Okinawa projects constitute and additional increment in the development and construction of facilities for the 3d Marine Division. The projects requested for Okinawa will permit the Marine Corps to proceed with the orderly and phased development of safe, economical, and typhoon-resistant facilities for the 3d Marine Division.

In addition to the items discussed above, we propose a total of 89 line items at an estimated cost of $99,331,000 in the classified section of this program. All of these items will be presented to you in detail later in executive session.

I have discussed the foregoing projects without intent to detract from the remaining items in the program. I have mentioned these rather to highlight some of the major requirements of this program. The others, although smaller in scope, remain vital and necessary to assure a balanced Shore Establishment of the Navy in support of our current missions.

Family housing is one of my specific areas of responsibility and interest. As you know, the Navy centralized management of all aspects of family housing in one office 3 years ago. This has been an advantageous, effective, and efficient consolidation. We have direct control of our houses and we know what they cost to maintain and operate. We know where our money goes, whether for operating services, utilities, repair, or alterations and improvements. We have gained experience in what these functions should cost, and are able to exercise management direction resulting in increased efficiency or reduced costs. We are also in a better position to evaluate where new housing is required consistent with the long range need.

In this year's family housing program we are requesting appropriations totaling $190.6 million. This includes $81.2 million for construction of 4,597 new family housing units, and $109.4 million for—

(1) One hundred seventy-two trailer spaces,

(2) Improvements to 3,604 public quarters, and

(3) Maintenance and operation, improvements, debt payments, and so forth.

(4) Acquisition and improvement of 1,667 units of wherry housing.

(5) Improvement of 771 substandard quarters to 411 adequate public quarters.

The total Navy housing deficit approved by the Department of Defense for fiscal years 1964–68 is 23,236 domestic, 1,886 foreign, for a total of 25,122 units.

Retention of unneeded real estate and facilities constitutes one of the largest hidden costs in Navy and defense operations. Consequently, the Department of the Navy is participating in a permanent program of inspection and review of defense installations. In addition to this review, the Chief of Naval Operations conducts annual analyses of the missions and tasks assigned to the Navy installations. These actions have permitted consolidations and closures.

In summary, I should like to say that the importance of an adequate Shore Establishment has been magnified many times by the needs of the fleet in operating and maintaining the modern weapons systems we employ. We believe that the construction program being presented today will assist materially in advancing the capability of our existing Shore Establishment to meet the demands of the fleet.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you and the members of the committee for your kind attention and may I say again, that it has been a privilege to be here. I, of course, shall be happy to answer, to the best of my ability, any questions the committee may have; if not, Adm. John Sylvester, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (logistics), will continue with the Navy's presentation.

STATEMENT OF ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET AND REPORTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1964, ESTIMATES, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY; MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVAL RESERVE; FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE (NAVY SECTION)

BIOGRAPHY OF REAR ADM. FRED G. BENNETT, U.S. NAVY

Fred Groch Bennett was born in Yazoo City, Miss., on September 9, 1915, son of John P. and Clara Antoinette (Groch) Bennett. He attended Yazoo City High School prior to his appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., from his native State in 1932. He was graduated with the degree of bachelor of science and commissioned ensign in the U.S. Navy on June 4, 1936, and through subsequent advancement, attained the rank of rear admiral, to date from August 7, 1963.

After graduation in June 1936, he joined the U.S.S. *Maryland*, and was serving as junior watch officer and air defense officer when the Japanese bombed the U.S. Fleet, including that battleship, at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Detached from the *Maryland* in June 1942, he returned to Annapolis, for instruction at the Naval Postgraduate School, and continued the course in ordnance engineering (fire control) at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, from which he was graduated with the degree of master of science in September 1944.

He was then assigned as gunnery officer to the newly constructed cruiser U.S.S. *Topeka*, and returned to the Pacific in April 1945. As such he participated in combat operations at Okinawa, Gunto (5th and 3d Fleet raids) and in 3d Fleet operations against Japan. He served on the staff of the commander, Air Force, Pacific, as staff gunnery officer, during the period November 1946 until May 1949, then reported to the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for a tour of duty in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

In October 1951 he assumed command of the U.S.S. *Harwood*. During his period of command, which ended in December 1952, that destroyer was assigned to the Atlantic Fleet and deployed with the 6th Fleet from January 21 to March 17, 1952. He next served as assistant readiness and training officer (gunnery and CIC) on the staff of commander, Destroyer Force, Atlantic, and from August 1954 until June 1955 was a student at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I. Upon graduation, he was ordered to sea as commander, Destroyer Division 82, and remained in that command until August 1956.

A tour of duty as engineering officer at the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C., September 1956 to June 1959, preceded further sea duty as commanding officer of the U.S.S. *Grand Canyon* (AD–28) until May 1960. In July of that year he assumed command of the U.S.S. *Newport News* (CA–148) at Brest, France, and in July 1961 was detached for duty as Assistant Director of Budget and Reports in the Office of the Comptroller of the Navy, Navy Department.

Rear Admiral Bennett has the American Defense Service Medal; American Campaign Medal; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with three operation stars; World War II Victory Medal; Navy Occupation Service Medal (Europe and Asia clasps); China Service Medal (extended); and the National Defense Service Medal.

He is married to the former Nancy Kittelle of Washington, D.C., daughter of the late Rear Adm. S. E. W. Kittelle, U.S. Navy, and granddaughter of the late Rear Adm. C. S. Sigsbee, U.S. Navy (commanding officer of the U.S.S. *Maine* at the time of the battleship's sinking in Havana Harbor in 1898). They have two sons, Nicholas Lockwood Bennett and Christopher Patterson Bennett, born in 1944 and 1950, respectively. Rear Admiral Bennett's official residence is 318 Webster Avenue, Yazoo City, Miss.

STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a privilege to present this statement summarizing the budgetary aspects of the Department of the Navy's military construction and family housing programs. These programs amount to $466,581,000, divided as follows:

For "Military construction, Navy"	$269,900,000
For "Military construction, Naval Reserve"	6,000,000
For "Family housing, Defense" including construction, operation, and maintenance, and debt service for Navy Marine Corps	190,681,000
Total	466,581,000

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

The "Military construction, Navy" budget request for the fiscal year 1964 is $269,900,000. However, an appropriation of only $220,682,000 is required as a result of program reductions totaling $51,538,000 which the Armed Services Committees have effected in the Navy construction authorization program, offset by a requirement of $2,295,000 to fund two court judgments involving land acquisition at Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif., and Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va. This reduced amount, together with the actual unobligated balance at the end of the fiscal year 1963 would provide funds for construction for the Active Forces in the total amount of $329,016,000. The unobligated balance of $108,334,000 available from prior direct appropriations is fully committed for the construction of projects previously approved by the Congress.

In addition to the funds budgeted for direct Navy construction, it is now estimated that $146,548,000 will also be available under the "Military construction" appropriation account for construction work to be performed for other agencies on a reimbursable basis.

A comparison of these amounts with the actual figures for the fiscal years 1962 and 1963 is presented in tabular form in exhibit I.

For the fiscal year 1964, it is estimated that gross military construction obligations including obligations for reimbursable work performed for other agencies will be in the total amount of $300 million. Net expenditures are estimated at $195 million. The comparable amounts for the fiscal years 1962 and 1963 are tabulated in exhibit II.

Navy military construction reprograming actions in the total amount of $30,620,000 were approved during the fiscal year 1963 for emergency-type construction projects. Eight of these projects involving total unbudgeted costs of $5,620,000 are being accomplished under the emergency construction authority (sec. 203) of currently effective military construction authorization acts. In addition, $25 million for the restoration of typhoon-damaged facilities in Guam was reprogramed for work to be performed under the authority of 10 U.S.C. 2673. The latter amount was recovered from funds obligated in prior years for the now discontinued Sugar Grove, W. Va., radio research station project. A complete list of these fiscal year 1963 reprograming actions is provided in exhibit III.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVAL RESERVE

New obligational authority of $6 million is requested for the fiscal year 1964 under the appropriation "Military construction, Naval Reserve." The remainder of the $7 million funding program for which approval is requested, will be financed with $1 million of the $3,680,000 unobligated balance actually carried over from fiscal year 1963 and prior years. The remainder of the unobligated balance, $2,680,000, will be required to complete items which Congress has approved for funding in prior years.

For the fiscal year 1964, the Navy's financial plan anticipates obligations of $7 million and expenditures of $6.5 million. A table showing a comparison of these amounts with corresponding figures for the fiscal years 1962 and 1963 is provided in exhibit IV.

FAMILY HOUSING

The fiscal year 1964 budget program for the appropriation "Family housing, Defense," includes $190,660,000 for Navy/Marine Corps housing. Because of reductions by the Armed Services Committees, only $181,785,000 in new appropriations will be required; $87,841,000 of this amount is for construction and improvement of family housing and $93,944,000 is for operation, maintenance, and debt payments.

The $87,841,000 requested for construction would provide $75,242,000 for 4,248 new housing units, $279,000 for trailer court facilities, $7,400,000 for the acquisition and rehabilitation of Wherry housing, $4,620,000 for improvement of existing housing, and $300,000 for planning.

Included in the $93,944,000 requested for operation and maintenance and debt payments are the amounts of $35,024,000 for operating expenses, $27,976,000 for maintenance costs, $621,000 for leasing, $29,063,000 for debt service for Capehart, Wherry, and Commodity Credit housing, and $1,260,000 for servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman.

25-747—63——16

EXHIBIT I

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

Availability of funds

[In thousands]

	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963 (actual)	Fiscal year 1964 (revised) estimate)
Appropriations for Navy programs:			
New obligational authority requested	($205,211)	($306,862)	[1] $220,682
New obligational authority approved	192,278	193,355	
Unobligated balance, prior year	76,128	93,426	108,334
Recovery of obligations, prior year		25,025	
Appropriation transfers	+6,340	−35,807	
Subtotal, appropriation availability	274,746	275,999	329,016
Reimbursements for non-Navy programs:			
New orders received from other agencies	46,267	113,033	100,000
Unobligated reimbursements for customer orders received in prior years	10,545	13,980	46,548
Subtotal, reimbursement availability	56,812	127,013	146,548
Total availability	331,558	403,012	475,564

[1] President's budget estimate was $269,900,000.

EXHIBIT II

Comparison of obligations and expenditures

[In thousands]

	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963 (actual)	Fiscal year 1964	
			(President's budget)	(Revised estimate)
Gross obligations	$224,152	$248,130	$300,000	$300,000
Direct (Navy construction)	181,320	167,665	250,000	220,000
Reimbursable (other agencies)	42,832	80,465	50,000	80,000
Expenditures (net)	179,578	190,186	210,000	195,000

EXHIBIT III

Fiscal year 1963 reprograming actions

Location	Description	Amount
Emergency construction authority (sec. 203):		
Naval Base, Guantanamo	Classified	$474,000
NAS, Sanford, Fla	Barracks and training facilities	1,332,000
FAAWTC, Dam Neck, Va	Training facilities	1,635,000
NCTC, Pensacola, Fla	do	445,000
NWL, Dahlgren, Va	Research and development	768,000
NAS, Patuxent River, Md	do	313,000
ASWS, San Diego, Calif	Training building addition	116,000
NAS, Key West, Fla	GCI Building	537,000
Subtotal		5,620,000
Other reprograming, restoration of damaged facilities authority (10 U.S.C. 2673):		
NB, Guam, M. I	Restoration of typhoon-damaged facilities.	25,000,000
Grand total		30,620,000

EXHIBIT IV

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVAL RESERVE

Funding and financial plan comparison

[In millions]

	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963 (actual)	Fiscal year 1964 (President's budget)
New obligational authority	$7.0	$7.0	$6.0
Direct obligations	8.0	8.1	7.0
Expenditures	9.6	5.6	6.5

STATEMENT OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR LOGISTICS, VICE ADM. JOHN SYLVESTER, U.S. NAVY, IN SUPPORT OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1964 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDING PROGRAM

BIOGRAPHY OF VICE ADM. JOHN SYLVESTER, U.S. NAVY

A native of Wellston, Ohio, John Sylvester graduated from the Naval Academy with the class of 1926. He subsequently had duty afloat in the cruiser *Concord*, the destroyer *Manley* and on the staff of Commander Destroyer Squadrons, Scouting Fleet.

In 1936 he received the degree of master of science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. From November of that year until July 1939 he served as aide and flag lieutenant to Commander Asiatic Fleet. For his work in that assignment during the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937, he received a letter of commendation. At the outbreak of World War II he was engineering and research officer at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. In 1943–44 he had duty as executive officer of the cruiser *Columbia*. He was awarded the Legion of Merit with Combat V, for his "exceptionally meritorious conduct * * *" during the initial bombardment of Buka-Bonis and the first daylight attack on the Shortland area.

He received a Gold Star in lieu of a second Legion of Merit with V, for meritorious service as operations officer on the staff of Commander Cruiser Division 4 late in 1944 and was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with V, for heroic service in connection with operations in the Philippines as assistant operations officer on the staff of Commander Battleship Squadron 2. In April 1945 he joined the staff of Commander Destroyers, Pacific Fleet.

Between 1946 and 1948 he had consecutive duty in the plans and operations division at the Armed Forces Staff College and in the plans division at the Naval War College. He was in command of Destroyer Squadron 8 for a year, after which he served as operations and plans officer; later Chief of Staff on the staff of Commander 2d Fleet. During 1951 and 1952 he commanded the battleship *Missouri* and in the fall of 1952 became special assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

Following an assignment, January 1953–November 1954, as special assistant to the Chief of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project, he became Commander Task Force 7.3, directly responsible for the overall planning, development and successful completion of Operation Wigwam, an underwater detonation of an atomic device, the first test of its kind. He received a Gold Star in lieu of a third Legion of Merit for outstanding service in that capacity.

He commanded Amphibious Group 4 for 8 months during 1955 and 1956, next served as Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Joint Staff, U.S. Commander in Chief, Europe, and from April 1958 was Commander Amphibious Force, Pacific Fleet. In June 1960 he was ordered to duty as Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics), Navy Department.

STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a pleasure to meet with you again and to present, in summary, the Navy's military construction program for fiscal year 1964 and its basis justification.

Our entire program, this year, as in the past, has been prepared to meet the needs of the operating forces. It supports the fleet, directly and indirectly. As before, we have endeavored to attain the proper balance between direct support of the fleet, immediate and clear in its effect, and the indirect support which is less dramatic but equally necessary in its contribution to our tasks and progress.

The complexity of modern sea warfare, and the changing weapons tactics and techniques, have emphasized the need for adequate indirect support. Training in new skills, research at all levels, the retention of capable men, deeper harbors, and improved waterfront facilities for fleet units are among the essentials for support of our ready forces.

The men and women of the Navy are the key element of our strength, but because of their own strength—moral, physical, and intellectual—and their dedication, support of these fine people, all too frequently, has not kept pace with what they require. Too often it has been necessary to postpone the basic needs of men in order to meet the pressing demands for material.

We are asking again this year, for funds to provide acceptable housing, messing, and facilities for healthful activity for our people; particularly our single officers and men. Too many of them must still live and eat in barracks, BOQ's and messhalls which in some cases are below the quality of those provided by many of the States for felons.

Most of our program, this year, is for direct fleet support, through the construction of facilities for which the need has been developed by experience. Berthing for ships, runways and shops for aircraft, facilities for the operation and maintenance of our expanding POLARIS program, and improved communications for command control, are vital parts of this program.

The modernization of the Shore Establishment is being accomplished by careful planning in phase with our needs. At the same time we are accomplishing the replacement of buildings and utilities which are deteriorated by long life and hard usage. A backlog in these replacements, which include personnel support facilities, still remains with us in appreciable scope.

I am pleased to state that in my opinion the planning processes introduced in recent years have been most productive in the refinement of our construction requirements. Under this system each item has withstood a searching review within the Navy, the Department of Defense, and the Bureau of the Budget. These reviews have subjected each line item to detailed examination in justification of its individual worth and its value within the overall program. We have, I believe, achieved the best possible balance in the support provided the various segments of our forces.

The fiscal year 1964 program supports the following Department of Defense programs:

Program I: Strategic retaliatory forces, $3,426,000.—This includes the fleet ballistic missile forces support facilities. These facilities will further enhance our ability to retaliate immediately and effectively from secure positions. Included in this program are support facilities at Naval Shipyard, Puget Sound, Wash., for $718,000.

Program II: Continental air and missile defense forces, $4,608,000.—This includes facilities to support an oceanographic research system and associated communications for defense, if need be, against the formidable Soviet submarine threat.

Program III: General purpose forces, $97,004,000.—Line items included in this program are for facilities to support operations of the fleet in order that we may maintain our strength to control the seas and provide essential naval support to military operations of the United States and our allies. Included in this program are facilities amounting to $19,857,000 to help maintain the readiness of our antisubmarine warfare forces and attack carrier air groups. This program also contains facilities amounting to $16,195,000 in support of marine bases, activities, and aircraft wings. Fleet support bases, stations, and activities to support ships, aircraft, and other weapons systems will receive facilities improvements through this program in the amount of $55,670,000. Other units supported in this program are submarines (other than POLARIS type), amphibious assault forces, special combat support forces, and operational control centers.

Program VI: Research and development, $25,878,000.—This will provide for those new and expanded facilities required to further our technological progress. Without an aggressive research and development program and its recognized contribution to national defense, our Navy would soon fall dangerously behind in technological progress. A major part of this program is $3,869,000 for the Pacific Missile Range to provide facilities to enhance our world position in this very important field of military endeavor.

Program VII: General support, $89,766,000.—This program provides for the overall logistic support of the operating forces. Included in this program is $6,007,000 for technical, professional and flight training support facilities. These facilities are required so that we can train our personnel in the operations of the highly complex ships and weapons of the modern Navy. Also included in this program is $41,744,000 for communications, intelligence, and security facilities. Rapid and reliable communication is a vital necessity for effective command and control systems for our present-day Navy and an important aspect of our overall deterrent capability. Other important general support facilities are the improvements of the Naval Academy, headquarters and command support, procurement and supply operations, medical facilities, emergency command post afloat, and public works facilities.

Our 1964 military construction program is one essential to meet our most urgent needs. I request your favorable consideration. Admiral Pressey, the head of our Shore Activities Deveolpment and Control Division is with me to present the details of our program. I am prepared to furnish you additional information if you so desire or to answer your questions.

STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR, SHORE ACTIVITIES DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL DIVISION IN THE OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, REAR ADM. GEORGE W. PRESSEY, U.S. NAVY, IN SUPPORT OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1964 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDING PROGRAM

BIOGRAPHY OF REAR ADM. GEORGE W. PRESSEY, U.S. NAVY

George Washington Pressey, born July 3, 1910, in Hampton, Va. Graduated June 1932 from U.S. Naval Academy. 1939–41, instructor and company officer at Naval Academy; student at Armed Forces Staff College 1947; at National War College, 1953–54. Married Betty Lee Bonner of Long Beach, Calif. Three daughters: Jean B., Sheridan, and Margaret. Commissioned ensign, U.S. Navy, 1932; advanced through grades to rear admiral March 1, 1961.

Pre-World War II duties on U.S.S. *Nevada* and *Mississippi*. Gunboat *Tulsa* in Asiatic Fleet; attack transport, U.S.S. *Capella;* executive officer of U.S.S. *Truxtun* on prewar convoy duty.

During World War II, January 1942–October 1943, on staff of commander in chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, assisted in planning Allied North African landings; and participated in early ASW. Command of U.S.S. *Hobby* and U.S.S. *Stevens*, with 7th and 3d Fleets, participating in operations in Admiralties, New Guinea, Philippines, and Formosa, and in China Sea, Hong Kong, and Indochina raids.

After World War II assumed command October 1945 of U.S.S. *Glennon*, served with fleet of Commander Naval Forces, Europe, in northern European areas. June 1947–May 1950 and August 1951–August 1952 in Training Division of Bureau of Naval Personnel. In May 1950 assigned as executive officer of U.S.S. *Missouri*, in Atlantic, and later deployed to Korea. July 1954–September 1956, on staff of commander in chief, Pacific. September 1956–November 1957, commanded oiler *Hassayampa;* November 1957–January 1959, was commander, Destroyer Squadron 2; January 1959–July 1960, chief of staff and aide to commander 7th Fleet. July 1960–September 1962, commander, Naval Forces Korea. Assumed present duties in January 1963.

Decorations: Legion of Merit with Gold Star; Bronze Star Medal with Gold Star; Commendation Ribbon, China Service Medal; American Defense Service Medal; American Campaign Medal; European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal; World War II Victory Medal; Navy Occupation Service Medal, European Clasp; National Defense Service Medal; Korean Service Medal; U.N. Service Medal; Philippine Liberation Ribbon with one star; Korean Presidential Unit Citation.

STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I welcome the opportunity to testify before this committee on the military construction program of the Navy for fiscal year 1964.

We are recommending funding approval for line items in the program in the amount of $220,682,000.

The various line items that will be considered by the committee, support one or more of the following Department of Defense programs:

Program:	*Millions*
I. Strategic retaliatory forces	$3,426
II. Continental air and missile defense forces	4,608
III. General purpose forces	97,004
VI. Research and development	25,878
VII. General support	89,766
Funding total	220,682

There are 10 facilities classes included in the Navy's program this year. These are sponsored by the Chiefs of the Bureaus and Offices of the Navy Department, including the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

In this statement, I propose to comment on, and to summarize briefly, the content of each facilities class of the Navy's program, and I am prepared to testify later on the details.

The total amount for facilities inside the United States is $164,459,000; and the amount for overseas locations is $56,223,000. All overseas items have been thoroughly reviewed with respect to the flow-of-gold problem, and costs are based on a minimum outflow of U.S. currency to foreign countries. Classified projects would be funded in the total amount of $67,272,000.

1. *Bureau of Ships facilities. $30,360,000.*—There is a total of 38 line items in this class, of which 4, amounting to $1,865,000, support the fleet ballistic missile, or POLARIS program; $18,955,000 provides for modernizing shipyard facilities such as $5,382,000 to deepen Dry Dock No. 2 at the Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, Va.

2. *Fleet base facilities, $11,546,000.*—This includes 12 line items for improved fleet pier facilities, channel dredging, and personnel support facilities. The largest project is at Naval Station, Key West, Fla., in the amount of $5,621,000. The recent Cuban crisis emphasized the strategic importance of this station.

3. *Naval weapons facilities, $76,686,000.*—There are six groups of stations in this class each of which supports a particular segment of naval aviation or naval ordnance. These groups are for naval air training; field support of fleet operations; Marine Corps air stations; fleet readiness support; research, development, test, and evaluation; and oversea support of the fleet. Examples of projects in the program within these groups are: Airfield lighting at Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field, Fla., this lighting will enable Naval cadets to train safely at night; runway extension at Naval Air Station, Key West, Fla., this extension will allow modern high performance jet aircraft to operate with a greater margin of safety from this station; aircraft parking apron, Marine Corps Air Facility, New River, N.C., this apron will allow safe movement of helicopters under normal operating conditions; marshaling yards, Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Va., these yards will enable the station, which is the primary source of weapons for the majority of Atlantic Fleet units, to comply with explosive-safety criteria established by the Department of Defense; Composite Propellant Facility, China Lake, Calif., this facility will be used to perform propulsion research and prototype propulsion research and development for current and future Navy weapons of intermediate size.

4. *Supply facilities. $352,000.*—This facilities class includes one project at the newly established Fleet Material Support Office, Mechanicsburg, Pa., for additional administration space.

5. *Marine Corps facilities, $9,251,000.*—This class of facilities includes projects inside the United States and in Okinawa. They are required for the training and effective utilization of the Marine Corps in support of national objectives, including instant readiness for deployment to strategic oversea areas of local unrest.

6. *Service school facilities, $20,383,000.*—This class is especially important to the Navy since it includes projects needed primarily for modernization of vari-

ous Navy schools and training centers. In order to operate and maintain the highly complex ships and weapons of our modern Navy, it is essential that our young officers and enlisted men receive considerable training ashore before they can be considered competent, even under strict supervision, to assigned duty at sea. Science Building at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and alteration for technical school at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., are examples of projects in the program needed to keep these personnel abreast of technological improvements.

7. *Medical facilities, $336,000.*—One project is included in this facilities class for an enlisted men's and WAVE's barracks at the Naval Hospital, Long Beach, Calif. This is a new hospital and is without any type of billeting facilities for assigned enlisted personnel.

8. *Communications facilities, $41,602,000.*—The Navy requires facilities in this class for effective and efficient command and control of our widespread forces. Rapid and accurate collection and dissemination of intelligence is an essential part of this function. The projects in this class will assist the Navy to carry out these tasks. As an example, a major project is for the relocation of radio receiver facility from NRS(R) Cheltenham, Md., to the former Navy Radio Research Station, Sugar Grove, W. Va.

9. *Research facilities, $6,730,000.*—Research is essential if we are to maintain an effective and efficient Navy. In this class are included two major projects at the Naval Research Laboratory located in the District of Columbia, for a sector focusing cyclotron building and an operations and technical services building.

10. *Yards and docks facilities, $23,490,000.*—Specific major projects include salvage fuel boiler plant, Public Works Center, Norfolk, Va., and reconstruction of wharf No. 6, Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, Calif.

Finally, I should like to say that in the development of this construction program through the new and effective system of review which has been established by the Secretary of Defense, you have before you a program which has been more carefully, more searchingly and more critically reviewed than any heretofore submitted to the Congress. Each project represents a firm requirement at the lowest cost and the total program represents the best possible balance, from a military requirements viewpoint, of the appropriation which is requested.

Thank you, sir.

STATEMENT BY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE MARINE CORPS WITH REGARD TO FISCAL YEAR 1964 CLASS 5 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ITEMS

BIOGRAPHY OF MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM P. BATTELL, USMC

Maj. Gen. William Putnam Battell, who began his Marine Corps career as an enlisted man, assumed duty as assistant quartermaster general of the Marine Corps in October 1962.

Born December 26, 1906, in Mediapolis, Iowa, General Battell was graduated from high school in Ames, Iowa, in 1924. He then attended Iowa State College prior to enlisting in the Marine Corps in April 1927. After completing radio school and serving as an instructor at the Naval Radio Material School, Anacostia, D.C., he was selected for officer candidates' school in July 1929. He was commissioned a Marine second lieutenant on January 31, 1930, at Marine Barracks, Eighth and I Streets, Washington, D.C.

As a company grade officer he served at Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., Washington, D.C., and Mare Island, Calif.: on sea duty aboard the U.S.S. *Saratoga*, U.S.S. *Arkansas*, and the U.S.S. *New York;* and with the Marine detachment in Peiping, China. He was promoted to major and lieutenant colonel while with the Radio Division, Bureau of Ships, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

During World War II, Lieutenant Colonel Battell saw duty in the Pacific area as signal supply officer, Service Command. For service in this capacity, in support of the Marianas, Palau, and Iwo Jima operations, he received the Bronze Star Medal with Combat V. After his return to the United States, he was based at the San Francisco Depot of Supplies, where he served almost 5 years. While stationed there, he was promoted to colonel in March 1948.

Colonel Battell completed the course at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., in June 1952. He then served successively as supply officer, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico; and as base supply officer, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton. In December 1955, he joined the 3d Marine Division in Japan as commanding officer of the 3d Service Regiment.

Upon his promotion to brigadier general in January 1957, General Battell assumed duty as director, Material Division, Supply Department. Following this assignment, he served as commanding general of the Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany, Ga. He was promoted to major general in August 1962.

A complete list of the general's medals and decorations includes: the Bronze Star Medal with Combat V, the Navy Commendation Ribbon, the Good Conduct Medal, the American Defense Service Medal, the American Campaign Medal, the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, the World War II Victory Medal, and the National Defense Service Medal.

General Battell is married to the former Esther L. Martin, of Washington, D.C.

U.S. MARINE CORPS CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FISCAL YEAR 1964

The Marine Corps construction funding program for fiscal year 1964 is composed of 28 items, at a total estimated cost of $9,251,000. Six line items, at a total cost of $2,806,000, are to be located at three continental activities. Twenty-two line items, with an estimated cost of $6,445,000, are to be located at one overseas installation. This installation currently contains six camps. Minimum, adequately designed facilities are required to properly house, administer, and support the training program of the Marine Corps. Only the most urgent requirements necessary to accomplish this purpose have been included. Department of Defense guidelines have been adhered to in the preparation of the Marine Corps program for fiscal year 1964.

There are three line items for urgently required facilities at Marine Corps base, Camp Lejeune, N.C. These facilities include training facilities, combat vehicle maintenance facilities, and water treatment and storage facilities. Another most important project will relieve a critical situation at the Marine Corps schools, Quantico, Va. A current and rapidly increasing requirement exists for the construction of facilities to accommodate the amphibious warfare research facility. This facility is presently operating in only a fraction of the required space, with no space available for expansion. Lack of adequate facilities is impeding the Marine Corps in research and development efforts and restricting the instructors and students in their amphibious warfare training courses. Included in the building design is a fallout shelter for 1,000 persons.

One of the line items for the Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, Calif., will provide vitally needed evaporative cooling systems in 13 buildings; the other will correct a serious operational problem which now exists in connection with the water supply system. Lack of these two items generates a serious morale problem and hazard to life and property. The proposed third increment of construction at two Marine Corps camps overseas, the construction of three BOQ's authorized but not funded in fiscal year 1963 and the construction of a new brig at another overseas camp are also in the Marine Corps program. These facilities are required to provide additional permanent, typhoon-resistant facilities for the 3d Marine Division. Existing temporary facilities are typhoon-ravaged quonset huts and Butler buildings which hamper efficient performance of missions and are a hazard to the personnel billeted and working therein.

Our program is designed to provide a portion of the requirement for adequate, permanent-type facilities which are necessary to the accomplishment of the Marine Corps mission as a "force-in-readiness."

QUESTION RE DISCREPANCY

Admiral CORRADI. Admiral Pressey, Admiral Bennett, General Battell and other officers of the Navy are with me to assist in this presentation.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Admiral, could you clarify one thing before you start. You are recommending funding approval of line items in amount of $220,682,000 and yet, as I understand it, the House gave you $194 million and you are only making reclama on $16.5 million, which would be $210.5 million instead of $220.6 million.

What is the discrepancy?

Admiral CORRADI. We will cover it in more detail, but basically the funding program of $220,682,000 is derived from the President's budget less the amount not authorized by Congress. The combined

results of the reclama which you mentioned and one additional item in the approximate amount of $2 million for a deficiency judgment that had been rendered in a real estate transaction reduce our actual request today to approximately $212.8 million.

Senator STENNIS. That will come out as you develop it?

STATEMENT OF ADMIRAL CORRADI

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, we will develop it as we go along. The entire funding table is submitted for the record.

As I say, the program before you requests new obligational authority in the amount of $220,682,000. As discussed in more detail in statements to be provided for the record, this is considerably lower than the request contained in the President's budget. The difference results primarily from the major reduction in the new authorization program imposed by the Congress.

From a total new authorization request of $259,954,000 a reduction of $57,405,000 has been made to the $202,549,000 now in the authorization act.

FUNDING DEFICIENCY JUDGMENTS

Included in the request before you is a line item for funding certain deficiency judgments resulting from previously authorized and funded land acquisition at naval air stations, Miramar, Calif., and Oceana, Va., in the amount of $2,295,000.

This is a new item, and was not presented to the House Appropriations Committee. The Navy has received permission from the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of Defense to present this new line item to this committee for consideration.

PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING

My primary contribution in the development of this program has been in its engineering. The Bureau of Yards and Docks and its field engineering offices have accomplished preliminary engineering on the items included. This preliminary engineering has involved a study of the requirements presented by the bureaus and offices of the Navy to determine the most effective manner of providing the facilities needed to satisfy these requirements, and to develop estimates of the costs required to construct these facilities.

This preliminary engineering serves as a basis for the further development of final plans and specifications which is now underway for the majority of the program.

COST ESTIMATES

Cost estimates included in this program were developed in the field where local conditions are known in detail and have been reviewed by the Bureau and, further, by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. They are the best estimates available from the application of the science and art of engineering cost estimating. I am prepared to comment upon any of these costs in detail if you should so desire as we go through the program.

Rear Admiral Pressey is present to answer any questions which you may have concerning the requirements for the many line items of the

program. As you have requested, additional personnel are available and prepared to discuss the detailed requirements of specific line items.

PROCUREMENT ON COMPETITIVE BASIS

Subsequent to the enactment of an authorization law and appropriation, the Bureau of Yards and Docks will execute this program by placing the individual line items under contract. Much attention has been given in the recent past to increasing the percentage of Government procurement achieved through the competitive process. I would like to highlight that, in the military construction program, virtually all procurement is accomplished on a competitive basis.

It has been this Bureau's continuing policy to construct Navy facilities in this manner in peacetime. During fiscal year 1963, 92 percent of all fiscal year 1963 contracts were awarded on a competitive basis representing 88 percent of all dollars obligated for contract purposes. We now have only one cost-plus-fixed-fee construction contract in force that being in South Vietnam where the contractor is exposed to the hazards of armed conflict.

A review of the Navy's performance in this area discloses substantially the same statistics during all peacetime periods. We continue to address ourselves to this problem. However, I feel we have achieved the virtual irreducible minimum beyond which we could not intelligently manage our total program.

We continue to include experience and antibrokerage clauses for our major projects. These have proved to be most effective in lessening the problem of unqualified or fringe contractors. In compliance with the small business setaside policy of the Secretary of Defense, during fiscal year 1963, 94.9 percent of all procurement actions were placed with small business.

EXECUTION OF 1963 CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

In the execution of the fiscal year 1963 construction program, a total of 23 projects which were funded at a total of $25,749,000 were unstarted as of June 30. Since that time 12 of these have now been started leaving a total of 11 projects worth $19,563,000 yet unstarted. I am prepared to discuss the reasons for each of these with you if you should so desire.

Following past practice before this committee at the request of the chairman, those items which are repetitive in nature, with similar justifications, have been identified so that these may be considered at the beginning of the hearing by related groups. Admiral Pressey is prepared to discuss these items, following which, we will proceed with the individual line items.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

OVERSEAS HOUSING

Senator STENNIS. May I anticipate just a little. I am going to have to leave soon. The oversea housing and domestic housing, too, have been emphasized by the Secretary of Defense. Do you want to say a few words about that before I leave?

Admiral CORRADI. The requirements of the Navy for oversea housing I think were very adequately portrayed by the Secretary of Defense. I was present while he gave his testimony. We agree with the urgency of those problems he specifically mentioned.

I have no specific comment to offer.

Senator STENNIS. What others do you have?

ELIMINATION OF HOUSES

Admiral PRESSEY. There are three other stations at which small numbers of houses were eliminated. At Thurso and Edzell, Scotland, and Londonderry, North Ireland. There were 146 units deleted from our program at those 3 locations, and 300 at Rota.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything you want to say on those?

REQUIREMENT

Admiral PRESSEY. These are all vital installations to us.

We have a requirement today of over 500. At Thurso and Edzell, Scotland, we have two communications stations that are in very isolated British communities where there is absolutely no housing and we would have to go to short tours, which we do not wish to do in that situation. Londonderry is a similar place. We consider all four of these of extremely high priority to us.

Senator STENNIS. I was on the subcommittee that authorized the first shovel of ground to be broken at Rota and the understanding was that it was just going to be a harbor, a place where the ships could go; it was supposed to have been some kind of auxiliary for the Moroccan base.

Admiral CORRADI. The situation has changed.

Senator STENNIS. I was going to say I know it changed but I want you to explain the change. Just hit the high points of it. We are out of Morocco now, we are going out at least.

Admiral PRESSEY. Mr. Chairman, I believe that should be covered in executive session.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

(At this point Senator Stennis left the hearing room.)

REPETITIVE ITEMS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Proceed with your repetitive items.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

FISCAL YEAR 1964 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDING PROGRAM

Repetitive line item—Summary

1. Aircraft parking apron (10).
2. Aircraft fuel facilities (6).
3. Airfield lighting (5).
4. Aircraft systems training buildings (4).
5. Collimation facilities (2).
6. Pier utilities (2).
7. Communication navigational aids (receiver and transmitter buildings) (6).
8. Command transceiver terminal (classified) (2).
9. Classified facilities (3).
10. Environmental control in transmitter buildings (3).
11. Special communication facilities (classified) (3).
12. Liquid oxygen transfer buildings (2).
13. Aircraft hangars (7).
14. Equipment maintenance facilities (6).
15. Operations buildings (2).
16. Brigs (2).
17. Troop housing (20).
    (*a*) Barracks (14).
    (*b*) BOQ (6).

Repetitive line items

1. Aircraft parking apron (10):	
NAS, Jacksonville, Fla. (27,633 square yards)	$331,000
NAS, Key West, Fla. (50,000 square yards)	800,000
NAS, Norfolk, Va. (92,321 square yards)	1,300,000
NAS, North Island, Calif. (74,500 square yards)	995,000
NAS, Quonset Point, R.I. (25,997 square yards)	350,000
NAS, Sanford, Fla. (46,000 square yards)	781,000
MCALF, Camp Pendleton, Calif. (28,750 square yards)	258,000
MCAS, El Toro, Calif. (55,000 square yards)	621,000
MCAF, New River, N.C. (130,290 square yards)	1,120,000
NAF, Naples, Italy (25,000 square yards)	310,000
2. Aircraft fuel facilities (6):	
NAAS, Fallon, Nev	260,000
NAS, Norfolk, Va	99,000
NAS, Oceana, Va	297,000
MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C	353,000
MCAF, New River, N.C	104,000
MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan	65,000
3. Airfield lighting (5):	
NAS, Alameda, Calif	477,000
NAS, Brunswick, Maine	80,000
NAS, North Island, Calif	75,000
NAS, Quonset Point, R.I	74,000
MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C	309,000
4. Aircraft systems training buildings (4):	
NAS, Key West, Fla	690,000
MCALF, Camp Pendleton, Calif	116,000
MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif	276,000
MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan	93,000
5. Collimation facility (2):	
NSY, Boston, Mass	59,000
NS, Norfolk, Va	65,000
6. Pier utilities (2):	
NSY, Charleston, S.C	650,000
NS, Norfolk, Va	2,290,000

Repetitive line items—Continued

7. Communication navigational aids (receiver and transmitter buildings) (6):	
NAS, Memphis, Tenn. (receiver and transmitter buildings)	$289,000
NAS, Barbers Point, Oahu, Hawaii (receiver building)	94,000
NAAS, Fallon, Nev.:	
Receiver building	190,000
Transmitter building	330,000
NAS, Key West, Fla. (transmitter building)	262,000
MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan (receiver building)	129,000
8. Command transceiver terminal (classified) (2):	
NRF, Atlantic, N.C	333,000
NRF, Otis AFB, Mass	245,000
9. Classified facilities (3):	
NF, Argentia, Newfoundland	800,000
NF, Barbados, West Indies	950,000
NF, Bermuda	1,380,000
10. Environmental control in transmitter buildings (3):	
NRS, Cheltenham, Md	87,000
NRS, Barrigada, Guam	414,000
NRS, Totsuka, Japan	494,000
11. Special communication facilities (classified) (3):	
NCS, Wahiawa, Oahu, Hawaii	100,000
NRS, Finegayan, Guam, Marianas Islands	100,000
NCS, Puerto Rico	100,000
12. Liquid oxygen transfer buildings (2):	
NAS, Key West, Fla	79,000
NAS, Whidbey Island, Wash	80,000
13. Aircraft hangars (7):	
NS, Adak, Alaska (1)	3,726,000
NAS, Brunswick, Md. (2)	995,000
NAS, Key West, Fla. (1)	1,650,000
NAS, Miramar, Calif. (1)	2,400,000
NAS, Sanford, Fla. (2)	357,000
MCALF, Camp Pendleton, Calif. (1)	366,000
MCAS, El Toro, Calif. (2)	1,200,000
14. Equipment maintenance facility (6):	
MCAS, Beaufort, S.C	212,000
MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C	215,000
MCAS, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii	621,000
MCAF, New River, N.C	60,000
MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C	1,146,000
Camp Butler (Camp Hansen), Okinawa	102,000
15. Operations buildings (2):	
MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C	392,000
MCAF, New River, N.C	259,000
16. Brig (2):	
NS, Subic Bay, Philippines	255,000
Camp Butler, Okinawa	411,000

Repetitive line items—Continued

17. Troop housing (20):

(*a*) Barracks (14):

	Men
Headquarters, CinClantFlt, Norfolk, Va	252
NS, Charleston, S.C	252
NAS, Key West, Fla	504
NALF, San Clemente Island, Calif	166
MCAF, New River, N.C	252
NAD, Charleston, S.C	100
MCB, Camp Butler (Camp Hansen), Okinawa	1,728
FAAWTC, Dam Neck, Va	660
NH, Long Beach, Calif	142
NSS, Washington, D.C	78
NS, Key West, Fla	504
NSGA, Hakata, Japan	110
NSGA, Istanbul, Turkey	76
NSGD, Sabana Seca, P.R. (including mess)	100

(*b*) BOQ (6):

NSB, New London, Conn	63
NS, Adak, Alaska	50
NAS, Key West, Fla	300
NAS, Whidbey Island, Wash	100
MCB, Camp Butler (Camp Hansen), Okinawa	54
FAAWTC, Dam Neck, Va	40

STATEMENT OF ADMIRAL PRESSEY ON REPETITIVE TYPES OF LINE ITEMS IN NAVY'S FISCAL YEAR 1964 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDING PROGRAM

In accordance with the customary procedures of this committee, the Navy is prepared to discuss details of the line items in the program, first by repetitive type and, secondly, alphabetically by location and facility class in the order in which they appear in the program books.

There are 16 groups of repetitive-type line items in this year's program, each such group composed of 2 or more similar items.

AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON

The first group is composed of line items for construction of aircraft parking apron at 10 naval and Marine Corps air stations at 9 continental U.S. locations and 1 overseas station. At each of these locations the apron will be portland cement concrete pavement for parking heavy, modern, jet, fixed-wing or helicopter aircraft. It is needed to replace temporary steel matting or sod parking space, or old, thin, broken pavement which is no longer safe for parking present-day aircraft. In most cases access taxiway is included as part of the line item. These line items are at the following locations:

Station	Area (square yards)	Requirement	Estimated cost
NAS, Jacksonville, Fla	27,633	Replacement	$331,000
NAS, Key West, Fla	50,000	do	800,000
NAS, Norfolk, Va	92,321	Addition	1,300,000
NAS, North Island, Calif	74,500	Replacement	995,000
NAS, Quonset Point, R.I	25,997	Addition	350,000
NAS, Sanford, Fla	46,000	Replacement	781,000
MCALF, Camp Pendleton, Calif	28,750	Addition	258,000
MCAS, El Toro, Calif	55,000	Replacement	621,000
MCAF, New River, N.C	130,290	Addition	1,120,000
NAF, Naples, Italy	25,000	Replacement	310,000

AIRCRAFT FUEL FACILITIES

The next group consists of aircraft fuel facilities at six naval and Marine Corps air stations, one of which is overseas. With the continuing increase of jet aircraft operations, the Navy has found it more economical and practicable to utilize a single type of jet fuel at shore activities, the more stable JP–5 fuel used on aircraft carriers, in place of the highly volatile JP–4 fuel. Consequently, existing JP–4 jet fuel storage and dispensing facilities are being converted incrementally at our air stations to JP–5 facilities. Propellor-driven aircraft are also operated from a number of air stations which requires those stations to store aviation gasoline. Certain of the line items are for new or additional tanks while others are for conversion of JP–4 tanks. In the conversion process, the tanks must be drained, cleaned, and lined. The introduction of JP–5, which is more solvent than JP–4, will break loose from the tank lining, flakes corroded by the JP–4. Also, since JP–5 has a greater affinity for water than JP–4, new filtration equipment is needed. Only a few line items are involved in conversion. The principal requirement is for additional tankage because of the increased settling time required and the faster burning rate of jet fuel. The six repetitive-type line items to provide facilities for JP–5 jet fuel and, in several instances, also for aviation gasoline, are at the following stations:

Station	Requirement	Estimated cost
NAAS, Fallon, Nev.	Conversion and relocation, JP–4 plus aviation gas	$260,000
NAS, Norfolk, Va.	New day tank	99,000
NAS, Oceana, Va.	New refuelers	297,000
MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C.	Conversion	353,000
MCAF, New River, N.C.	Conversion and addition	104,000
MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan	New truck refuelers, JP–5 and aviation gas	65,000

AIRFIELD LIGHTING

It is essential that the most effective runway lighting be available for the safety of pilots and crews in modern high performance aircraft during landing operations at night and inclement weather. There are five line items in the program to provide such airfield centerline lighting. This new system has recently been adopted as standard by the FAA, Air Force, and the Navy because of its greater visibility. These line items are for installation of the new high intensity, flush, runway centerline lighting system at the following five air stations:

Station:	*Estimated cost*
NAS, Alameda, Calif.	$477,000
NAS, Brunswick, Maine	80,000
NAS, North Island, Calif.	75,000
NAS, Quonset Point, R.I.	74,000
MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C.	309,000

AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS TRAINING BUILDING

When new, advanced types of aircraft are assigned to aviation units maintenance personnel, pilots, and crewmen must learn the intricacies of the aircraft and its various hydraulic, electric, electronic, and mechanical systems. This is essential for the proper and safe operation of the aircraft and for efficient and economical maintenance of the aircraft and its complex parts. The program includes line items for construction of an aircraft systems training building at each of the following four stations. These buildings will house various aircraft system mockups, heavy equipment, and classrooms used in the training processes. Two of the line items are at helicopter activities and the other two are at fixed-wing aircraft stations.

Station:	Estimated cost
NAS, Key West, Fla	$690,000
MCALF, Camp Pendleton, Calif	116,000
MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif	276,000
MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan	93,000

COLLIMATION FACILITY

There are two line items in the program for provision of collimation facilities. These are needed for the calibration and alinement of ships' missile launchers with the fire control systems. The close calibration tolerance required by the increased number of ships with guided missile capabilities, has created a need for efficient means of calibrating their new advanced weapons systems while the ships are in a stationary position. These two items are at the following stations:

Station:	Estimated cost
NSY, Boston, Mass	$59,000
NS, Norfolk, Va	65,000

PIER UTILITIES

The increasing number of modern ships in the operating forces require improved pier utilities for their routine maintenance and upkeep while they are in port. The newer ships have greater quantities of electronic and other complex equipment. These improved ships require the provision of dockside utilities in order that the ships' powerplants may be shut down for conduct of maintenance work by the crews. For this reason line items are included in the program for improvement of pier utilities at the following stations:

Station and line item:	Estimated cost
NSY, Charleston, S.C	$650,000
NS, Norfolk, Va	2,290,000

COMMUNICATION NAVIGATIONAL AIDS

There are six line items in the program for construction of radio receiving and transmitting buildings which are required as navigational aids in air operations for air-to-ground and ground-to-air communication at the following stations. Modern aircraft operations require much more communication equipment, both on the ground and in the aircraft, than formerly. Since this is high-voltage equipment it requires greater space for installation in order to reduce hazards to maintenance personnel.

Station and line item:	Estimated cost
NAS, Memphis, Tenn., receiving and transmitting buildings	$289,000
NAS, Barbers Point, Hawaii, receiving building	94,000
NAAS, Fallon, Nev.:	
Receiving building	190,000
Transmitting building	330,000
NAS, Key West, Fla., transmitting building	262,000
MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan, receiving building	129,000

COMMAND TRANSCEIVER TERMINAL (CLASSIFIED)

Two classified line items are included in the program for construction of command transceiver terminal facilities at each of the following activities. One of the several reasons for selection of these communication sites is that the host activities are capable of providing necessary material support. Since these items are classified, additional information will be provided during executive session.

Station:	Estimated cost
NRF, MCALF, Atlantic, N.C	$333,000
NRF, Otis Air Force Base, Mass	245,000

CLASSIFIED FACILITIES

The program includes a classified line item at each of the following three oceanographic research activities for the construction of similar classified facilities:

Station:	*Estimated cost*
NF, Argentia, Newfoundland	$800,000
NF, Barbados, West Indies	950,000
NF, Bermuda	1,380,000

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION FACILITIES (CLASSIFIED)

There are also three classified line items in the program at the following stations for construction of special communication facilities:

Station:	*Estimated cost*
NCS, Wahiawa, Oahu, Hawaii	$100,000
NRS, Finegayan, Guam, Marianas Islands	100,000
NCS, Puerto Rico	100,000

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL IN TRANSMITTER BUILDING

Continuity of communication service is necessary for the efficient command and control of the operating forces and administration of the naval establishment. To reduce failure of tubes and electronic equipment and the resulting outages of the communication system in the equipment buildings, it is necessary to install environmental control facilities. The air conditioning controls dust and humidity and reduces operating temperatures of equipment. Line items for environmental control facilities are included in the program at the following three stations:

Station:	*Estimated cost*
NRS, Cheltenham, Md	$87,000
NRS, Barrigada, Guam	414,000
NRS, Totsuka, Japan	494,000

LIQUID OXYGEN TRANSFER BUILDING

Pilots and crews must be provided breathing oxygen in aircraft operating at high altitudes. Liquid oxygen is normally obtained by the Navy from commercial sources. It is stored in a special building on an air station and transferred to containers used in the aircraft, where it is vaporized to gaseous oxygen for breathing purposes. The program includes two line items for construction of a liquid oxygen transfer building at each of the following stations:

Station:	*Estimated cost*
NAS, Key West, Fla	$79,000
NAS, Whidbey Island, Wash	80,000

AIRCRAFT HANGAR

Additional or replacement aircraft hangars are required at a number of aviation installations of the Navy. This requirement stems from an increase in the aircraft base load or from the need to replace obsolete hangars to accommodate the larger modern aircraft. Line items in the program for construction of aircraft hangars are at the following seven stations:

Station:	*Estimated cost*
NS, Adak, Alaska	$3,726,000
NAS, Brunswick, Maine	995,000
NAS, Key West, Fla	1,650,000
NAS, Miramar, Calif	2,400,000
NAS, Sanford, Fla	357,000
MCALF, Camp Pendleton, Calif	366,000
MCAS, El Toro, Calif	1,200,000

COMBAT EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

There are six repetitive-type line items in the program for construction of combat equipment maintenance facilities at the following Marine Corps installations. Marines are organized in air and ground units which are trained and equipped to move as a unit on short notice to any trouble area in the world. To be effective, these units must be self-supporting for varying periods. Integral to these units are various types of equipment and vehicles, such as electric power generators, communication vans, jeeps, trucks, and bulldozers. These vehicles and equipment are used in combat training exercises. Since they must be available at all times for operational use they must be continuously maintained in a state of readiness. The proposed maintenance facilities are essential to achieve this readiness.

Station:	*Estimated cost*
MCAS, Beaufort, S.C	$212,000
MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C	215,000
MCAS, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii	621,000
MCAF, New River, N.C	60,000
MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C	1,146,000
MCB, Camp Butler (Camp Hansen), Okinawa	102,000

OPERATIONS BUILDING

The Marine Air Control Squadron, a combat unit at Cherry Point and at New River, has assigned to it various radar and radio equipment which is valued at approximately $2 million. This equipment is used in field exercises or actual combat for ground control of Marine aircraft. This important equipment must now be maintained in old, deteriorated quonset huts which are beyond economical repair. It is proposed to replace these huts by constructing modern, environmental controlled operations buildings. Two line items are in the program for construction of these facilities.

Station:	*Estimated cost*
MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C	$392,000
MCAF, New River, N.C	259,000

BRIG

The next repetitive type of line item is for the construction of a brig at each of the following locations. These items are needed to replace old facilities that have been or will be demolished.

Station:	*Estimated cost*
NS, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines	$255,000
MCB, Camp Butler (Camp McTureous), Okinawa	411,000

TROOP HOUSING

There are 20 line items in the program under the generic term of "troop housing." To be more specific we have grouped these items as barracks and BOQ's. Construction of these facilities is required to meet new or expanded requirements or to replace old, deteriorated structures.

(*a*) *Barracks*

The first of these groups is barracks, for which there are 14 line items at the following locations. They will provide decent living and study space for bachelor enlisted personnel.

Station	Estimated cost	Men
Headquarters, CinCLantFlt, Norfolk, Va	$625,000	252
NS, Charleston, S.C	492,000	252
NAS, Key West, Fla	930,000	504
NALF, San Clemente Island, Calif	407,000	166
MCAF, New River, N.C	491,000	252
NAD, Charleston, S.C	241,000	100
MCB, Camp Butler (Camp Hansen), Okinawa	2,607,000	1,728
FAAWTC, Dam Neck, Va	1,287,000	660
NH, Long Beach, Calif	336,600	142
NSS, Washington, D.C	231,000	78
NS, Key West, Fla	1,100,000	504
NSGA, Hakata, Japan	208,000	110
NSGA, Istanbul, Turkey	206,000	76
NSGD, Sabana Seca, P.R. (including mess)	286,000	100

(*b*) *Bachelor officers' quarters*

The second group consists of six line items for construction of bachelor officers' quarters at the following stations. The line items at New London, Key West, Whidbey Island, and Camp Butler were authorized last year but the Congress provided no funds for their construction at that time.

Station	Estimated cost	Men
NSB, New London, Conn	544,000	63
NS, Adak, Alaska	1,039,000	50
NAS, Key West, Fla	2,516,000	300
NAS, Whidbey Island, Wash	660,000	100
MCB, Camp Butler (Camp Hansen), Okinawa	310,000	54
FAAWTC, Dam Neck, Va	312,000	40

GROUPS OF REPETITIVE LINE ITEMS

Admiral PRESSEY. We have a list of 17 groups of repetitive line items and each group is composed of 2 or more similar items. In some cases these items are more repetitive in name than in substance since there are individual differences and individual justifications for those items.

AIRCRAFT PARKING APRONS

The first group are aircraft parking aprons for construction at 10 Naval and Marine air stations, and so on.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What I am interested in is which of these items the House cut. Did the House cut the 10 parking aprons for instance?

Admiral PRESSEY. They were not cut out.

Senator SALTONSTALL. They were not cut out?

Admiral PRESSEY. No. sir. Our aircraft fuel facilities are next.

Sennator SALTONSTALL. You are going to testify briefly on the 10 stations with regard to the parking aprons?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, go ahead.

Admiral PRESSY. Yes, sir. These, sir, are at nine continental U.S. locations and one is an oversea station. At each of these locations we are providing concrete pavement for parking heavy, modern, jet, fixed wing or helicopter aircraft. The parking apron is needed to replace temporary steel matting or sod parking space or old, thin broken pavement which is no longer safe for parking present-day aircraft.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, with a new type plane, you need a heavier base and also a longer runway?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. Many of our stations have only 6 inches of concrete and we need 11 or 12.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But these are all parking spaces?

Admiral PRESSEY. These are all parking spaces.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Rather than runway?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you are doing is improving them and getting them stronger?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the House permitted all of these?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All of them are being done by competitive contract?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That goes for Italy, too?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

AIRCRAFT FUEL FACILITIES

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, take your aircraft fuel facilities, of which there are six, five in this country and one in Japan.

Admiral PRESSEY. The House cut the truck refuelers, at Iwakuni. We are not making reclama on any of the three Iwakuni items.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So there are only five in the United States?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Would you justify those?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. These projects are required incident to the conversion by the Navy from the JP–4 fuel to the JP–5 fuel.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then you only need one type of fuel for all jet engines rather than two?

Admiral PRESSEY. We still have a requirement for aviation gasoline. The production of JP–5 requires both additional fueling facilities and also the conversion of JP–4 tanks for storage of the JP–5 fuel.

The old JP–4 tanks, which are being converted, must be drained, cleaned, and lined. They must be given a special lining, which is solvent resistant.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that these large expenditures are really using the same tanks but refitting them, cleaning them out, and relining them for this new type of fuel?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, but each of these projects vary slightly, sir. In some cases there is need for the addition of a fueling stand. In some cases there is a need for additional fuel-storage capacity.

AIRFIELD LIGHTING

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, No. 3 is airfield lighting. There are five of them, all in this country. Did the House cut out any of those?

Admiral PRESSEY. No. sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. They are all in the House bill?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, justify those, if you will, please?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. There are three requirements which justify airfield lighting. In the first place, there is restoration of either damaged or temporary installations and in the second case there is a provision for ordinary airfield lighting along the sides of runways and in the third case it is for the addition of a newly designed and federally approved centerline lighting, flash centerline lighting.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All of these five stations listed are for improved lighting for making the airfield more useful at night, and so on?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then this airfield lighting is for safety appliances for the fast new jets landing at night?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. We are attempting to get this centerline lighting in our fields on an incremented basis.

AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS TRAINING BUILDINGS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, next is your aircraft systems training buildings and there are three in this country and one in Japan.

Did the House give you all of these?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir; the House deleted the aircraft systems training building in Iwakuni, Japan, and we do not desire to reclama that.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So you are speaking only of the three items in this country?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Why do you need them?

Admiral PRESSEY. The aircraft systems training buildings, sir, provide basic housing for aircraft systems' display, mockups for instruction of personnel. It includes weapons systems, fuel systems, navigation systems, electrical systems, hydraulic systems of new aircraft or of new systems for existing aircraft.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then there would be one at Camp Pendleton and Santa Ana, Calif., for the Marines?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And Key West is the Navy?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What facilities do you have at those bases now? I mean why do you need two training buildings?

Admiral PRESSEY. We have some training buildings there, but they are not adequate for our requirements at any of these places. In these situations we are largely using temporary buildings or trailers which do not provide the space required for the proper displays of these mockups.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think I understand now.

You are bringing these pilots in there to go around the building and see these different instruments that they have to handle. Do they get an opportunity to work on those?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. They are all the systems from the airplane which are laid out systematically for instruction.

Senator SALTONSTALL. These are in all permanent stations?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

COLLIMATION FACILITIES

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, we come to collimation facilities at Boston and Norfolk. What is a collimation facility?

Admiral PRESSEY. A collimation facility is a tower, generally, which carries reflectors or targets by which a ship may aline and calibrate its weapons systems, its radars, and communications.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, these are facilities at these two Navy yards that will permit a ship coming in to line up its equipment?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Line up its signaling equipment and radar?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir; not its signaling equipment, but its weapons systems and its controlling apparatus.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How is that done?

Admiral PRESSEY. In most cases, these have been constructed with operating funds but in certain locations we have not been able to do so because of the relatively high cost of the foundation and the rigidity required, so these are entered in our military construction program.

PIER UTILITIES

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, next is the pier utilities, Norfolk, the big one, and Charleston. Did the House put both of those in?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Why do you need the pier facilities at Norfolk?

Admiral PRESSEY. These are to provide, essentially, shore power for the nuclear carrier, *Enterprise*, which is now being taken care of by a temporary track-mounted generator.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, this is an extension of a pier facility to take care of your big aircraft carriers?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, the increased power requirement of the nuclear ships, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And why do you need the Charleston facility?

Admiral PRESSEY. That is to provide a better dockside setup on our utilities for ships berthing there and ships under repair. We have a narrow pier and very inadequate utilities to meet the increased voltages and utilities required for the ships in port. When we shut down their engineering plants we shut down their power needed for maintenance work.

COMMUNICATIONS NAVIGATIONAL AIDS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, we come to your next item, communications navigational aids, receiver and transmitter building. You have six of them. Did the House put them all in?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir; the House deferred the one in Japan, the last one.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Did you reclama that?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right these buildings then are at Memphis, Barbers Point, Hawaii; Fallon, Nev.; and Key West, Fla.

Can you tell us a bit about those?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. These existing installations are largely in aircraft control towers at the original location. The installation was done at a time before we found it necessary to lengthen our air fields, or to put additional communications gear in our airplanes. Also, the characteristics of the airplanes themselves, the landing and the takeoff characteristics, and the speed since we started, have changed. Consequently, the equipment which is now in congested, and, in some cases noisy areas, are generating heat which causes failure. Some of the installations, both receiving and transmitting, are so located that we lose radio contact with an aircraft landing, taking off or taxiing.

Senator SALTONSTALL. These are operational facilities then?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; and necessary for the safe operation of the aircraft.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Next is the item of command transciever terminal, which is classified. And then we have the item of classified facilities and you want to defer that?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL IN TRANSMITTER BUILDING

Senator SALTONSTALL. Next, is the special communication facilities, also classified and then next is the environmental control in transmitter building. Are those all approved by the House?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What are they and why do you need them?

Admiral PRESSEY. Modern, high-powered transmitters, sir, generate so much heat in operation that we are subjected to failures of equipment, which not only is a vital handicap to the operation but it involves expenditure of maintenance money to repair the burned out equipment. We have found it essential, to keep these operating, to provide what amounts to air conditioning in this equipment.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then these facilities are air conditioned for better maintenance of the equipment?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; but it is actually equipment cooling rather than air conditioning.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Have you any of these facilities at any places now?

Admiral PRESSEY. We do, sir; at some of our installations it has been found inadequate. It will not hold the temperature at the necessary level.

LIQUID OXYGEN TRANSFER BUILDINGS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Next we have the two liquid oxygen transfer buildings, one at Key West, Fla., and one in Whidbey, Wash. What are those?

Admiral PRESSEY. Liquid oxygen is, in most cases, purchased by the Navy from manufacturer, and is transferred from the purveyor to the tanks, in either liquid oxygen or gaseous oxygen containers, which are used in aircraft. This permits the Navy to buy its liquid oxygen and to store it and to transfer it to the containers in the desired state.

Senator SALTONSTALL. These are storage facilities?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; a storage place from which we can transfer into consumer bottles.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What are you doing now?

Admiral PRESSEY. In many cases, oxygen is being bought in its usable state.

Admiral CORRADI. We can buy it wholesale.

AIRCRAFT HANGARS

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, your next item is aircraft hangars which are in seven stations. One in Alaska, one in Maine, two in Florida, and three in California. Did the House approve all of these items?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do you need the aircraft hangars in all of these places?

Admiral PRESSEY. These in each case are to provide either for an increase in the aircraft baseload at the station to replace obsolete hangars or to provide hangars to accommodate the larger modern aircraft. Our replacements in most cases are for World War II hangars. Our aircraft then in use were much smaller.

For example, we have much larger patrol aircraft operating from these places and the tail of one aircraft cannot get into the hangar and we are modifying those hangars.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You need a bigger hangar?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, and in El Toro, Calif., we have a replacement there for World War II small aircraft hangars.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, in some places you are putting in two new ones instead of one?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Why do you need two in Sanford, Fla.? Are you replacing two or enlarging them or what? I just take that as an example.

Admiral PRESSEY. These are two small structures for the A–5 aircraft.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What does this figure mean?

Admiral PRESSEY. Those are the number of hangars.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How many planes will those hold in Sanford, Fla?

Admiral PRESSEY. These will provide general support, aircraft systems, and administrative space for five heavy attack squadrons and one heavy attack training squadron.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, you have two in Brunswick. Is that Brunswick, Md., or Maine?

Admiral PRESSEY. That is Maine. These are alterations to existing hangars. That is for large planes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, you have two in El Toro, Calif?

Admiral PRESSEY. They are replacement for small World War II hangars.

COMBAT EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, the next item is combat equipment maintenance facilities and you have six of them?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Did the House put them all?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The most substantial one is at Camp Lejune. Why do you need that?

Admiral PRESSEY. The requirement there, sir, is larger than the requirement elsewhere, but the basic need is the same in every case. These are all Marine Corps stations. They will provide facilities for the maintenance of combat equipment, which is now used in training and which must be constantly ready for deployment. At the present time most of this equipment includes items from small jeeps to large earthmovers, tanks, and various other items of moving equipment. It is now, in part, maintained in the open.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is just like the Army situation.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; and this is a continuing program just as in the Naval Air Force to provide the proper facilities at its major stations to maintain the equipment.

OPERATIONS BUILDINGS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Next, is operations buildings at Cherry Point and New River, both in North Carolina and both Marine bases. Did the House put both of those in?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Why are they necessary?

Are not the present operations all right?

Admiral PRESSEY. The present operations building for this equipment consists of temporary deteriorated quonset huts which have passed their useful life. This is also deployable equipment which is

used for the air control of Marine aircraft supporting ground troops. The equipment is used constantly in field exercises.

BRIGS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Next, we come to the item of brigs, and you have two new brigs, one at Subic Bay, and one at Camp Butler.

Did the House put both of those in?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Why do you need them?

Admiral PRESSEY. If I may correct the record, sir, the House deleted the Marine Corps Base at Camp Butler.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are you making a reclama on it?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that you are making a reclama on $411,000 at Camp Butler?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the House included the brig at Subic Bay?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, why do you need that brig at Camp Butler particularly?

Admiral PRESSEY. The Marine Corps, since 1956, has been proceeding in an orderly manner to replace temporary facilities with typhoon-resistant permanent facilities. The permanent facilities have all been designed for austere economical construction and with a very minimal gold flow.

NEED FOR ITEMS

The items required are needed immediately.

A brig at $411,000 is required to replace a stockade-type facility which requires prisoners to be relocated during typhoons and has neither the required security features nor the facilities for the proper rehabilitation of the prisoners.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How many people will it hold?

Admiral PRESSEY. This brig will hold 250 men and it is designed for 150.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Does this include the guard houses?

Admiral PRESSEY. It includes dormatories, administrative facilities, messing, medical, the warden office, laundry, guard quarters, visitors and training rooms, and segregation cells.

Senator SALTONSTALL. To repeat, it will take how many men?

Admiral PRESSEY. It will hold up to 250 with overcrowding.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How many guards?

Admiral PRESSEY. That will depend, sir, upon the population of the brig, but I cannot give you that figure. I can provide it for the record, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the House has knocked this one out?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

The Marines subsequently provided the requested information:

Fifty-eight guards are used when the brig is utilized to hold its designed capacity of 150 men.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, in Subic Bay, why do you need a new brig there?

Admiral PRESSEY. This is a replacement brig which will replace a brig at Sangley Point and a brig at Subic Bay, both of which are in very deteriorated condition, sir. They are fire hazards and no proper place for people. They have not the security provisions which are essential in a brig, nor do they have the proper administrative facilities.

TROOP HOUSING

Senator SALTONSTALL. Next on troop housing, and we still have the four classified items. Could we not take up all of the troop housing or is the classification such that you cannot take it up in open session? I will leave these things out if you say, but I just thought we could clean these up if we could do this.

Admiral PRESSEY. They are classified by the character of the installation which is there, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are all 20 of these barracks included. Did the House cut out any of them?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. They are all included by the House?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are these bachelor officers quarters?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes; and the bachelor officers quarters were all approved by the House.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And these barracks in Okinawa and outside the country—are they all enlisted troop barracks? Are they replacements or new?

Admiral PRESSEY. I will speak to the Key West installation. It is to provide for an increased load of additional Army, Navy, and Air Force men who are stationed on that base.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, the biggest one is Camp Butler in Okinawa?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes; and Camp Butler in Okinawa is a typhoon-resistant replacement of the quonset hut structures there.

Senator SALTONSTALL. At Key West, Fla., you have 504?

Admiral PRESSEY. I just spoke to that, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Well, there are two.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes; I was speaking to the classified items.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I see that is in two places.

Admiral PRESSEY. One of them is at the Naval Station, Key West, and one is the Naval Air Station, Key West.

COST PER MAN

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, a question we always want to know the answer to is, per man how much are these costing us? Do you have any idea of the cost?

Admiral CORRADI. I have the average and individually, and I can give you a table on each one of them.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Why don't you put that in the record, a table on each one?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

(The requested information follows:)

Barracks average cost $1,747 per man

Item	Number of men	Cost per man	Total cost (including supporting features)
Headquarters, CINCLANTFLT, Norfolk, Va.: Barracks	252	$1,760	$625,000
NS, Charleston, S.C.: Barracks	252	1,675	492,000
NAS, Key West, Fla.: Barracks	504	1,684	930,000
NALF, San Clemente Island, Calif.: Barracks	166	1,850	407,000
MCAF, New River, N.C.: Barracks	252	1,833	491,000
NAD, Charleston, S.C.: Extension of barracks	100	1,850	241,000
MCB, Camp Butler (Camp Hansen, 3d increment): Barracks	1,728	1,389	2,607,000
FAAWTC, Dam Neck, Va.: Barracks	660	1,649	1,287,000
NH, Long Beach, Calif.: Barracks	142	1,850	336,000
NSS, Washington, D.C.: Marine barracks	78	1,692	231,000
NS, Key West, Fla.: Barracks	504	1,670	1,100,000

AVERAGE COST

Senator SALTONSTALL. What about the average?

Admiral CORRADI. $1,747 a man.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How does that compare, we will say, with the last year or the year before?

Admiral CORRADI. The average is approximately the same. We must operate within a congressional limit of $1,850 per man.

Senator SALTONSTALL. These are all going to be within $1,700 a man?

Admiral CORRADI. $1,850 a man, sir, to be absolutely correct, with cost variations for those that are overseas or in high-cost areas.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Did I ask the question, did the House approve all of these?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir, you did.

BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, next is the bachelor officers quarters. Did the House approve all of those?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, to take the biggest one, Key West, you say is for an additional load?

Admiral PRESSEY. We have a greatly increased baseload there which is in part attributable to Army and Air Force units which have been located there.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Whidbey Island, what is that in connection with?

Admiral CORRADI. Whidbey Island was partially funded last year. We did not have the funds to accomplish the full project. This provides for the complete construction required there to replace a World War II installation.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have Butler again in Okinawa?

Admiral CORRADI. This is to complete or to move toward the completion of the necessary permanent facilities at this camp.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, Admiral, we have gone over these consolidated repetitive line items and I think that is awfully helpful.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCE

There are some general questions. One of you two gentlemen can put in the record a complete recapitulation of your unobligated balance as of November 1 and explain how much free cash you anticipate being left over in the 1964 budget.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes.

(The requested information follows:)

Status of unobligated balances as of Nov. 1, 1963

Direct	$60,280,923
Reimbursable orders	43,373,355
Total	103,654,278

The Navy anticipates no free or uncommitted funds in the regular military construction appropriation during fiscal year 1964.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED WITHOUT FORMAL ADVERTISING

Senator SALTONSTALL. And put in a tabulation covering construction contracts awarded without formal advertising during the 12-month period of July 12 to June 30, 1963.

Admiral CORRADI. We have that, too.

(The requested information follows:)

Name of company with which contract was placed	Location of work (name of base and State or country in which located)	Description of military construction provided by contract	Public law which authorized this military construction	Dollar amount of contract	Reason why contract was awarded without competition
Hawaiian Telephone Co., Box 2200, Honolulu 5, Hawaii.	Guam, Marianas Islands	Restoration of Government of Guam telephone system.	875-81	$62,352	The need for emergency repairs and restoration was compelling and urgent not permitting delay incident to advertising. Guam was declared a major disaster area.
American Electric Co., Ltd., 645 Halekauwila St., Honolulu, Hawaii.	do	Restoration of telephone and electrical power systems.	875-81	138,411	Do.
Do	do	Reconstruction and rehabilitation of Government of Guam electrical distribution system.	875-81	256,123	Do.
Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd., Box 2570, Honolulu, Hawaii.	do	Repair powerplants and electrical distribution systems.	875-81	39,000	Do.
Hawaiian Telephone Co., Box 2200, Honolulu, Hawaii.	do	Emergency repairs to telephone systems.	875-81	50,000	Do.
Hall Construction Co., Inc., 46 Birch Ave., Little Silver, N.J.	U.S. Naval Ammunition Depot, Earle, N.J.	Installation of (Sub-Roc) facilities.	685-85	23,185	Public exigency did not permit delay incident to advertising. Phasing of construction work with data processing equipment procurement vital to meet deadline data.
Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., 527 Washington Bldg., Seattle, Wash.	U.S. Naval Ammunition Depot, Bangor, Wash.	Furnish and install radiographic equipment for Polaris missile facility.	87-554	166,765	This contractor was the sole source of supply for the specific requirements.
Automatic Electric Sales, 400 North Wolf Rd., Northlake, Ill.	U.S. Naval Base and U.S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.	Maintenance, rehabilitation and modernization of telephone system.	87-57	12,000	Existing telephone system requires specially designed automatic electric parts to assure operational function of the system manufactured by this contractor.
William Tawse, Ltd., Angusfield, Aberdeen, Scotland.	U.S. Naval Radio Station, Thurso, Caithness, Scotland.	Repaving access road	87-57	5,400	Only contractor in the area with required equipment, quarry, and supplies.
Kidde Ultrasonic & Detection Alarms Division, Walter Kidde & Co., Brighton Rd., Clifton, NJ.	U.S. Naval Station, Charleston, S.C.	Repairs to alarm system, RP10 building.	87-57	4,934	Assembly and installation of equipment of a highly specialized nature for which competition was impractical.
Henry C. Beck Co., 424 Seminole Bldg., 230 Royal Palm Way, Palm Beach, Fla.	U.S. Naval Air Station, Key West, Fla.	Construction of GCI/ADC facility.	87-57	361,000	Construction for which the public exigency would not permit the delay incident to competitive bidding. Cuban crisis.
Graver Tank & Manufacturing Co., Post Office Box 1764, Houston 1, Tex.	U.S. Naval Ordnance Aerophysics Laboratory, Daingerfield, Tex.	Repairs to 4 stainless steel linings of 4 cylindrical tanks (air receivers).	161-84	44,827	Only known source in the area with the specialized know-how for repairing this type of tank.
Mechanical Equipment Co., Inc., 861 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.	U.S. Naval Air Station, New Orleans, La.	Recondition and conversion of BuDA motor generator from 120/208 to 2400/4160 volt generator.	161-84	5,915	Technical services for complex modifications of a specially designed generator manufactured by this contractor.

Raber-Kief, Inc.-B-E-C-K, 5939 Fourth Ave., S., Seattle, Wash.	U.S. Naval Station, Adak, Alaska.	Manufacture and supply materials for aggregate.	87-57	35,000	Contractor was sole source of processed aggregate at this remote location.
American Electric Co., Ltd., Box 397, Agana, Guam.	Saipan, Midway Island (Trust Territory)	Restoration of electric power and telephone systems.	875-81	136,500	Emergency repairs and restoration would not permit delay incident to advertising. Typhoon Olive. Saipan declared a disaster area in May 1963.
Markowitz Bros., Inc., Box 1043, Agana, Guam.	do	Repair of facilities damaged by typhoon Olive.	85-861	22,500	Do.
Koster & Wythe, Box 127, Agana, Guam.	do	Restoration of Saipan Hospital and other structures damaged by typhoon Olive.	875-81	81,785	Do.

GOLD FLOW PROBLEM

Senator SALTONSTALL. In the preparation of the 1964 budget, I see a tremendous increase in oversea construction. Was the gold flow problem taken into consideration during the preparation of the oversea budget?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, and these construction estimates are designed to minimize gold flow.

Senator SALTONSTALL. To the greatest extent possible?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And are they approved by the Secretary of Defense?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, and in some cases he authorized increases in dollar costs so as to reduce the gold flow.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What effect has the gold flow problem had on the implementation of the fiscal year 1963 construction program?

Admiral CORRADI. The principal effect is that it has somewhat delayed us in getting the program under contract and ultimately in the use of urgently needed facilities overseas. We had to delay to make the necessary changes in the design and specifications to reduce the impact of our 1963 construction on the gold flow problem.

For the fiscal year 1963 program, the delay has not been significant to the Navy.

COUNTERPART FUNDS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do you use counterpart funds for this?

Admiral CORRADI. We have used counterpart funds almost consistently for the Rota construction, but that is the only 1963 project for which we are using the counterpart funds.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It's the only one?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In construction it is a little difficult for me to understand how you can cut down the gold flow? Can you accomplish it through design and that sort of thing?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir; we are becoming experts on this by writing careful specifications that require the procurement of U.S. materials, for example, by writing stipulations in our contracts that only U.S. contractors or combinations of U.S. contractors will be permitted, and by designing in a way that requires maximum factory fabrication in the United States and shipment of subassemblies. In all of these ways, we can reduce gold flow.

QUESTION RE FOREIGN FACTORIES

Senator SALTONSTALL. How do the foreign factories like that?

Admiral CORRADI. They don't like that, nor do host governments in many cases. I mentioned that some of our projects have been delayed. For example, in negotiating base agreements for our Atlantic Underseas Test Evaluation Center in the Bahamas, gold flow was a significant item in the negotiations because we insisted on minimum foreign exchange. This somewhat protracted the negotiations. We have now completed it and are underway.

FINANCIALLY HANDICAPPED

Senator SALTONSTALL. Have you been handicapped in any way by the gold flow problem except by delays?

Admiral PRESSEY. Handicapped financially.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, because we get less construction for the dollar.

Admiral PRESSEY. By raising the price of construction we have less money for other things.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, it cost you more to buy the stuff in this country and ship it over than it would to have it built over there.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes.

Admiral CORRADI. I might answer your question by referring to the 1964 program which is before you, $220 million plus or minus, and we are spending approximately $7 million more in order to save the $12 million in gold flow in this program.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Seven million dollars more on the basis of $220 million or on the basis of what?

Admiral CORRADI. $220 million program.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That has been programed all over?

Admiral CORRADI. In other words, this program could have been $213 million instead of $220 million if we didn't have the emphasis on the gold flow. Or, as Admiral Pressey mentioned earlier, we could have gotten some additional facilities. So there is an impact. By spending this money, this $7 million, we can reduce foreign exchange gold flow by $12 million.

We feel that this is consistent with the policy and we have done so.

Senator SALTONSTALL. One more question: Are there any projects in this bill which are questionable because of negotiations for foreign base rights?

Admiral CORRADI. I know of none.

GENERAL REMARKS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Gentlemen, I think that that puts us at a good stopping place. We have taken up this morning then all of the repetitive items with the exception of a few classfied items.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And you will put in the record the answers to questions that our assistant wants. This afternoon I don't know whether Senator Symington will be here or I will be here or both of us, but you have the individual items to take up.

Admiral CORRADI. We will start with the individual items or whatever will be desired.

Senator SALTONSTALL. These are all repetitive items and you will have to go into the books.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes; start with a straight review of the line items.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, I believe, personally, that emphasis should be put on the items that the House has eliminated, out of which you ask reclama, as long as we know about those items.

Admiral PRESSEY. There are very few of those.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So it is entirely a question of justifying the whole program, I mean beyond what we have done?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you very much.

COMMITTEE RECESS

We will reconvene at 2:30.

(Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m., Thursday, November 21, 1963, the committee recessed, to reconvene at 2:30 p.m., the same day.)

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:30 P.M., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1963)

(The committee reconvened at 2:30 p.m., Senator Stuart Symington presiding.)

SHIPYARD INSTALLATIONS

Senator SYMINGTON. As I understand it, we are on page 1.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir; book 1, page 1.

Senator SYMINGTON. When you get to those you went over this morning with Senator Saltonstall; so identify it, please.

Admiral CORRADI. I will refer to them as repetitive items, items that we have covered.

Senator SYMINGTON. Will you proceed?

Admiral CORRADI. We also have ready several special presentations, as requested by the chairman, and we can furnish those on call.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, BOSTON, MASS.

Admiral CORRADI. The first shipyard installation is the Naval Shipyard at Boston, Mass., on page 1, two line items totaling $169,000.

The first, the collimation facility, is a repetitive item, which we covered this morning.

The second, an item for alterations to steam distribution system, at $110,000. This will provide efficient and continuous operation of the main steam line at the shipyard.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, BREMERTON, WASH.

Admiral CORRADI. The second installation, on page 2, Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash., for three line items at a total amount of $1,902,000.

The carrier repair site, second increment item, for $1,060,000, will provide a 50-ton portal crane to permit full utilization of the dock.

The second item, for a radiological control building in the amount of $124,000, is required for decontamination and storage of exposed tools and clothing.

The last item, Polaris equipment overhaul building, for $718,000, is for overhaul of fire control and navigation systems and periscopes.

Senator SYMINGTON. Why do you need a new carrier repair site?

Admiral CORRADI. This item is for a crane on a recently completed new drydock, to provide more efficient and economical crane service to this new drydock.

Senator SYMINGTON. You show savings of $364,000 a year by eliminating deficiencies to service throughout the shipyard. Do you believe that is correct?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. At the present time, crane service has to be provided by traveling a crane from another area to this drydock.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well. Next item.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, CHARLESTON

Admiral CORRADI. Naval Shipyard, Charleston, page 3.

Five line items for a total of $3,171,000. Utilities for pier, the first line item, is a repetitive item, covered this morning.

The second, dredging of channel, for $201,000, to provide access to the noise-measurement facility by deep draft submarines—the alteration for nuclear repair facility, in the amount of $300,000, is required for the overhaul and repair of nuclear reactor plants.

The receiving, shipping, and administration building, the second increment of this building, at $1,945,000, is to provide additional operational space required for the shipyard. This shipyard is designated as the receiving and shipping point for material in support of operational Polaris forces.

Finally, the last item is for extension of industrial medicine dispensary, for $75,000.

This item is for alteration to an existing building to permit treating of additional personnel assigned to the yard.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well. Next item.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, MARE ISLAND, CALIF.

Admiral CORRALI. The next item is the Naval Shipyard, Mare Island, Calif.

One line item, alterations to the electrical power system, $850,000. The item will provide power necessary for the nuclear submarine overhaul workload added to this shipyard.

Senator SYMINGTON. All of these have been accepted by the House?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

I will mention those that the House has turned down, and that we have a reclama for, Mr. Chairman.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well. You will automatically make a reclama for the items you want restored?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. I will highlight those when I come to them.

Senator SYMINGTON. Fine.

NEW YORK NAVAL SHIPYARD

Admiral CORRADI. On page 5, the New York Naval Shipyard, one item for $200,000, for alterations to an EDPM installation. This will provide for relocation of the data processing unit from the present building which is to be vacated.

NORFOLK NAVAL SHIPYARD

The Norfolk Naval Shipyard, as shown on page 6, includes a single line item for deepening of the drydock, at $5,382,000.

This deepening work will permit docking of nuclear submarines at drydock No. 2, thereby increasing the number of docks capable of handling deep-draft vessels at this yard.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII

Admiral CORRADI. The Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on page 7: Three line items, totaling $2,921,000.

The first one—reconstruction of a wharf, at $2,600,000, to provide adequate water depth and strengthening of the wharf for repair of deep-draft ships and aircraft carriers.

The second, electrical power for drydock, $170,000, is to fulfill the additional power requirements in conjunction with the overhaul of nuclear submarines.

And the third, a noise measurement facility, for $151,000. This will establish the noise level of submarine components in connection with the detection and silencing systems.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, PHILADELPHIA

At the Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, at page 8, one item, alterations to reserve fleet wharfs, $90,000. This is to provide additional electrical service for the 47 reserve fleet vessels which are being relocated from Bayonne, N.J., to this yard.

Senator SYMINGTON. Are these in a sense repairs?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir, this is actually an addition of electrical service along a wharf that does not have adequate electrical service at the present time.

Senator SYMINGTON. It says berthing assignment for 108 to 175 ships. Why is that? We will not have more ships than we have now, will we?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir. This is a more efficient way to take care of 47 ships that are now berthed in Bayonne, N.J. We will be able to shut down that berthing facility and concentrate all the reserve ships at this location.

Senator SYMINGTON. You plan to shut down Bayonne, do you?

Admiral CORRADI. Only the reserve berthing at Bayonne, sir. This permits the same crew to take care of an increased number of ships.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, PORTSMOUTH

Admiral CORRADI. At the Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, N.H., page 9, two line items, including one classified item, for a total of $3,474,000.

The unclassified item is for additional power for a shop building, $574,000, required to replace temporary electrical feeders needed for hull section welding.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right.

NAVAL REPAIR FACILITY, SAN DIEGO

Admiral CORRADI. Naval Repair Facility at San Diego, Calif., page 10, two line items, $522,000.

The first, an abrasive blast facility, $230,000, required to permit controlled accomplishment of painting operations.

The second, an electric-electronic facility, a second increment, for $292,000, required to provide covered space with overhead crane service.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, SAN FRANCISCO

Admiral CORRADI. Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, page 11, two line items, totaling $274,000.

A shock-test facility, $162,000, required to provide facilities to analyze explosive shock resistance of ships, machinery, and other components.

The second, crane tracks, for $112,000, to furnish 50-ton portable crane service to the ship fitter, welder, and boilermaker shop, eliminating the double handling of ships' components.

Senator SYMINGTON. This is the third place where you have large crane costs.

Admiral CORRADI. The business of weight handling is something that is with us always. Components get larger, heavier, and more sensitive, and we have to provide better lifting service for them.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right, sir.

CAPE HATTERAS, N.C.

Admiral CORRADI. The next item is at the naval facility, Cape Hatteras, N.C., page 12, for community facilities, at a cost of $62,000. This is to provide indoor recreation at this isolated facility. It consists of a bowling alley and a hobby shop.

NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, NEW LONDON, CONN.

The next activity, page 13, Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn., three items, totaling $1,367,000.

The first item, for alteration for the fleet ballistic missile crew building, $183,000, to make available permanent office space for the crews of 10 FBM submarines.

The second item, a BOQ, is a repetitive item which we covered this morning.

And the last item, alterations to power facilities, in the amount of $640,000, is for fulfilling steam and electric power demands from additional shop, waterfront facilities, and several new buildings.

Senator SYMINGTON. What do you need that for?

Admiral CORRADI. This is to improve the utility service to the shop area, primarily. It consists of replacing a boiler with a new boiler, and some other improvements within the powerplant building.

Senator SYMINGTON. Modernizing your equipment?

Admiral CORRADI. It is a question of updating a powerplant that has been in existence for quite a few years.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right.

HEADQUARTERS, ATLANTIC FLEET, NORFOLK

Admiral CORRADI. At the Headquarters of the commander in chief, Atlantic Fleet, in Norfolk, a single line item, a barracks, which is a repetitive item, covered in this morning's session.

Senator SYMINGTON. We will skip that.

FLEET TRAINING GROUP, PEARL HARBOR

Admiral CORRADI. The Fleet Training Group, Pearl Harbor, page 15: An item for alterations for applied instruction building, $194,000, to provide a permanent building to replace an unsafe existing wooden building housing over $3 million worth of equipment.

NAVY UNDERWATER SOUND LABORATORY, NEW LONDON, CONN.

Next class, page 17, Navy Underwater Sound Laboratory, New London, Conn., replacement of a pier. The amount is $1,770,000.

The new pier is required for space and to provide sufficient depth to berth ships supporting the laboratory's operations.

Senator SYMINGTON. What have you been doing in the past?

Admiral CORRADI. There is an old pier there which it is proposed to demolish. It is unsatisfactory. It does not provide deep enough berthing alongside, and it is in a deteriorated condition. It is structurally inadequate.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

Admiral CORRADI. Bureau of Ships overseas facilities, page 18: The first item is a brig, at the Naval Station, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands, which is a repetitive item covered this morning. That is the only item.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right.

FLEET BASE FACILITIES, NAVAL STATION, CHARLESTON, S.C.

Admiral CORRADI. Fleet base facilities, page 19, Naval Station, Charleston, S.C. A repetitive item for barracks, and a second item for utilities and ground improvements amounting to $262,000, to support related items such as the barracks and a proposed academic instruction building.

Next, the Naval Command Systems support activity in the District of Columbia, page 20. One item for alterations for operations programing, in the amount of $986,000.

Senator SYMINGTON. Where would that be located?

Admiral CORRADI. This is located in the former gun factory, the weapons plant in the District of Columbia. It is an alteration to a building. The building is already in existence. This provides certain extensive alterations for it.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right.

NAVAL STATION, KEY WEST

Admiral CORRADI. Naval Station, Key West, page 21, four items, three of which are classified.

The unclassified item is for replacement of the Fleming Key Bridge, $226,000. This replaces a bridge which is in an unsafe structural condition and must be replaced.

NAVAL STATION, LONG BEACH

Naval Station, Long Beach, Calif. One item, dredging of maneuvering area, $94,000. This is primarily to enlarge a maneuvering area adjacent to piers 7 and 9, increasing berthing capability.

NAVAL STATION, NORFOLK

Naval Station, Norfolk, Va., page 25. This has two items that are repetitive in nature. The extension of pier utilities, and a collimation facility already covered, and a classified item which is in another book.

Senator SYMINGTON. This is for the larger carriers; is that right?

Admiral CORRADI. The extension to the pier utilities is for providing utility service to the nuclear carrier. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. I am afraid I must go. There is a vote now.

(Short recess.)

Senator SYMINGTON. Will you proceed, Admiral?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

We have reached page 26. This is the last item on fleet bases.

NAVAL STATION, SAN DIEGO

Naval Station, San Diego. One item for utilities and dredging, $786,000. This is for utilities to both sides of pier 6 and dredging on the south side, to expand the berthing capacity for deep-draft, destroyer-type vessels.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

NAVAL WEAPONS FACILITIES

NAVAL AIR STATION, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.

Admiral CORRADI. Page 28, naval weapons facilities, Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex. One item for multipurpose target ranges, $208,000. These are to replace gunnery targets being lost by the Navy.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right.

NAVAL AIR STATION, GLYNCO, GA.

Admiral CORRADI. Naval Air Station, Glynco, Ga., contains one item, for a chapel and religious education building, at a cost of $310,000.

This permanent building will replace scattered, makeshift, remotely-located facilities now used for divine services at the station.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Admiral CORRADI. The Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tenn., has one item for remote receiver and transmitter building, which is a repetitive item which we have already covered.

NAVAL AIR STATION, PENSACOLA, FLA.

The Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., on page 31, contains one item for a steam line cross connection, $73,000.

This is a cross connection between two boilers so that either boiler can be used to serve either of two separate generators. It is an improvement to the flexibility of the system.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, WHITING FIELD

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field, page 32, contains two items totaling $251,000. One is for air field lighting, at $198,000

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman?

Could you gentlemen, as you go along, go over the repetitive items, too?

Admiral CORRADI. We did cover those as repetitive items, and we will mention any that the House committee has stricken out.

We have reached Whiting Field, page 32, where there are two items, totaling $251,000, one for airfield lighting, and the other for a water well.

The second item is a replacement of an existing contaminated well.

NAVAL STATION, ADAK, ALASKA

For field support stations, the first station is Naval Station, Adak, Alaska.

The item for aircraft maintenance hangar, and the item for extension to the BOQ are repetitive items covered previously.

The classified item is in the classified book, to be taken up with the other classified items.

The Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif., has one item, an item which was covered this morning, for airfield lighting.

The Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, also has one item for a small receiver building, covered this morning.

The Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine, has two items, both covered this morning.

NAVAL AIR STATION, CECIL FIELD, FLA.

The Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla., has one item, for a new communications center, $150,000. This is to provide maximum security measures to house equipment which is integral to the naval operating network for classified messages.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Fallon, Nev., has three items, all of them in the repetitive category, and all of them covered in the morning session.

Page 40. We come to our first item stricken by the House.

NAVAL AIR STATION, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

This is at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla. There are three items submitted. An aircraft parking apron, covered this morning.

Telephone communication lines, for $111,000, required to insure an uninterrupted communication by reducing the shortage of telephone cable pairs.

And the third item, a helicopter test facility, which was stricken by the House Appropriations Committee.

Senator SYMINGTON. What reason did they give?

Admiral CORRADI. Admiral Pressey has a special statement on that.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The first two were approved?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. The reason given for the House action was, to quote the report:

> The request of $442,000 for helicopter blade test facility at this location is denied. More detailed consideration should be given to the potential use of existing facilities, including both commercial and military, to meet all or a portion of this requirement.

Our reclama, sir, would state that this item is urgently required to replace the existing underpowered and undersized helicopter blade repair tower, as well as to prevent the need to rely on a single contractor for support of mission-essential equipment.

The existing tower is of an obsolete design, too small to give blades larger than 56 feet diameter an adequate aerodynamic test.

The proposed tower will be designed for all types of blades, including the larger blades on modern helicopters now in service, and for those planned in the next 5- to 10-year period, up to 90 feet in diameter, and approximately 400 blades per quarter.

Senator SYMINGTON. You need not read all of that to us. Just put it in the record at this point, and we will take a good look at it.

(The reclama referred to follows:)

FISCAL YEAR 1964 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDING PROGRAM RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Helicopter blade test facility	$442,000	−$442,000	+$442,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) This item is urgently needed to replace the existing underpowered and undersized helicopter blade repair tower as well as to prevent the need to rely on a single contractor for support of "Mission—Essential" equipment. The existing tower is of an obsolete design, too small to give blades larger than 56-foot diameter an adequate aerodynamic test. The proposed tower will be designed for all types of blades including the larger blades on modern helicopters now in service and for those planned in the next 5- to 10-year period up to 90 feet in diameter and approximately 400 blades per quarter.

(*b*) The military services do not have other capacity on the east coast for the repair of helicopter blades. The only other Navy helicopter blade test facility for the larger blades is at NAS, North Island, San Diego. Its use is precluded by the excessive time needed to package, store, and transport blades from coast to coast. The spares pipeline would be too lengthy and immediate response to needs of "Mission—Essential" aircraft on the east coast would not be possible.

(*c*) The only contractor capable of testing the larger helicopter blades is Sikorsky in Connecticut. At present the Navy is fully dependent on this company as the sole source for this type of testing. During time of emergency, "Mission—Essential" equipment will not be directly controlled by the Navy.

(*d*) In addition to the above, the new facility will provide cross-servicing capability for Army helicopters. The Army has a planned load of large diameter helicopter blade repair which cannot be met by Army facilities. A joint group

studying this problem has indicated that the assumption of all, or part, of this load by NAS, Jacksonville, will preclude the need for the Army to request a similar tower at its facilities at Corpus Christi, Tex.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

The request of $442,000 for a helicopter blade test facility at this location is denied. More detailed consideration should be given to the potential use of existing facilities, including both commercial and military, to meet all or a portion of this requirement.

NAVAL AIR STATION, KEY WEST, FLA.

Admiral CORRADI. The next item is the Naval Air Station in Key West, Fla. There are 10 items, 7 of them we have already covered as repetitive items. The first one not covered is the runway extension, including necessary land acquisition, in the amount of $3,148,000. This is required to provide an adequate operational runway for present and planned jet aircraft.

The next item as yet uncovered, going down the list, is air conditioning for the mess hall, at $72,000. This is required to provide relief from the heat which is experienced at Key West.

And the third item, as yet unexplained, is the utilities item at the bottom of the sheet, for $400,000, and this is required to provide adequate electric power and water storage for the naval air station, and power for the heliport at the seaplane base, which is on Key West proper.

CUBAN DEVELOPMENT

Senator SYMINGTON. Now, is all this due to the Cuban development? You are spending $37 million at this base. It is not on the ship. In other words, it seems like a lot of money to spend at this stage.

Admiral CORRADI. Well, the Cuban buildup affects such items as runway extensions.

Senator SYMINGTON. What airplane have you that cannot land within 8,000 feet?

Admiral CORRADI. At the present time, we do not have any. However, there are Air Force jets stationed at this field, and there have been since the Cuban crisis.

Senator SYMINGTON. An Air Force jet can land within 8,000 feet?

Admiral PRESSEY. We do not have an equivalent of 8,000 feet.

Senator SYMINGTON. 8,000 feet at sea level.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; but the equivalent at this area is a little over 6,000 feet instead of 8,000.

Senator SYMINGTON. Why is that?

Admiral PRESSEY. Due to the high temperature and humidity, which affect the power.

Senator SYMINGTON. But you have that everywhere. Do you have any rule for that?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Are you landing and taking off jets there every day?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Is there any airplane stationed there that cannot land and take off every day?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. Not of any that are stationed there.

Senator SYMINGTON. This is not icing on the cake.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. The Air Force insists they cannot operate their 100 series aircraft from this field. We have accepted the responsibility for providing the facilities.

Senator SYMINGTON. It is a lot of money——

WRECK DUE TO OVERRUN

Admiral PRESSEY. They have had one wreck there due to overrun off the end of the runway.

Senator SYMINGTON. Was that because of pilot error, or because of the runways?

Mr. HANABURY. It was attributed to shortness of runway. This runway extension, sir, was planned before the Cuban crisis. But at the beginning of the Cuban crisis, the Air Force moved a squadron of 104's and 102's in there, and there were three major damage-type accidents, by having to land on the 8,000-foot runway.

Senator SYMINGTON. I do not mean to belabor this, but as you know, we have hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars of the taxpayer's money invested in aircraft installations, primarily for the Air Force; field after field after field, and it is a lot of money, $37 million, to put in on top of that, at this station.

But if you say it is necessary.

Admiral CORRADI. The $37 million, Mr. Chairman, includes all the present investment.

Senator SYMINGTON. It is only $10 million. That is better. Even so, $10 million is a lot of money. I noticed that the runway extension was the largest item.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right, sir.

Admiral CORRADI. At the Naval Air Station, Miramar, the aircraft maintenance hangar was covered as a repetitive item this morning.

NAVAL AIR STATION, NORFOLK

At the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, taxiway and parking apron, and the aircraft fuel facility was covered, but the aircraft surface finishing facility was not. This is a $1,843,000 item to provide a facility for high-quality painting and finishing of airplanes.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

Senator, you just interrupt if there is anything you want to ask, please.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I do not quite understand this last item, finishing facilities. This is not only to eliminate existing processing but also to balance the productive finishing shop.

Does this mean when you are fixing up a plane or overhauling a plane, this is the paint and so on that is put on the outside?

Admiral CORRADI. The plastic coating, yes, sir. It is like a tremendous paint spray for this special process.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How are you doing it now?

Admiral CORRADI. They are doing it in other hangars and to some degree outdoors. Mr. Hanabury has the details on it.

Mr. HANABURY. We are doing it in a 1933 hangar, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And this is to replace an old building, then?

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. The new paint cannot be well applied, sir, for good preservation and use, if it is not done under controlled temperature, dust, and humidity conditions.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The House approved this item?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

NAVAL AIR STATION, NORTH ISLAND, CALIF.

Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif. The first two items were covered. Aircraft maintenance shops for $658,000; required to replace class C, class D, and class F maintenance facilities, which are located in World War I buildings, which are now in poor structural condition.

The helicopter blade repair facility, $43,000; this is required to provide a facility for repair, adjustment, and storage of helicopter rotor blades.

The fifth item, "Squadron maintenance facilities," $132,000, will provide maintenance support to the antisubmarine squadrons, and the sixth item, "Extension of electronics maintenance shop," $455,000, is required to support class A aircraft maintenance, by providing facilities for the repair, test, and calibration of electronic equipment.

Senator SYMINGTON. The House approved this helicopter installation?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. This is a $43,000 item.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

NAVAL AIR STATION, OCEANA

Admiral CORRADI. The next activity is the Naval Air Station, Oceana, page 45. Two items, totaling $657,000; and the first one was covered this morning. The second one is a turobjet engine test facility for $360,000, required for testing and checking aircraft engines after repair and prior to installation in the airframe.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right.

QUONSET POINT NAVAL AIR STATION

Admiral CORRADI. Quonset Point Naval Air Station, page 46, four items totaling $834,000. The first and third were covered this morning. The second item, "Optical landing system," for $120,000, is required to provide visual aid training to pilots for actual carrier landings.

The fourth item, the water supply system, is for $290,000 needed to provide an adequate water supply for this station, NAS, Quonset Point, and the adjoining Naval Construction Battalion Center at Davisville.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is that not an awful lot of money, $120,000 for this landing system? Is that customary?

Admiral CORRADI. The landing system?

Senator SALTONSTALL. The optical landing system?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. It involves an installation of mirrors, the wiring, the source lights, the wheels-up lights. That does not seem to be an excessive amount.

Admiral PRESSEY. It parallels the cost of prior installations at other places.

Admiral CORRALI. We have had two similar installations, one in Florida and one in Virginia, that averaged about the same cost.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right.

NAVAL AUXILIARY STATION, SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND, CALIF.

Admiral CORRADI. Naval Auxiliary Station, San Clemente Island, Calif.; four line items totaling $1,092,000. The first item is aircraft control facilities, $150,000. It is required to provide a safe control tower and GCA Facility, San Clemente.

The second item is a helicopter maintenance shop, for $64,000, required to provide maintenance for helicopters used in rescue operations for downed aircraft personnel.

The third item is a barracks, and that was covered in our repetitive items this morning.

And the fourth item, utilities, $471,000, is for power, water, and sewer for the barracks, helicopter maintenance shop, and the aircraft control facility.

NAVAL AIR STATION, SANFORD, FLA.

The Naval Air Station, Sanford, Fla., has two items, both of them of the repetitive type, both covered in this morning's session. The same is true of the Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island. Both are repetitive items already covered.

We come to the Marine Corps stations. The first one is at page 51.

Senator SYMINGTON. Whidbey Island. Give us some details on the bachelor officers quarters there.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. The bachelor officers' quarters was authorized in fiscal 1963, but insufficient funds were appropriated for us to proceed with the entire facility. We delayed the award of a partial increment and submitted this request, so as to let a single contract for the complete building, thereby saving 15 to 18 percent of the costs.

The justifications for the BOQ itself is that this is a complete air station, supporting operations in the North Pacific and Alaskan area. They have inadequate BOQ facilities now. The total requirement for 176 officers will be met by this increment, plus the previously authorized increment.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are increasing these fuel-tank facilities? So that would require some more men out there, would it not?

Admiral CORRADI. Not bachelor officers; no, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. We asked some of these questions at the request of other Senators who are not on the committee.

Admiral CORRADI. We want to make the information available to the committee.

Senator SYMINGTON. Sometimes it is just a question to make the record clear.

Admiral CORRADI. I thought that the chairman's question might have been directed to the incrementation of this building. That is why I brought that up.

Senator SYMINGTON. The staff said one of the Senators wanted that.

Now we go to the Marine Corps.

FIRST MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, BEAUFORT, S.C.

Admiral CORRADI. The 1st Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, S.C., is page 51. Combat vehicle maintenance shop and a recreation building totaling $538,000. The first line item we covered this morning. The second line item, recreation building, $326,000, provides a gymnasium and library to fill a need for this type of facility, which does not exist there today.

Senator SYMINGTON. You had that approved by the House?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

The Marine Corps auxiliary landing field at Camp Pendleton has three line items, all of them of a repetitive nature, which we covered this morning.

The Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C., has five line items, four of them repetitive, already covered.

The final one is extension of electrical distribution system. This is to cost $131,000 and will provide additional power to serve the increased demand created by the jet overhaul equipment at the station.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, EL TORO, CALIF.

Admiral CORRADI. Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif.; three items totaling $2,042,000. The first two have been covered. The third one is the aircraft power check facility for $221,000. This is intended to replace existing facilities now generating noises which are intolerable to operating personnel. In other words, it is in the wrong location.

Senator SYMINGTON. El Toro? Where is that base?

Admiral CORRADI. That is south of Los Angeles and north of San Diego.

Admiral PRESSEY. About 45 miles southeast of Long Beach.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, KANEOHE BAY, HAWAII

Admiral CORRADI. The Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, on page 55, has one item already cover for combat equipment maintenance shops, $621,000. The Marine Corps Air Facility, New River, N.C., has five items, all covered in this morning's session, totaling $2,034,000.

The Marine Corps Air Facility, Santa Ana, Calif., one item, aircraft systems training building, $276,000, covered in this morning's session.

The Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Ariz., has one line item for ordnance facilities at $259,000, necessary for ordnance storage and for compliance with the latest safety standards.

Senator SYMINGTON. What are you doing at Yuma?

Admiral PRESSEY. Gunnery training for marine and naval aircraft; weapons training.

Sentor SALTONSTALL. Where do you store this ordnance now?

Mr. HANABURY. We have several magazines there now, sir, but we don't have enough to store the quantities that we need to do the job, so that some must be stored outdoors.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is an extension?

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir.

NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT, CHARLESTON, S.C.

Admiral CORRADI. Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston, S.C., page 59. Four items in this book and six classified items, totaling $2,513,000. The first item is for an automotive maintenance shop at $174,000, required to service the automotive vehicles on the station.

The next is public works maintenance shop at $95,000, to increase maintenance facilities to support newly added structures.

A third is an extension of a barracks, which we covered this morning.

The fourth is a community center, $442,000, to provide recreational and religious facilities for personnel at this naval ammunition depot.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right.

NAVAL PROPELLANT PLANT, INDIAN HEAD, MD.

Admiral CORRADI. The Naval Propellant Plant, Indian Head, Md., page 61, has five line items, one of which is classified. The total is $2,694,000. We have the classified item for $2 million in another book; $154,000 is required for the construction of five new high-explosive magazines, and the relocation of three others.

The surface ordnance facility, $29,000, is required as a replacement for an existing deteriorating World War II-type temporary structure, which is now used for operations and research. The underwater weapons facility, $311,000, for testing and evaluating safe underwater ordnance procedures, on special weapons and guided missiles.

And finally, a land acquisition item for $200,000 to permit the continued operation of the Government-owned safe burning and ordnance disposal area. This is merely an isolated area where they can dispose of obsolete gunpowder.

Senator SYMINGTON. The next item?

NAVAL TORPEDO STATION, KEYPORT, WASH.

Admiral CORRADI. The Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport, Wash. Underwater tracking facility, including land acquisition. A single item for this station.

Senator SYMINGTON. You have to acquire land to operate something underwater?

Admiral PRESSEY. This is for the location of communications and sensing stations, plus a helicopter pad, and instrumentation.

Admiral CORRADI. These are small parcels of land on the shore of a long range.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right.

Admiral CORRADI. The Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Va., page 64, two line items, one of them classified; the second, marshaling yards for $932,000 required to provide a yard facility fully complying with the existing safety criteria for handling explosives, loaded rail cars, or trucks. This is in the vicinity of a heavily traveled base road.

R.D.T. & E. STATION, CHINA LAKE, CALIF.

R.D.T. & E. stations, Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, Calif., page 65. A composite propellant facility, $1,268,000, required to perform research and development of toxic propellants for Navy weapons of intermediate size.

Senator SYMINGTON. What page is this on?

Admiral CORRADI. Page 65.

Senator SYMINGTON. Where is China Lake in California?

Admiral CORRADI. It is not far from Bakersfield.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is a tremendous undertaking, is it not? A total of $290 million?

Admiral CORRADI. That is the total investment, $291 million.

Senator SYMINGTON. This is $1,268,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. There is 273 already in.

Admiral CORRADI. And this item will bring it up $1,268,000, and the rest is for future planning.

The Naval Air Development Center at Johnsville, Pa., has a single line item, $780,000 for an aviation medical acceleration laboratory.

The aviation medical acceleration laboratory will increase test facilities for handling of rapid-interchangeable centrifuge capsules for the assimilation of space vehicles in the space effort. This is an addition to an existing building.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right.

PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE

Admiral CORRADI. The Pacific Missile Range, Point Mugu, Calif., page 67, has six line items, totaling $3,869,000.

Senator SYMINGTON. Where is Oxnard, Calif.?

Admiral CORRADI. Oxnard is near Ventura and Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara is the largest nearby town.

Satellite tracking facilities. The first item, $943,000, for an operational control center and four tracking and receiving stations, for the transit all-weather, worldwide navigation system.

The next is range operations control center for $551,000, additional space and equipment to support all facilities of the range complex, including White Sands, and the Atlantic Missile Range operations. Next is the technical support building, and finally an ordnance assembly building, and here we come to an item which was stricken by the House Appropriations Committee.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT BUILDING

Senator SYMINGTON. Sounds like a pretty high-class building—$1,600,000 at a station like this?

Admiral CORRADI. The technical support building? That was not the item which was stricken by the House. It was the one after that. The ordnance assembly building.

Senator SYMINGTON. Before we get to the one that was stricken——

Admiral CORRADI. The technical support building?

Senator SYMINGTON. Yes. How do you justify that much money at such a station?

Admiral PRESSEY. There is no satisfactory existing industrial shop to handle all of the industrial-type work involved with this entire complex. All the industrial and special manufacturing work on tools and equipment used at the launching pads and the missile assembly buildings, X-ray equipment, electromechanical inspection, et cetera,

all are performed in various shops, widely dispersed throughout the station. Because of a lack of space, quite a number of the shops are outside, and the machinery associated with it is exposed to weather; and although the weather is generally good, it is not acceptable for it to be there. Most of the shops are of temporary construction and have deteriorated to the extent that they cannot be used satisfactorily and do not protect the operations.

Senator SYMINGTON. It is a pretty expensive building.

Admiral CORRADI. The structure itself is $15.2 a square foot. It is steel frame with masonry units forming the sidewalls. It is not an elaborate building. It is quite large. Our technical support facilities for weapons systems usually run quite a bit higher than this. The contractors also use this building. This is really a combination of many small shop buildings, foundry, pattern shop, plating, and so on.

ORDNANCE ASSEMBLY BUILDING

Admiral PRESSEY. Next is the ordnance assembly building. The House report statement reads:

This reduction includes $372,000 for an ordnance assembly building at naval missile facility * * * existing facilities are adequate to meet the present requirements at this facility.

Our schedule of firing, which is well prepared and firm for the next few years, sir, requires a minimum of three assembly stations to support one launching pad, principally for SCOUT firings. It takes three times as long in an assembly building to check out a weapon, as it does to prepare for firings on the pad. The lack of this facility would, in effect, slow our launching schedule down by one-third.

Senator SYMINGTON. File that for the record, if you will.

AMOUNT OF REQUEST

(The justification is as follows:)

FISCAL YEAR 1964 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDING PROGRAM, RECLAMA

Installation: Naval missile facility, Point Arguello, Calif.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Ordnance assembly building	$372,000	−$372,000	+$372,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(a) PMR is required to provide general range support facilities for range users. These facilities include ordnance assembly facilities for solid propellant missiles such as SCOUT and ARGO–D8. They are required for Navy, Air Force, and NASA research program, such as TRANSIT, PROGRAM–35, BEANSTALK, S–48, BIOS, and STARBIRD. To accommodate these programs, two new launch complexes have been constructed.

(b) It requires 3 weeks in an advance assembly building to assemble a SCOUT missile and 1 week on the launching pad. This means that there must be three times as many ordnance assembly buildings as launch pads if the launch pads are to be utilized to capacity.

(c) Projected launch schedules in 1965 show 59 launches of missiles which require ordnance assembly facilities; 25 of these launches involve missiles which require a minimum of 21 days in an assembly building. In order to support these launches, it is necessary to have three ordnance assembly buildings. Launchings in subsequent years are expected to be equal or greater in number than during 1965.

(d) One ordnance assembly building was constructed in fiscal year 1960. A second building was funded as an emergency item in fiscal year 1962. This line item will provide the third ordnance assembly building necessary for program support.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 10)

This reduction includes $372,000 for an ordnance assembly building at Naval Missile Facility, Point Arguello, Calif. Existing facilities are adequate to meet the present requirements at this facility.

Senator SYMINGTON. How much is your total naval military construction request?

SUMMARY OF BILL

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have not visualized this $60 million requirement yet, by any means. You have justified very few of those items this morning.

Admiral CORRADI. If I could summarize, the bill for $220 million contains 245 new line items for $189,962,000. It contains $11,427,000 for funding for prior authorizations. And it has $19,206,000 requested for continuing authorization, things like planning and access roads, and so on.

This includes one new line item which I mentioned this morning, for $2,295,000, to take care of a deficiency judgment on a real estate action which was authorized some years back.

CONTINUING AUTHORIZATIONS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask: The continuing authorizations were how much?

Admiral CORRADI. We are asking for $19,206,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And how much did the House give you?

Admiral CORRADI. $16,911,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, that is on continued authorizations?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

On prior authorizations, funding for previously authorized items, we asked for $11,427,000. On the new items, we asked for $189,962,000, and the House gave us $173,720,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So on the continuing and on the prior authorizations, they cut you 2½ and 4.

That would be 6½. And then on the new business they cut you $13 million.

Commander JORTBERG. The House did not cut the funds for continuing authorization. The difference is this new item we have been permitted to add for the deficiency judgments. The request to the House on the continuing authorization was only the $16.9 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So they gave you the full amount.

DEFICIENCY JUDGMENTS

Commander JORTBERG. They gave us just what we asked for, but since we appeared before them, we have obtained approval to request this additional $2,295,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. For deficiency?

Commander JORTBERG. For deficiencey judgments.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Where did those deficiencies occur? In more than one item?

Commander JORTBERG. NAS Miramar, Calif., and NAS Oceana, Va.

Admiral CORRADI. Two land acquisitions.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That will cost you $2 million more, then, than you thought.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Did that come in since you saw the House? I think that came up this morning.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. I brought that up this morning.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So really what we are concerned with here is $4 million on continuing operations.

GENERAL REDUCTION

Commander JORTBERG. The $4 million reduction was a general reduction in the overall amount of money granted for the program which they approved. They said we may build a program estimated to cost $198 millon, and they will give us $194 million to do it with.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I see. They approved all the items but knocked you down $4 million?

Commander JORTBERG. Yes, sir; and we are submitting a reclama for the $4 million—$4,118,000, to be exact.

Fiscal year 1963 military construction funding program reclama

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Reduction in new obligational authority		−$4,118,000	+$4,118,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(a) The House committee report shows, on page 2, an unobligated carryover of $121,367,441 from fiscal year 1963, for military construction for the regular forces. The actual unobligated balance available for Navy projects was $108,335,535. The difference is for work being accomplished for others by the Navy on a reimbursable basis. All of the unobligated funds available for Navy work are fully committed and are required to complete construction work now in progress or to complete urgently required but unstarted facilities which were approved for funding by the Congress in fiscal year 1963 and prior years.

(b) Whereas it is true that favorable bids occur in some projects, as the committee report states, it is equally true that unfavorable bids occur on other projects, and it is necessary to use the escalation provisions granted in the authorization laws in order to provide complete and usable facilities. The practice adopted in recent years of obtaining preliminary engineering reports on all line items results in cost estimates proving much closer to actual construction costs. This is evident from the fact that since fiscal year 1961, the Navy has not been able to cite general savings for financing emergency (sec. 203) projects. These projects have had to be financed from scope changes and cancellations of less urgent projects.

(c) The long-range planning and programing system installed by the Department of Defense substantially reduces the likelihood of items in the fiscal year 1964 program being canceled. However, should changed conditions result in any cancellations, the funds freed thereby will undoubtedly be required to finance emergency projects which become necessary during the year and for which the Navy has unfunded authorization in the amount of $12,500,000. In past years, a substantial number of these projects were financed from recovery of prior-year obligations from the Spanish bases projects. These recoveries were pos-

sible due to the expenditure of counterpart pesetas. This source of funds has been virtually eliminated.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 9)

"The reductions include $51,513,000 made as a result of actions taken in the Military Construction Authorization Act and $4,118,000 as a result of previously mentioned savings in construction costs due to favorable bids and recoupment of prior year funds."

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

Mr. REXROAD. The Navy has put their unobligated balances with what free cash would come from the 1963 program, so that we would get the full picture.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How did that picture come out?

Commander JORTBERG. We have no free cash. Every cent we have is committed to finish work in progress.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So you have no free cash and no unobligated balances.

Commander JORTBERG. We have unobligated balances, but the moneys are committed to finish work in progress.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I see. So, really, you have no free cash to carry out what they have required. You are asking us for $2 million more on deficiencies, and you are asking us for $4 million more where they knocked you down, and then they knocked out $16 million, is that right?

Commander JORTBERG. Yes, sir.

Admiral CORRADI. Line items.

These are the ones we are bringing up on the reclamas.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have not brought up any yet?

Admiral PRESSEY. We will come to them as we reach them in the book.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well. Will you proceed?

NAVAL ORDNANCE LABORATORY, WHITE OAK, MD.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. The next station is the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Md.

(The justification follows:)

FISCAL YEAR 1964 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDING PROGRAM RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Md.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Hypervelocity wind tunnel	$6,173,000	−$6,173,000	+$6,173,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

1. There are several advance development objectives for future Navy weapon systems which require investigative and development testing now which far exceed the capabilities of any facility available to the DOD. In the interest of national defense, such weapon systems should be provided at the earliest time possible. Failure to commence construction of the hypervelocity wind tunnel immediately can not only delay availability of such advanced weapons, but may well increase the cost of development of any one future weapon system by several times the total cost of the proposed facility.

2. The ability to construct a facility that will withstand the temperatures and pressures required is within the state of current technology. The point to be considered, then, is whether or not the proposed facility can produce the required test conditions to simulate flight, or, specifically, can we now design and construct an electric arc heater to meet our requirements? In the past few months significant gains have been made in the electric arc heater for the NASA Langley Facility. These gains give every evidence that it is sufficiently advanced for the Navy's purpose.

3. NASA's prototype arc heater has been thoroughly tested at a pressure of 100 atmospheres and it provided an air-heating rate of 3,000 British thermal units per pound which is sufficient for operation to mach 12, simulating true flight temperatures. NASA's 10 megawatt arc heater for the facility is currently undergoing shakedown tests by Westinghouse. It has currently been operated 50 times at pressures up to 65 atmospheres and NASA has no doubts that it will meet specifications of operating at a pressure of 100 atmospheres with an air-heating capacity to 3,000 British thermal units per pound. After 50 operations the electrodes are in excellent condition and erosion is not a problem, giving high confidence that the specified contamination of not more than 0.2 percent by mass flow will be met.

4. Total specifications call for operation at pressures to 200 atmospheres and heating rate to 6,000 British thermal units per pound. NASA feels confident that this arc heater will meet requirements for operation to mach No. 13, simulating true flight temperatures which is the intended design limit of the NASA facility. This is current state of technology and would also provide the Navy facility the capability of true temperature operation to mach No. 13. The final arc design for the proposed Navy facility would not have to be solidified for at least 2 years if construction were started today.

5. On the basis of the above data, there is more than reasonable assurance that the electric arc heater will provide the needed test conditions, with air free of contamination to simulate true flight temperatures to mach 13. Insignificant additional information would be gained on the electric arc heater by operating the NASA facility, since its design limit is mach 13 for true flight temperature conditions. Operation to mach 20 is in the condensation threshold mode with heat provided by a graphite resistance heater which is within the current state of technology.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (PP. 10 AND 11)

At the present time NASA is constructing a similar type facility at Langley Air Force Base, Va. Construction of this tunnel should be deferred, at least until the experience in the design and construction of the NASA facility is available to the Navy and the DOD.

HYPERVELOCITY WIND TUNNEL

Senator SYMINGTON. You are on page 68 now?

Admiral CORRADI. Page 68, yes. It has two line items, totaling $9,393,000. There is the hydroballistics tank, $3,220,000; and the hypervelocity wind tunnel, $6,173,000, which is the item that the House Appropriations Committee struck out of the bill.

Senator SYMINGTON. What was that?

Admiral CORRADI. The second item is the one that the House Appropriations Committee struck out.

Senator SYMINGTON. You are making a reclama on this?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Admiral Pressey has a statement on that.

Senator SYMINGTON. Just sum it up for us.

Admiral PRESSEY. Our reasons, briefly, sir, are that we have enough information available now. In fact, since the House hearings, the progress of the development of the NASA Laboratory at Langley Field has proceeded so that many more of the questions which might have limited our successful completion at this time in this laboratory,

are resolved, and we are certain that we will have more than adequate information from them and from our present research to construct this now, at the time requested.

Senator SYMINGTON. On that basis you are making the reclama?

HOUSE RECOMMENDATION

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. The House felt that we should defer. They recognized the need in the research community for this tunnel, I believe, but felt that with NASA going ahead in essentially the same type of wind tunnel, we should wait until they had completed their facility, and we could profit from it.

QUESTION RE NASA WIND TUNNEL

Senator SALTONSTALL. Did we not appropriate money in NASA for a new wind tunnel? And did we not appropriate money in the National Science Foundation?

I am not sure whether we did?

Admiral PRESSEY. Mr. Wright, can you answer that on the National Science Foundation?

Mr. WRIGHT (John Wright, project engineer, Advance Technology Section, Missile Guidance and Air Division, Bureau of Naval Weapons). Not for a wind tunnel of this category, sir. Nothing that compares with the capability proposed.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But we did appropriate for one new wind tunnel this year in NASA?

Mr. WRIGHT. The only wind tunnel at NASA which compares in capability to this is the wind tunnel which is currently being constructed at NASA which was appropriated in 1961.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then this is $6 million of that $16 million?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Your testimony is that there is no other Defense Department facility where you could do this the way you will be able to do it in this new facility; is that right?

Mr. WRIGHT. That is correct, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. That includes Tullahoma?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

Admiral CORRADI. White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex., contains one line item, page 69, an ordnance assembly building, for $490,000 to provide a facility for testing medium-range TYPHOON missiles.

WEAPONS FACILITIES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Naval weapons facilities outside the United States is the next category. The first item is the Naval Station, Argentia, Newfoundland, page 70. It includes two line items for a total of $1,365,000. The airfield lighting system for $998,000 to provide center line lighting to replace existing post lighting, damaged by ice, wind, and wave action, in the bay.

The second item is a bowling alley for $367,000.

Senator SYMINGTON. How many men do you have stationed there?

Admiral CORRADI. We have roughly 4,000.

Admiral PRESSEY. 4,600.

Senator SALTONSTALL. There are a good many alleys in there, are there not? I thought it was about $2,000 an alley.

Admiral CORRADI. It is to replace 12 alleys which are worn out.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That would be $30,000 an alley.

Admiral CORRADI. The area cost factor is almost twice as much as Washington. It is 1.9.

Senator SYMINGTON. It is probably difficult to keep people occupied there?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. Indoor recreation is very important.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The House approved those two items?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY, OKINAWA

The Marine Corps Air Facility, Futema, Okinawa; an instruction building for $202,000, which the House did not approve.

Do you want to speak to that item?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes. The House committee denied the request for an instruction building, saying that existing facilities are adequate to meet this requirement.

This is a new activity, sir, and the instruction and training is conducted in large part in the open, and in other buildings which have other requirements and other purposes. Our training programs involve the suspension of the normal functions in those buildings, when they must be conducted inside, and the weather being what it is in Okinawa, both windy and stormy, there is considerable interference from the elements.

Senator SYMINGTON. You have looked it over, and you think you need it?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; the Marine Corps feels very strongly that they need this.

Senator SYMINGTON. Next item, and file for the record your reclama, if you will.

(The justification follows:)

FISCAL YEAR 1964 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDING PROGRAM RECLAMA

Installation: Marine Corps air facility, Futoma, Okinawa

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Instruction building	$202,000	−$202,000	+$202,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) A full-time schedule of instruction is necessary to provide the required training of the personnel assigned to this activity. There is no existing facility that can be utilized for this purpose.

(*b*) This is a new activity that was originally designed to support three helicopter squadrons. Due to limited funds, a training building was not provided in the original construction and all other facility scopes were kept to a minimum. Subsequent to the completion of the station, a Marine air control squadron was assigned and two additional helicopter squadrons will be assigned in the near future. This large increase of 607 personnel in base loading will result in extreme overcrowding of all existing facilities.

(c) Training is now conducted in the open and in spaces in various buildings urgently required for their designed purposes. Training programs involve the suspension of the normal function of whatever facilities are used during training periods and result in both the disruption of these functions and the provision of a completely inadequate program of instruction which will remain subject to interference from weather and activities competing for space.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

The committee has denied the request of $202,000 for an instruction building at the Marine Corps Air Facility, Futema, Okinawa. Existing facilities are adequate to meet this requirement.

IWAKUNI, JAPAN

Admiral CORRADI. The next item is the Marine Corps Station, Iwakuni, Japan. It has three items, all of them stricken by the House Appropriations Committee, and the Navy has not submitted a reclamation on these three items.

NAVAL STATION AT MIDWAY

The next item is the Naval Station, Midway. This is page 73. There are two items, totaling $581,000, a gymnasium at $81,000, to replace a makeshift facility that exists today, and an item of $500,000 for elimination of albatross hazard, which causes aircraft accidents. We have a rather extensive program to eliminate nesting areas by grading and paving the areas where the albatross nests.

Admiral PRESSEY. I think that this will complete the program.

Admiral CORRADI. This has been going on for some time. We feel this will complete it. We are doing this in conjunction with the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Naval Air Facility, Naples, has an aircraft parking apron for $310,000, a repetitive item, covered in the morning session.

NAVAL AIR STATION AT SANGLEY POINT, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The Naval Station, Sangley Point, Philippine Islands, has one item for extension of a telephone exchange, $57,000, required to replace an existing obsolete facility, and also to provide some additional lines which are badly needed.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much more do you have, Admiral?

Admiral CORRADI. We have two books. We are better than halfway through the book.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You really have not come, except for that one item, to what the House has cut out, have you?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

HOUSE CUTS

Admiral CORRADI. The House cut out one helicopter facility, the hypervelocity wind tunnel, the ordnance assembly building. We have not reclaimed the Iwakuni items. We have classified items at Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, to cover. We have already mentioned the science building at the Naval Academy.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Would it be worthwhile, Admiral, to stay another 15 or 20 minutes?

Admiral CORRADI. We could pick it up in the morning.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Whatever the Senator says. What I would be most interested in would be the two or three big items that were

stricken by the House. That is what I would be most interested in, because that is the problem before us.

Senator SYMINGTON. If you could stay 15 minutes more, and go over those items you are interested in that will be fine. I will see you tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thank you very much.

Admiral PRESSEY. We have covered those two items. The two large items were the wind tunnel, which we have reclamaed already, and the Naval Academy Science Building, which we do not wish to reclama.

Senator SALTONSTALL. No reclama on that?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

ROOSEVELT ROADS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then you have the Roosevelt Roads, a classified item.

Admiral PRESSEY. That is $4 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes. I think I know about that. That was authorized.

Admiral PRESSEY. That was authorized last year and continued this year.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Have we not taken up this helicopter blade test facility?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the Marine construction building at Futema.

Admiral CORRADI. That was the last one we had.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In Japan you are not reclamaing that?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then we have Roosevelt Roads, that is classified. We have not taken that up.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then there are these three or four small ones, comparatively small ones.

Admiral PRESSEY. Those have not been covered, but they will be reclamaed.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And then the general cut, which is what you were talking about, is $4 million. So that really the biggest one that we have not covered is the Roosevelt Roads.

PROCEDURE

How do you want to go about this, Admiral?

Mr. Stennis likes to cover every item, even briefly, as we have been doing it.

Admiral CORRADI. I have been going along on that basis. I would suggest, Senator Saltonstall, if we could take up the Roosevelt Roads reclama to read off, perhaps, on the classified items, we might do that.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Go ahead. Why don't we do that?

Admiral PRESSEY. Would we take up this Busanda item?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes. We have some backup witnesses here in the event you would like to discuss this. It is an item for administrative space at the fleet material support offices, Mechanicsburg, Pa. This is on page 76.

And it is the only item for the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy. It is the second increment of a project that has already been started in the amount of $352,000. It will provide for the completion of the office space which is used by the personnel coordinating and supply system.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Did the House cut this out?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think if you have it half built, you had better finish it.

Admiral CORRADI. We are hoping that we can; yes, sir. That completes the supply facilities and makes a convenient place to pick up in the morning with the Marine Corps facilities.

LAND AT ROOSEVELT ROADS

If you have a few moments, we can discuss this land at Roosevelt Roads.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes, the only difficulty is that some of the other members of the committee may be interested.

Admiral CORRADI. I think they may be interested.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I do, too. If you wanted to spend 5 or 6 minutes with me on it now, then you might have to do it over again.

Admiral CORRADI. Well, we would be happy to.

(Whereupon, at 4:05 p.m., Thursday, November 21, 1963, the subcommittee proceeded in executive session.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1964

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to adjournment, in room 1114, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Leverett Saltonstall (acting chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator Saltonstall.

Also present: Senator Robert C. Byrd.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT C. BYRD, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

NAVAL RADIO RECEIVING STATION, SUGAR GROVE, W. VA.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The subcommittee will come to order.

The committee will be glad to hear from Senator Byrd of West Virginia on the question of the relocation of communication facilities.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The fiscal year 1964 military construction authorization bill, as passed by the Congress, contained a $3,480,000 authorization to move the naval radio receiving station from its present location at Cheltenham, Md., to Sugar Grove, W. Va., plus $350,000 for the construction of 20 housing units for naval personnel at the Sugar Grove installation. This relocation was recommended by the Navy to the Congress after many other east coast sites were carefully examined and found to be unsatisfactory for one or several substantial reasons.

ADVANTAGES OF LOCATION

The Sugar Grove site commended itself to the Navy as a superior area—an area centrally located in a radio-protected zone, and shielded by mountain ridges from electronic "noise" which may be generated by automobiles traveling on nearby roads or by electrical appliances which may be in use in nearby dwellings.

This kind of "electromagnetic silence" is vital to the Navy's system of communications with ships at sea, for a shore installation must be especially sensitive—must have exceptionally fine receiving conditions—in order to "hear" messages from ships at sea the transmission power of which is, at best, highly limited.

At Cheltenham, the encroachment of housing and industry has created electromagnetic conditions which can be described as perilous to national security. Messages from our fleet may become garbled or lost in sudden emissions of "noise," and delays may be incurred when ships must be asked to repeat their transmissions.

In this age when the speed of intercontinental missiles is faster than the speed of sound, we cannot afford to be encumbered with unnecessary delays in receiving or transmitting messages involving our Armed Forces. This is a somber fact to be borne uppermost in our minds when we consider the total requested $3,830,000 appropriations for moving the Naval Radio Receiving Station from Cheltenham to Sugar Grove.

RESTORATION OF FUNDS FOR MOVE REQUESTED

Because of the urgent national security consideration, I had urged the Senate Armed Services Committee, of which I am a member, to restore in the fiscal year 1964 military construction authorization bill the Navy's requested authorization of $3,830,000 for relocating the Cheltenham facility at Sugar Grove.

DELETION BY HOUSE

As you may know, this item had been deleted by the House Armed Services Committee from the bill. The Senate committee restored this item, and the Senate voted its approval. In a subsequent Senate-House conference on the bill, the item was agreed to because the Senate committee's printed hearings contained impressive and persuasive testimony in behalf of the relocation—testimony which I elicited from Navy officials during the course of the hearings.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that the sooner we enable the Navy to construct its needed "ear" at Sugar Grove, the quicker we will correct a situation which is worsening and which could militate against our immediate responsive actions at sea in the event of an attack by an enemy.

I urge this subcommittee to approve the total $3,830,000 budget request for relocating the Naval Radio Receiving Station from Cheltenham, Md., to Sugar Grove, W. Va., and for the construction of the needed 20 housing units. The House has now approved this item in the bill.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION, WEST VIRGINIA NATIONAL GUARD

Mr. Chairman, there is one other item in this appropriation bill for which I urge favorable consideration by this subcommittee. I refer to a request for a deficiency appropriation of $84,000 which is needed for the planned construction at Point Pleasant, W. Va., of a combined field maintenance shop of the West Virginia National Guard.

The previous authorization and appropriation of $340,000 for this combined field maintenance shop was not sufficient to meet construction costs. This has been borne out twice, when in each instance the lowest of solicited construction bids was substantially in excess of authorized and appropriated funds.

The Senate Armed Services Committee, at my request, Mr. Chairman, as you will remember, included the $84,000 deficiency in the fiscal year 1964 military construction authorization bill, and this item was agreed to by House conferees. I therefore urge this subcommittee when it marks up the appropriation bill to appropriate this $84,000 for fiscal year 1964 in order that all units of the West Virginia National Guard may be afforded this much needed facility for keeping their equipment in top operational use.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the time you have given me this morning to appear in behalf of these two items.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Senator Byrd.

It is my understanding that the House Appropriations Committee has included the amount necessary for the radio communications facilities. We are hearing the Navy this morning.

The subcommittee has completed its hearing on the Army and that is when the National Guard was considered and this will be given thoughtful consideration in the immediate future.

We appreciate your coming.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much, Senator.

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

STATEMENTS OF REAR ADM. GEORGE W. PRESSEY, U.S. NAVY, DIRECTOR, SHORE ACTIVITIES DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, AND REAR ADM. PETER CORRADI, CEC, U.S. NAVY, CHIEF, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE

Senator SALTONSTALL. Admiral Corradi, I understand you are starting this morning with the line item.

Admiral CORRADI. The first line item this morning is Marine Corps facilities.

Colonel Low is the witness for the Marine Corps.

The first item is the "Marine Corps Base at Camp Lejeune, N.C.," having three line items for a total of $1,892,000. The first line item being combat training ranges for $447,000 to provide a projectile range, a small arms range and a combat vehicle range.

COMBAT VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP

The second item is combat vehicle maintenance shops which was covered in the repetitive items and the third item is water treatment and storage facilities for $299,000 to provide water softening facilities and additional water storage capacity for fire protection, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do you believe you do not have enough water down there now for safety in case of fire?

Admiral CORRADI. That is correct, sir. We have a supply, but this will provide increased storage to meet the fire protection standards.

WORK ON COMBAT TRAINING RANGE

Senator SALTONSTALL. On the combat training ranges, what are you doing now?

Admiral CORRADI. Colonel Low can answer that.

Colonel LOW. There is one moving target range at Camp Lejeune which is designed for use by tanks but this range is not capable of sustained use by the antitank weapon, the 106-millimeter rifle.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, you want to rely on this for the new weapons?

Colonel LOW. Yes; for the antitank weapons, the 106-millimeter rifle.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Has the House included this item?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, your next item.

MARINE CORPS SCHOOLS, QUANTICO

Admiral CORRADI. At the Marine Corps schools at Quantico, there is one item for Amphibious Warfare Research Center in the amount of $735,000 which will provide a library and training aid facilities in the library for the Marine Corps schools at Quantico.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is that included by the House?

Admiral CORRADI. This is included; yes, sir. This is an addition to an existing building.

AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE RESEARCH CENTER

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is for a research center really for the most modern weapons in amphibious warfare?

Admiral PRESSEY. The Marine Corps is charged by the JCS with the development of amphibious warfare research, tactics, principles, and equipment. This is all conducted at this research center in Quantico.

Admiral CORRADI. It is not a laboratory in that sense but it is a place where research is conducted in a quiet atmosphere.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is more of a study environment?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, a study environment.

MARINE CORPS BASE, TWENTYNINE PALMS

Next is the Marine Corps Base at Twentynine Palms, Calif., and we have two items totaling $179,000.

COOLING SYSTEM

The first item is for the second increment of cooling systems for $100,000. This is to provide replacement for existing evaporative cooling units and the second item is for the modification of the water supply system at $79,000 to provide adequate pumping and distribution facilities to meet the base water requirements.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In substance, then, the whole thing is to improve the water supply system?

Admiral CORRADI. In essence, repair and improvement of the system.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Has the House included it?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I want the answer to that question each time.

Admiral CORRADI. I will bring up each item that the House has questioned or disapproved.

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES, VARIOUS LOCATIONS

Next, the Marine Corps facilities overseas. We have Camp Smedley D. Butler, Okinawa, and this activity has 22 line items totaling $6,445,000. The first is five items at Camp Courtney, a photographic building at $48,000, a communications electronics maintenance shop at $82,000, ready-issue warehouses for $251,000, headquarters building at $138,000 and an enlisted men's club for $183,000.

CAMP COURTNEY, OF CAMP SMEDLEY BUTLER, OKINAWA

For Camp Courtney, the total is $702,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Why are these buildings necessary?

Admiral CORRADI. Primarily to update the plant. This is the third increment of a program to take them out of quonset huts and temporary World War II buildings.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is improving of facilities?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have been gradually improving it?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes. This program has extended over a number of years. The objective is to put them in typhoon-proof, termite-resistant, corrosion-resistant, austere structures.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, the big item at Camp Hansen is the barracks?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is this again because of possible typhoons?

Admiral CORRADI. This is for exactly the same purpose; namely, to put the Marine division in permanent-type typhoon-resistant structures which are also maintenance free from termites and excessive corrosion.

CAMP HANSEN ITEMS

There are several items at Camp Hansen which were stricken by the House Appropriations Committee. If you would like that, I can go over it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are requesting reclama on them?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir, we are making a reclama on all of them.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Which are they?

Admiral CORRADI. The first is the battalion training buildings on page 83a.

Senator SALTONSTALL. $461,000.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes.

The second is the combat training tank at $155,000 and the next is the branch post exchange at $139,000 further on down the list and the final one is the brig for $411,000. That is the last item and is listed under Camp McTureous.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, these pictures of the brig are different pictures than the ones we saw yesterday?

Admiral CORRADI. Those are the same. We covered this brig yesterday.

BATTALION TRAINING BUILDINGS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now let us take up the battalion training buildings. Why are those necessary?

Admiral CORRADI. Colonel Low can answer that.

Colonel LOW. Mr. Chairman, the eight battalion training buildings are required for a total of $461,000. This is principally because of a requirement for indoor classrooms in order that this training might be effectively utilized. This training must now be conducted in a barracks which makes indoctrination training ineffective, can cause reduction in morale of the troops. These are platoon training buildings and there will be 120 platoons that will be involved in this training, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then this is a problem of doing their training indoors rather than outdoors?

Colonel LOW. This is to accomplish the Marine Corps annual training programs in solving certain subjects that can best be taught inside, such as military justice.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This would be an inprovement but it is not a top priority?

Admiral CORRADI. That is correct, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, your next item.

COMBAT TRAINING TANKS

Admiral CORRADI. That would be combat training tanks and Colonel Low can answer that.

Colonel LOW. There is a special services pool that was built at Camp Hansen with nonappropriated funds. We do not have any training facility, such as a combat training tank, at Camp Hansen for survival training under combat conditions, sir. Training in survival swimming is essential for all troops engaged in amphibious operations so that all personnel will have confidence in their swimming ability. After they have gone through this training, they go through our open surf swimming training.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is another form of swimming pool?

Colonel LOW. Yes, sir.

Admiral CORRADI. It is a pool, but it has special features for training.

BRANCH POST EXCHANGE

Now, the next item is the branch post exchange.

Colonel Low.

Colonel LOW. There are two branch post exchanges that have been planned, sir. Camp Hansen is a remote activity and we have one exchange there. DOD criteria for the 403 officers and 7,313 enlisted men would authorize us 1 main exchange of 16,900 square feet and 3 branch exchanges of 4,000 square feet. Now, built in the first increment at Camp Hansen, there is one main exchange for 8,117 square feet. It is contemplated that these exchanges would be more in the troop areas and there would be less loss of time. Also, these exchanges would include a barber shop and a sales space for those necessary and needed items required daily by the troops.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Camp Hansen is quite a ways off from Butler?

Colonel Low. Camp Butler is an administrative term. It is located at McTureous and Camp Hansen is north of Butler about 18 miles and the Marine camp furthest north of Hansen is Camp Schwab.

LOCATION OF CAMP HANSEN

Senator SALTONSTALL. From my memory of Camp Hansen it is quite a way from the other.

Colonel Low. Yes, sir. The nearest large installation with a large exchange would be the Kadena Air Force Base.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How far away is that?

Colonel Low. Between 18 and 20 miles southwest.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And your idea is what?

Colonel Low. A branch exchange located more within the troop area, closer to the troops. There is one central exchange.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do the troops have any dependents there?

Colonel Low. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, Admiral, do you care to add anything about the other facilities at Camp Hansen?

HOUSE CRITICISM, CAMP HANSEN ITEMS

Admiral CORRADI. The only comment, I think, to complete the record, would be to address myself to the criticism of the House Appropriations Committee when they deleted the items regarding the unit cost, the excessive cost.

Actually, these costs are very modest.

The type of construction utilized on Okinawa is a precast tiltup concrete construction and the average square foot cost is well below stateside construction. We have also introduced measures for reduction of the gold flow by maximum use of U.S. materials and equipment. So it may be that the House was not fully informed on this, informed on the steps which we have taken. This was our fault. We should have presented this kind of information when we presented the project. I do not believe these costs are excessive. In fact, I think they are rather modest.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What the House has done is approve all the items with the exceptions we have discussed, but considered your costs high?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. They made that comment. The unit costs for an item like the training buildings might be higher than for the barracks, but the reason for this is that the training buildings require additional electric wiring and installation of equipment which runs the per square foot cost up.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, what is next?

SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES: NAVAL ACADEMY

Admiral CORRADI. The next is our service school facilities beginning with the Naval Academy.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, you have dropped the Naval Academy $7,600,000?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, we are not submitting a reclama for the science building at $7.6 million. The House disapproved its funding

and we have not made reclama on it because we will not be ready with the contract this fiscal year.

REHABILITATION OF BANCROFT HALL

The other item for the Naval Academy is the fourth increment of the rehabilitation of Bancroft Hall at $5,219,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is the contract already let out on that?

Admiral CORRADI. We have contractors working on the previous increments. This particular increment will complete the work.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How are you running on your estimates on that?

Admiral CORRADI. We are running quite well, sir. Originally, we had underestimated it, 3 or 4 years ago, when the project was first conceived, but we have since refined our estimates. The Congress has given us amended authorization and we are well within the amended authorization.

Senator SALTONSTALL. There is really no question you have to go forward with it?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir; this is the final increment. As you know, we deliberately phased this over 4 fiscal years so as not to tie up a lot of money in 1 year.

BAINBRIDGE, MD., ALTERATION, OIL-FIRED BURNERS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Next you have alterations for oil-fired burners.

Admiral CORRADI. This is for the Navy Training Center at Bainbridge, Md. The authorization of $70,000 is required to improve the training center heating plant.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is an effort to turn it from coal into oil?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir; this particular boiler plant is located in a building which has other facilities on the first floor. In an effort to improve the efficiency of the plant and clean up the building we have proposed to convert this to oil fired.

MINE WARFARE

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, the next is mine warfare.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, one item at Naval Schools, Mine Warfare, Charleston, S.C., for an instruction building at $819,000 which is required to replace existing temporary facilities which are scattered through five temporary buildings.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is right down in the harbor, or is it up where the POLARIS is?

Admiral CORRADI. That is within the naval station at the south end of the yard where the POLARIS training facilities are.

NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE, CORONADO, CALIF.

Now, next is the Naval Amphibious Base at Coronado, Calif., which has one item for the extension of the sewer system at $163,000 to eliminate the discharging of sewage into San Diego Bay. This will be accomplished by tying it in with the city's sewage system.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The city has authorized you to do this?
Admiral CORRADI. Yes, we have an arrangement with the city.

DAM NECK, VA., ITEMS

The next item is at Dam Neck, Va., which has three items totaling $1,812,000. The first is for the extension of a dispensary at $213,000 to increase the existing dispensary capacity commensurate with the increases of the military onboard strength. The second and third items are repetitive items which we covered yesterday.

PROBLEM OF DISPENSARY

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is the present problem on the dispensary? Do you have more men down there?
Admiral CORRADI. This is a facility which has had a gradual increase in military personnel on board. The dispensary is too small at the present time. This is a request to enlarge it to take care of the increase in workload.
Senator SALTONSTALL. What is the next item?

TECHNICAL SCHOOL, NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, GREAT LAKES, ILL.

Admiral CORRADI. The Naval Training Center at Great Lakes, Ill. for two line items totaling $3,235,000.
The first item is alterations for technical school at $665,000, which is to provide training facilities for electronics communications data systems, and the second item is for the extension of a heating plant at $2,570,000. The purpose here is to improve the heating plant and to put out of commission several satellite plants by tying them all together in one system.
Senator SALTONSTALL. Suppose we did not go forward with that in toto this year, then what?
Admiral CORRADI. This is actually an attempt to reduce the operating costs by eliminating the necessity to operate several small heating plants. It is proposed to tie them in with one steam distribution system and put the small plants out of service and operate out of the central plant.
Senator SALTONSTALL. Then you have some more coming in next year, as I read this.

ADDITIONAL STEAM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. The second project will be sponsored in the next fiscal year to provide additional steam distribution systems. This is for the alterations to the main plant.
Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, you have 11 independent steamplants out there now and you are operating 9 of them and what you want to do is tie the whole thing together?
Admiral CORRADI. Yes. Each one of these plants needs watch standers and this costs money. By tying them together we have a central plant with a central crew.
Admiral PRESSEY. It also provides services to the veterans hospital in the area.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I see that. They are going to provide $1 million?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That would not be taken out of the $2.5 million?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is in addition to it?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right.

Admiral CORRADI. This has been broken down into reasonable increments. It would serve no particular purpose to increment this particular item any further. This is a package.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is either do or die?

Admiral CORRADI. It is either do it or not do it; yes, sir.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, NEWPORT, R.I.

Now, the next item is Naval War College, Newport, R.I., which is for one item, the extension of the Command and Staff School at $65,000. It is required for additional space for advanced training and education for officers at the Naval War College. This is a modification to Sims Hall.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is you next item?

FLEET ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE SCHOOL, SAN DIEGO

Admiral CORRADI. Fleet Antisubmarine Warfare School, San Diego, Calif. which is one item for steam distribution system, the first increment, at $175,000. This is proposed as the initial increment of a steam line connection between existing buildings and the central heating plant. This is also designed to eliminate individual plants for individual buildings by tying them together.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Am I correct in saying this is the start of a new undertaking?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir; we propose to increment this over at least 2 years to place out of commission about 47 small heating plants and tie them into a central heating plant.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that our committee could determine, if it wanted to go forward with some of these, you have the Chicago one and this one, and the Chicago one had moved ahead more and this one is just starting?

Admiral CORRADI. Great Lakes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Great Lakes.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir; your last statement is correct, that this is the first increment of a program to improve it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Which would involve $3,124,000 in the next 4 years plus this?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir. This is not for this particular project, the $3,142,000 is the planned figure for all future improvements over a 5-year period.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In this school?

Admiral CORRADI. In this space.

Commander JORTBERG. This is not a new school.

Senator SALTONSTALL. No; I know.

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, SAN DIEGO

Admiral CORRADI. Next is the Naval Training Center, San Diego, page 94, and we have one line item, the extension of the chief petty officers' mess at $79,000. This item is required to eliminate unsanitary and substandard food preparation conditions in an existing galley. This is an addition to an installation.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, your next item.

MEDICAL FACILITIES, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Admiral CORRADI. The next item is our medical facilities and the first item is the naval hospital at Long Beach, Calif., page 95, and it has a single repetitive item, a barracks for $336,000 which was covered in our former session.

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Next is the communications facilities and the first item is at the naval radio station at Cheltenham, Md., one item, a repetitive item in nature, and it was covered yesterday.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Next is Cutler, Maine.

RECREATION BUILDING, CUTLER, MAINE

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, Cutler, Maine, a single item for a recreation building in an amount of $240,000 to provide recreational activities at this relatively isolated station. This would be a combination building with a gymnasium and a basketball court for indoor athletics.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is your next item?

Admiral CORRADI. The next item, page 99, is one we have discussed at Sugar Grove, W. Va.

NAVAL SECURITY STATION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Next we go to the item, naval security station in the District of Columbia, one item for a marine barracks at $231,000, a repetitive item which we covered yesterday.

NAVAL SECURITY ACTIVITY, SKAGGS ISLAND, CALIF.

Next is the naval security group activity. This is at Skaggs Island, Calif., and is one item for a road in an amount of $341,000 to permit the consolidation of maintenance and logistics functions in the naval shipyard at Mare Island by reducing the road mileage.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have gotten ahead of me. This is the Naval Security Station, District of Columbia?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir, this is Skaggs Island. We covered the District of Columbia barracks yesterday.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, and this is just the question of a road?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir, to improve communications between the two activities, Skaggs Island and Mare Island, so that the same maintenance force can be utilized at both of those stations.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Where is Skaggs Island?

Admiral CORRADI. Thirteen miles southwest of Vallejo in the San Francisco Bay area.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is an island in the bay?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. Treasure Island is here and this is San Francisco Bay here [indicating].

Admiral CORRADI. At the present time, they go around this loop [indicating on chart] and the project is for a road so they can cut across.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is not a top priority?

Admiral CORRADI. Not an operational priority.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But that would be a nice thing to have.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, to reduce operational costs.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The automobiles all go faster today, do they not?

Admiral CORRADI. They do, however, we would reduce the maintenance cost here because of the length of time it takes to come from Mare Island.

Admiral PRESSEY. You see, this is Mare Island and here is Skaggs.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you want to do is go across there?

Mr. REXROAD. I have a better map here. The existing route as you see is 26 miles.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And this is going to cost how much?

Admiral CORRADI. $341,000.

Admiral PRESSEY. This, I believe, has been deferred until now when this State road was completed.

PROPOSED ROAD ON FACILITY

Admiral CORRADI. The Navy proposes to build only about two and a half miles of the road on Government property and the State is to provide the rest.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Where will you put it on this map?

Admiral PRESSEY. Right here.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And this road is all in existence?

Admiral CORRADI. It is in existence.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But this one is a new one?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. The Navy provided funds for this last year, as on access road.

Admiral CORRADI. We have an item in the access roads program for provision of Federal funds for that.

Senator SALTONSTALL. If the Senate wanted to reduce items that the House had put in, this would not be an item that the Navy could not live without?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, it would not.

Admiral CORRADI. We would have to agree with that.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, your next item.

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY, WINTER HARBOR, MAINE

Admiral CORRADI. Winter Harbor, Maine, naval security group activity, for two items totaling $282,000. The first is for a messhall in the amount of $224,000 to replace the present unsanitary facilities

and the second is for a sewage treatment plant. This is in the amount of $58,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You took over here what you did have on Southwest Harbor, am I correct? This is one of your important stations?

Admiral CORRADI. This is an important station. I am not familiar with Southwest Harbor.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You did have a great big receiving radio at Southwest Harbor during the war, if I am correct.

Commander GRAESSLE. This is part of the HFDF facilities which are new in the last 4 years. This is a replacement of what was there previously.

Senator SALTONSTALL. At Winter Harbor.

Commander GRAESSLE. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is a sewage plant, this other one?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, what is the next item?

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES: GUAM

Admiral CORRADI. Next, we have the communications facilities outside the United States and the first is the Naval Radio Station at Barrigada, Guam, a single item which we covered yesterday at $414,000.

LONDONDERRY, NORTHERN IRELAND

Next is the Naval Communications Station, Londonderry, Northern Ireland, a single item in the amount of $517,000 for the installation of additional terminal equipment required at this station.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, SUMMIT, CANAL ZONE

The next item is on page 107, a naval radio station at Summit, Canal Zone, a single item, the alteration of electrical distribution system in the amount of $65,000.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, TOTSUKA, JAPAN

Next, Naval Radio Station, Totsuka, Japan, for two items totaling $1,116,000. The first item was covered in yesterday's session, environmental control for transmitter building, at $494,000, and the second item is for extension of electrical distribution system in the amount of $622,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, the House turned down quite a lot of Japanese requests and they approved both of these requests?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And you believe that they are very essential?

Admiral CORRADI. These are essential in order to keep the station in operation.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, your next item?

NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Admiral CORRADI. The next item is Naval Research Laboratory, District of Columbia. There are three line items totaling $6,730,000.

The first one is for a sector focusing cyclotron building, in the amount of $2,832,000 to house a 75-million-electron-volt sector focusing cyclotron.

The second item is operations and technical services building in the amount of $3,484,000 to provide for consolidation of all technical service personnel who are presently occupying 10 widely scattered buildings. The third item is an environmental control central plant, the first increment of which is $414,000 in this program. It is required to provide a central refrigeration plant for the chilled water coolers required for air conditioning and environmental control of several buildings.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now to bring me up to date the Air Force has a big research laboratory, research center, in the District of Columbia now, does it not?

Admiral COATES. No, it does not. It has a research office but that is not a laboratory.

LOCATION OF NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

The Naval Research Laboratory is just south of Bolling Field established in 1923 on the recommendation of the committee headed by Thomas Albert Edison and it has been in continuous operation since. It employs about 3,300 people and that is where radar was invented.

Incidentally, the man that invented radar is the research director in the laboratory, who is here today.

AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED, 1963, AND REQUESTED, 1964

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Rexroad has reminded me that we had quite a discussion on this item, as I remember it, last year, and we spent $5,582,000 last year.

Admiral COATES. That was the first increment.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And on this you are asking for $6.7 million?

Admiral COATES. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And then you are going to go on and this is still quite a long pull ahead of us?

Admiral COATES. Yes, sir. Most of the buildings there are World War II temporaries and are in bad shape.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is very substantial, but this is all for modernizing and these are some things we approved a number of years ago and if we hold it up we are just slowing down everything.

If we decided to hold it up, you could get along, but if we are going to really do the job, you ought to go forward with this each year; is that right?

Admiral COATES. Yes, sir.

Admiral CORRADI. These increments are tied in with each other, too, in order to keep a succession of construction work.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, you have funded $5.5 million last year?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Has it all been contracted out?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So if we approve this $6.3 million you will put it under contract?

Admiral COATES. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But it is not under contract now?

Admiral COATES. Under design.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Were there any deficiencies created on the $5.5 million?

Admiral COATES. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is there any change of it?

Admiral CORRADI. It is too early to say. We did get a bid within our estimate. The building is just coming out of the ground now and it is too early to say whether it will be a conservative estimate or not.

NAVAL PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, NEWPORT, R.I., YARDS AND DOCKS

Now, the next item is under yards and docks facilities for the Navy Public Works Center at Newport, R.I., for two items in the total amount of $965,000. The first item is for an "Electrical distribution system" in the amount of $65,000 and the second item is a "Steam distribution system" in the amount of $900,000. The $900,000 item provides for steam distribution to a station from the existing Coddington Cove plant which will serve all of the items in the program for Newport.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How is it done now, Admiral?

Admiral CORRADI. We have several heating plants serving different areas of the station. It is proposed to construct a 12-inch steam main and a 6-inch condensate return between Coasters Harbor and the Coddington Cove heating plant so that the smaller plant can be shut down.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You could get along without this?

Admiral CORRADI. This is another one of the several items we have in the program for making economies in our operation by plant improvements.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is not a question of more heat but it is a question really of greater efficiency?

Admiral CORRADI. It is a question of greater efficiency. At Newport, in particular, we are at a point where we must decide when we put up a new building whether we put up a new heating plant to serve it or to tie into the central heating plant by a steam line like this.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you. What is your next item?

PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, NORFOLK, VA., SALVAGE FUEL BOILER PLANT

Admiral CORRADI. The next item is Public Works Center, Norfolk, Va., a single line item in the amount of $1,658,000 for a salvage fuel boiler plant. This item will provide a combination incinerator and boiler plant which would utilize the heat produced from the incinerator of garbage and trash to generate steam for use on the destroyer and submarine pier area. This item ties in with a previously approved fiscal year 1963 item to provide the increased utilities to this pier area. We propose, instead of building a separate steam generating plant, to combine the trash burning and steam requirements.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And there are 360 tons of trash a day?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is an awful lot. How many people are involved?

Admiral CORRADI. Norfolk is the largest naval base in the world and I would say over 10,000 people. I am just guessing.

Admiral PRESSEY. This includes all the trash from the ships, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, thank you. What is your next item?

POWER SYSTEM, NAVAL PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, OAHU, HAWAII

Admiral CORRADI. The next item is at the Navy Public Works Center, Oahu, Hawaii, which is for one item, extension of sewer system, first increment, at $171,000. This is to connect to the sewage distribution disposal system of the city and county of Honolulu.

It is in essence a connection charge going to the city, so they will treat the sewage for the Navy.

Senator SALTONSTALL. There is quite a lot coming ahead of this that is not connected entirely with sewage?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir, only a portion of it is. The figure of $4,564,000 for estimated future authorization covers several items that have to be submitted in the next 5 years. There are two additional increments of this project coming up in the future.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But is this in connection with this sewer system? Is it in connection with the city? Is this purely the Naval Establishment?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir, it is in connection with the city, It is to conform with the Executive order. We have to comply with city and State regulations concerning pollution.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, what is your next item?

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER, PORT HUENEME

Admiral CORRADI. The next is the Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, Calif., for two line items totaling $1,490,000. The first item is for reconstruction of a wharf at $1,320,000, which is required for replacement of a wharf which is structurally deteriorated to the point where the loading capacity is inadequate. Secondly, there is an item for extension of water supply system in the amount of $170,000 to provide a pipeline from the United Water Conservation District main to an existing treatment plant thereby reducing the need for the Navy to develop its own water system.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Admiral, did we not have quite a discussion about this wharf last year? Did not Mr. Sheppard have some pretty strong ideas on this one?

Admiral CORRADI. I don't believe so. I believe this is the first time we have submitted this particular item.

Admiral PRESSEY. This is the first year for the item.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But there was a question of an aircraft carrier, as I remember it?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. This will not accommodate an aircraft carrier.

Admiral CORRADI. This is an existing support base for construction forces, primarily, and it does support other fleet units. But it is not intended for an aircraft carrier to come in here. There is not enough crane capacity for it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Where is Port Hueneme?

Admiral CORRADI. Just south of Santa Barbara, Calif. It is a good port and a lot of material was outloaded from it during World War II, and we continue to outload material there.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So this is really rebuilding a wharf that is in existence?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes. It was built early in World War II, untreated in many respects. It is an austere structure and has deteriorated so it does not take the required loading.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, what is your next item?

Admiral CORRADI. That completes our line items, the unclassified line item review, and we get into the continuing authorization request on page 115.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We went into these a little bit yesterday?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

ACCESS ROADS

Senator SALTONSTALL. On the access roads, you are asking for $1 million; is that correct?

Admiral CORRADI. $1 million; yes sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much did you have last year?

Admiral CORRADI. Just under that, $750,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the House gave you $1 million this year?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, on your minor construction, what is the limit on that, $25,000?

Admiral PRESSEY. Under $200,000 and over $25,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What did you have last year?

Admiral CORRADI. $4,250,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the House gave you $5 million this year?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

ACQUISITION OF EASEMENTS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, your acquisition of easements, $11,000. Planning and design, what figure did you have last year?

PLANNING AND DESIGN

Admiral CORRADI. Last year we received $11 million and this request is for $10.9 million. I would like to volunteer the statement that we have been very tight on planning and design money. This is the money that provides for the estimates that are in this book and for the final plans and specifications. We are in the process of requesting a reprograming of funds to augment the $11 million that we got last year. I believe a letter from the Secretary of Defense is before the committee now. I would like to urge favorable consideration.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Of this amount?

Admiral CORRADI. Of the reprograming, as well as this amount.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I am a little mixed up. You say the reprograming as well as this amount?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. This request before you is for $10.9 million for fiscal 1964.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes.

Admiral CORRADI. You inquired as to what we received in the year 1963 and that is $11 million. However, we found the $11 million to be inadequate so we are reprograming an additional $4.5 million into this account to take care of our planning.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I see.

Admiral CORRADI. This is a copy of the letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense. This is a different $4 million from that which we were speaking about yesterday. This is actually $4.5 million.

LETTER FROM DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Senator SALTONSTALL. We will put this letter from Mr. Gilpatric, Deputy Secretary of the Defense Department, in the record at this point.

(The letter referred to follows:)

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, November 5, 1963.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Department of the Navy has requested that the fiscal year 1964 military construction planning account be increased from $10.9 to $15.4 million, due to unanticipated increases in the cost of preparing preliminary engineering and final design for military construction projects. These additional costs are attributable to recent salary increases and to the introduction of new accounting procedures which require that all support costs for military construction planning be charged to planning funds rather than to administrative costs.

The effect of these changes was not considered in either the fiscal year 1963 or the fiscal year 1964 budget submission and, as a result, insufficient funds are available for the Navy to continue the orderly and effective planning of its military construction program. During fiscal year 1964 funds are required for the completion of final design of the fiscal year 1964 construction program; preliminary engineering and final plans for the fiscal year 1965 program; and initiation of preliminary engineering for the fiscal year 1966 construction program.

This increase in planning funds has been approved within the appropriate offices of the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget. The additional $4.5 million required for fiscal year 1964 planning will be obtained from recent additional recoveries from prior year obligations incurred on the Sugar Grove project, now canceled.

Approval of your committee is requested to permit the Navy to utilize these savings for the increased fiscal year 1964 planning requirements.

Sincerely,

ROSWELL L. GILPATRIC,
Deputy Secretary of Defense.

DEFICIENCY JUDGMENTS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, deficiency judgments, $2,295,000. The command was very insistent yesterday—was it $4 million of deficiencies?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir. The item of $4 million was the House cut, the so-called general cut without particularly pointing out where we should take it. We brought out yesterday that the reasonableness of this can best be appraised by reviewing our financial statement which we have given the clerk for the committee's review.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then we have in the record now a statement in relation to this general cut of $4 million?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It comes back to me now. That was on the basis that you had cash and you did not have it?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes.

Now addressiing ourselves to this deficiency request, this has specific reference to two real estate acquisitions. With the authority of the Congress, we have acquired some property by commendation and it has taken several years for the court to hand down a judgment on these items of property. We now find at the Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif., a deficiency judgment of $1,974,000, and at the Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va., there is a deficiency judgment in the amount of $321,000. These total $2,295,000.

We have not budgeted funds to take care of these increased amounts which the court has awarded.

PROVISION FOR PAYMENT OF COURT JUDGMENTS

Senator SALTONSTALL. So we are going to pay our bills?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Those are court judgments?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And Congress gave you approval to take this land?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But we did not give you any money with which to pay for it?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes; the Congress did give us money to pay for it, but it proved inadequate when the judgment was handed down.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It proved inadequate to the extent of $2,295,000?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes

Admiral PRESSEY. Congress provided $11,040,000

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then there is no alternative to this?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And did the House put it in?

NOT BEFORE HOUSE

Admiral CORRADI. We did not have this before the House. This judgment came to our attention after we appeared before the House.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Would it not be well to take it up with the House committee between the time we pass this bill and before it goes to conference and call it to the attention of Mr. Sheppard?

Admiral CORRADI. We were requested to bring it up here. We have taken this up with the Bureau of the Budget and with the Secretary of Defense and this procedure for requesting your consideration was adopted because there is an interest payment required on this amount of a considerable amount. It is about $1,000 a month.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I am not criticizing that in any event. I know when we go to conference, quite often, it makes it difficult in conference if the House has not been advised.

Admiral CORRADI. I will talk to the chairman of the House subcommittee and advise him of the procedures we are following.

Admiral PRESSEY. The Secretary of Defense has sent a letter to Mr. Sheppard, sir, on that matter.

Senator SALTONSTALL. One of you gentlemen will see Mr. Sheppard?

Admiral CORRADI. I will arrange to present this to him; yes, sir.

LETTER FROM DEPUTY SECRETARY GILPATRIC

Senator SALTONSTALL. We have a letter also on this subject which we will put in the record at this point.

(The letter referred to follows:)

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, November 13, 1963.

HON. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Department of the Navy advises that the courts have handed down deficiency judgments resulting from land condemnation proceedings in connection with military construction projects as follows:

Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif	$1,973,589
Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va	321,411
Total	2,295,000

In order to satisfy these judgments as early as possible to avoid further interest charges, the Department of the Navy is authorized to include this amount in its fiscal year 1964 budget estimate when appearing before your committee to support the fiscal year 1964 "Military construction, Navy," appropriation request. This amount can be accommodated within the appropriation requested in the President's budget due to the reduction of $51,538,000 in the Navy's fiscal year 1964 military construction authorization request.

It is proposed to utilize the provision contained in section 506(d), Public Law 88-149, for the authority to obligate the funds in payment of the deficiency judgements and the interest thereon. This action has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

It is requested that the above amount be considered as part of the fiscal year 1964 military construction, Navy, estimate.

Sincerely,

ROSWELL L. GILPATRIC,
Deputy Secretary of Defense.

STATEMENT OF ADMIRAL CORRADI, OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY

Admiral CORRADI. For the record, may I put this in at this point?

Senator SALTONSTALL. There will be inserted in the record at this point with relation to the Naval Reserve program a statement by Rear Adm. Peter Corradi before our subcommittee in support of a program that amounts to $6 million for new obligational authority.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, REAR ADM. PETER CORRADI, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS, U.S. NAVY

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Rear Adm. Peter Corradi, Civil Engineer Corps, U.S. Navy, Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

I appear today to present the Navy's fiscal year 1964 military construction, Naval Reserve program.

Unless you would prefer otherwise, a statement by Rear Adm. George W. Pressey, U.S. Navy, Director, Shore Activities Development and Control Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, concerning the basis of the requirements for this program will be inserted in the record.

The program before you requests new obligational authority of $6 million. This amount, with $1,069,000 of available uncommitted funds, will permit the execution of the $7,069,000 program authorized this year by the Congress.

My primary contribution in the development of this program has been identical to that of the regular program, the accomplishment of preliminary engineering to develop effective solutions to requirements and engineered cost estimates. I am prepared to discuss the engineering aspects of each line item if you should so desire.

Subsequent to the enactment of an appropriation law, the Bureau of Yards and Docks will execute this program by placing the individual line items under contract. Of the program funded last year, all items except one have been started. A project for ready magazines at Andrews Air Force Base has been canceled.

I am prepared to answer questions you may have on the program as a whole or on the individual line items. Admiral Pressey is prepared to respond to questions on requirements.

STATEMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL PRESSEY, CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Senator SALTONSTALL. Also, at this point we will insert a statement of Rear Admiral Pressey with relation to the military construction program.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR, SHORE ACTIVITIES DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL DIVISION IN THE OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, REAR ADM. GEORGE W. PRESSEY, U.S. NAVY

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to present to you the military construction Naval Reserve program for fiscal year 1964 and further to discuss some of our accomplishments that have resulted from your past support.

The mission of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve is to augment the Active Naval Forces in the event of general or small wars with:

(*a*) ASW ships, air squadrons, and combat units, complete with trained personnel and suitable equipment capable and ready for instant mobilization.

(*b*) Trained individuals to fill the existing vacancies in the Active Fleet.

To accomplish this mission the Reserves are organized into selected Reserve Forces comprising some 122,000 Naval and 45,000 Marine Corps Reserve personnel. This is the force that constitutes the major source of trained manpower together with ships and air squadrons that are immediately available to augment the operating forces in any declared emergency. As this committee knows, this represents a very real force that has demonstrated its ability so magnificently in the past.

As recently as last fall, individuals and units from the east and gulf coast Naval Reserve air stations participated in the Cuban quarantine, logging more than 775 hours of logistics flights and some 350 hours of over-the-water surveillance, flying side by side with the Active Forces. These sorties were carried out on regular drilling weekends and, as necessary, annual active duty training.

Significantly, this past year the Marine Corps Reserve has reorganized its Reserve Forces from a heterogenous organization into major elements of the 4th Marine Division wing team. This reorganization is to be responsive and keep pace with the organizational developments and demands of the Active Forces.

To support this force with facilities, the Navy is requesting approval of a funding program in the amount of $7,069,000 for fiscal year 1964. We are asking for $6 million in new obligational authority and propose to use $1,069,000 of unallocated funds from prior years appropriations. These funds have accrued from amounts appropriated for fiscal years 1961, 1962, and 1963 line items with which we are unable to proceed at this time because of design or requirement changes.

At the completion of World War II the Navy was quick to reestablish its Reserve program. By utilizing the facilities at naval air stations that were excess to the needs of the regular establishment; and by leasing other facilities through-

out the country; and by the construction of temporary and semipermanent buildings, the Navy has been able to make its Reserve facilities accessible to 75 percent of the male population in the United States.

This sound judgment and foresighted planning, enabled us at the time to get the maximum facilities at minimum cost. Now, however, these temporary facilities are deteriorating at a rate faster than they can be replaced, and leases are being terminated with no opportunity of renewal. These facts, coupled with recent technological advances, have established an urgent requirement for modernizing and updating our facilities if we are to be capable of continuing to meet our Reserve commitments.

We have no plans to increase the number of air stations or surface training facilities this year. In fact, during the last 10 years, we have been able to reduce the number of these facilities from 22 to 12 Reserve air stations and from more than 800 to the present 521 Naval surface and Marine Corps ground facilities. This has been done through efficiency, consolidation, and general improvements in our program.

Our facility requirements included in this year's tentative program are limited to minimum operational training structures such as training facilities for the surface and ground forces, and personnel support facilities at the air stations in order to bring these training structures, barracks, messes, and BOQ's up to an acceptable condition. As you know, the Reserve program in itself would be nothing without people, and we have learned through bitter experience that the young men that we want and need will not associate with an organization when the facilities in which they must live and train are lacking or badly deteriorated.

In order to make our dollars go as far as possible, we have long pursued the policy of joint utilization. All of our air stations are joint with the Marine Air Reserve and 14 of the 17 projects tentatively scheduled for the surface and ground forces are joint with one or more of the other services.

Gentlemen, this concludes my presentation. I am ready to provide you with any further information you may desire.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, Admiral, these funds were the authorized amounts both by the bill and then appropriated by the House?

Admiral CORRADI. This is the new obligational authority approved by the House Appropriations Committee, yes, sir. The amount of the authorization is greater, but we intend to fund the difference of approximately $1 million from uncommited funds in this Naval Reserve appropriation.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, how many items does that cover?

Admiral CORRADI. I would have to add up the items. We can insert it in the record at this point.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think that should be done and inserted in the record at this point.

(The information referred to follows:)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVAL RESERVE PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Minor construction

Naval Reserve (aviation)	$2,113,000
Naval Reserve (surface)	3,232,000
Marine Corps Reserve (ground)	1,304,000
Continuing authorization [1]	420,000
Total, Naval Reserve program	7,069,000
Appropriation request	6,000,000

[1] Continuing authorization is for minor construction, repair and replacement of damaged facilities, and planning and design.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVAL RESERVE PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1964

NAVAL RESERVE—AVIATION FACILITIES

Installation and line item	Estimated funding	Fiscal year authorization
Naval Air Station, Atlanta, Ga.:		
Barracks	$201,000	1964
Commissioned officers' mess	160,000	1964
	361,000	
Naval Air Station, Dallas, Tex.: Alterations to barracks	407,000	1964
Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill.: Alteration to bachelor officers' quarters with mess	326,000	1964
Naval Air Station, Grosse Ile, Mich.:		
Alterations to barracks	153,000	1964
Alterations to bachelor officers' quarters with mess	250,000	1964
	403,000	
Naval Air Station, New York, N.Y.: Barracks	400,000	1964
Naval Air Station, South Weymouth, Mass.: Alterations to bachelor officers' quarters	64,000	1964
Naval Air Station, Willow Grove, Pa.: Alterations to messhall	152,000	1964
Total, aviation facilities	2,113,000	

NAVAL RESERVE—SURFACE FACILITIES

Naval Reserve Training Center, Brockton, Mass.: Addition to training center	$63,000	1964
Armed Forces Reserve Center, Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Training center	339,000	1964
Armed Forces Reserve Center, Daytona Beach, Fla.: Training center and acquisition of land	513,000	1964
Armed Forces Reserve Center, Fairmont, W. Va.: Training building	60,000	1964
Armed Forces Reserve Center, Harlingen, Tex.: Training building	68,000	1964
Armed Forces Reserve Center, Joliet, Ill.: Training center	414,000	1964
Armed Forces Reserve Center, Laredo, Tex.: Training building	66,000	1964
Naval Reserve Electronics Facility, New Braunfels, Tex.: Training building	91,000	1964
Armed Forces Reserve Center, Philadelphia, Pa.: Training center	604,000	1964
Naval Reserve Training Center, Rochester, N.Y.: Rehabilitation of training center	100,000	1964
Naval Reserve Training Center, Santa Barbara, Calif.: Training center	91,000	1964
Armed Forces Reserve Center, Santa Rosa, Calif.: Training building	78,000	1964
Naval Reserve Electronics Facility, Sarasota, Fla.: Training building and acquisition of land	100,000	1964
Armed Forces Reserve Center, South Bend, Ind.: Training center	434,000	1964
Naval Reserve Training Center, Spartanburg, S.C.: Acquisition of land	11,000	1964
Naval Reserve Training Center, Troy, N.Y.: Rehabilitation of training center	200,000	1964
Total, surface facilities	3,232,000	

MARINE CORPS RESERVE—GROUND FACILITIES

Armed Forces Reserve Center, Joliet, Ill.: Training center	$220,000	1964
Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Orlando, Fla.: Training center	364,000	1964
Armed Forces Reserve Center, Philadelphia, Pa.: Training center	385,000	1963
Armed Forces Reserve Center, South Bend, Ind.: Training center	335,000	1964
Total, ground facilities	1,304,000	

Admiral PRESSEY. That is 26 items.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This covers 26 projects, totaling $6 million, of which $2,113,000 are authorizations to various quarters and barracks with respect to aviation facilities.

All right, what is the next one?

SURFACE FACILITIES

Admiral CORRADI. Surface facilities, $3,232,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Surface facilities and that amounts to $3,232,000 and these requests are for obligatory appropriations and are

within the appropriations last authorizations bill. These have all been approved by the House.

There are ground facilities of $1,304,000 at four different training centers and they are all Marine Corps.

I do not think we need to go into that.

Admiral CORRADI. There is one other item to make up the $6 million. It is $420,000 for continuing fund for planning and minor construction.

(Whereupon, the subcommittee went into executive session.)

Senator SALTONSTALL. This will be the open public record again for just a few short minutes on housing.

NAVY HOUSING REQUIREMENTS

Admiral Pressey, you will put in for the record the detail of the Navy housing requirements?

ADMIRAL PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, that will be inserted at this point.

(The information referred to follows:)

Fiscal year 1964 military construction, family housing program reclama

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
300 housing units, classified location	$5,250,000	−$5,250,000	+$5,250,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

During fiscal year 1964 this isolated installation will experience a tremendous personnel increase due to absorption of units relocated from other installations and assignment of additional classified missions. Private housing is not available to meet the present requirement to house 697 eligible families. The base loading increase will result in a requirement to house 871 additional families by the end of fiscal year 1964. Unless funding and construction of this project is accomplished in the fiscal year 1964 program, the vast majority of the men required to accomplish the vital defense missions assigned will be forced to be separated from their families.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 18)

"Accordingly, the committee has denied the request of $17,175,000 for construction of relocatable houses and the request of $22,966,000 for the USAHOME programs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. These reductions are made solely because of the lack of experience to date in these programs and the desire of the committee to await the execution of the fiscal year 1963 program prior to approving additional units."

Military family housing program, 1964—Summary

	Number of units		Estimate
DOMESTIC UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS			
A. Installation and location:			
1. New construction:			
Alaska: Naval Station, Kodiak	250		$7,500,000
Arizona: Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma	100		1,725,000
California:			
Naval Air Station, Alameda (includes NSC, Oakland)	[1] 300		5,100,000
Marine Corps Cold Weather Training Center, Bridgeport	40		616,000
Naval Air Facility, El Centro	100		1,750,000
Naval Station, Long Beach	400		6,460,000
Naval Shipyard, Mare Island (includes NWS, Concord)	[1] 300		5,100,000
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton	[1] 100		1,650,000
Naval Shipyard, San Francisco	124		2,108,000
Hawaii:			
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu	100	([1] 50)	1,700,000
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Oahu	400		6,800,000
Maine: Naval Radio Station, Cutler	12		210,000
New York: Naval Air Station, N.Y.	[1] 8		144,000
Pennsylvania: Naval Supply Depot, Mechanicsburg	75	([1] 45)	1,312,000
Rhode Island: Naval Air Station, Quonset Point	200		3,350,000
South Carolina:			
Naval Station, Charleston	592		9,860,000
Naval Hospital, Beaufort	1		22,000
Virginia: Naval Station, Norfolk	280		4,830,000
Washington: Naval Shipyard, Bremerton	300		5,100,000
West Virginia: Naval Radio Station, Sugar Grove	20		350,000
Puerto Rico: Naval Radio Station, Sabana Seca	[1] 100		1,750,000
Subtotal, domestic	3,802		67,437,000
FOREIGN			
Scotland:			
Naval security group activity, Edzell	90		1,575,000
Naval Radio Station, Thurso	26		455,000
Northern Ireland:			
Naval Radio Station, Londonderry	30		525,000
Naval station (classified location)	300		5,250,000
Subtotal, foreign	446		7,805,000
Grand total, new construction	4,248		75,242,000
2. Trailer parks:			
China Lake, Calif.	75		50,000
Glenview, Ill.	37		67,000
Argentia, Canada	60		162,000
Grand total, trailer parks	172		279,000
3.–4. Acquisition of and improvement to Wherry housing:			
California:			
NAS, Moffett Field	72	60	348,650
NSC, Stockton	43	35	209,500
Kansas: NAS, Olathe	196	160	836,050
Louisiana: NS, New Orleans	90	75	427,050
Maryland: NTC, Bainbridge	740	615	3,201,300
New Jersey: NAS, Lakehurst	230	190	1,091,900
Texas: NAAS, Kingsville	296	250	1,285,550
Grand total, Wherry housing	1,667	1,385	7,400,000
5. Improvements to adequate public quarters (primary facility):			
Massachusetts: NAS, Squantum	122		168,200
North Carolina:			
MCAS, Cherry Point	1,605		531,200
MCB, Camp Lejeune	48		103,000
MCAF, New River	76		43,000
Virginia:			
NAS, Oceana			53,000
MCS, Quantico			60,000
Canal Zone: NS, Rodman	206		140,900
Canada: NS, Argentia, Newfoundland	16		76,000
Total			1,175,300
Say			1,177,000
(The above list is illustrative of the type projects to be funded from the total authorized amount.)			

[1] Denotes prior authorization.

Military family housing program, 1964—Summary—Continued

	Number of units		Estimate
A. Installation and location—Continued			
6. Improve inadequate units to adequate (primary facility):			
California:			
NWS, Concord	4	4	$13,261
NSY, San Francisco	2	2	8,653
Florida: NB, Key West	210	126	803,056
Nevada: NAAS, Fallon	3	3	17,000
Virginia: NB, Norfolk	552	276	1,380,000
Total, improve inadequate units to adequate	771	411	2,221,970
7. Minor construction			1,221,000
8. Advance planning and design			300,000
9. Rental guarantee housing			0
10. Other guarantee housing			
Total construction			87,840,970
Say			87,841,000
B. Debt payments:			
1. Capehart housing			19,595,000
2. Wherry housing			9,108,000
3. Commodity Credit Corporation			360,000
4. Servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums			1,260,000
Debt payment total			30,323,000
C. Operations and maintenance, including leasing:			
1. Operations costs and maintenance costs			63,621,000
2. Leasing costs (cost included in operations and maintenance)	1,196		
Operations and maintenance, total			63,621,000
Subtotal, operations and maintenance and debt payment			93,944,000
Total construction			87,841,000
Grand total, Navy			181,785,000

Senator SALTONSTALL. Admiral Corradi, do you have anything more you want to put in the record for the Navy?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir; I think with the submission of the data on the housing that that will complete our presentation.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In behalf of the committee, we thank the Navy for its presentation and if anything comes up, Mr. Rexroad can get in touch with you.

The committee will stand adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9:30 a.m.

(Whereupon, at 11:50 a.m. Tuesday, November 22, 1963, the subcommittee adjourned to reconvene at 9:30 a.m., Saturday, November 23, 1963.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1964

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1963

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 9:30 a.m., pursuant to recess, in room 1114, New Senate Office Building, Senator John Stennis presiding.

Present: Senators Stennis, Bible, and Hruska.

Also present: Senator Symington.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

STATEMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. R. H. CURTIN, DIRECTOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING; JOHN R. GIBBENS, DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING; JOHN H. LEE, DIRECTORATE OF BUDGET; COL. GAYLE L. SMITH, DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING; AND COL. M. R. REILLY, DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING; ACCOMPANIED BY D. V. SCHNURR, DIRECTORATE OF BUDGET; COL. L. F. GONYE, DIRECTORATE OF AEROSPACE PROGRAM; COL. JACK C. CARMICHAEL, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL; COL. KENNETH B. SMITH, DIRECTORATE OF PLANS; COL. ARTHUR G. WITTERS, DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING; COL. W. D. FRYMIRE, DIRECTORATE OF OPERATIONS; LT. COL. VICTOR VILLONE, DIRECTORATE OF DEVELOPMENT; LT. COL. C. R. CLONINGER, DIRECTORATE OF COMMAND CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS; LT. COL. JOHN SCHERER, DIRECTORATE OF MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING; AND MAJ. ARNOLD L. STURGEON, DIRECTORATE OF PERSONNEL PLANNING

STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN

Senator STENNIS. The subcommittee will be in order. General Curtin, how many years have you presented this bill?

General CURTIN. I have been associated with the military construction program of the Air Force approximately 10 to 12 years, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. You do a very fine job. I am proud to see that additional star on your shoulder.

General CURTIN. Thank you very much, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We concurred with the President in putting that extra star on there for meritorious work. We are glad to have you here.

General CURTIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. So many that are promoted leave us. I am glad you are here. We want to go into this matter fully, of course, but I wrote you last year while it was all fresh in your mind about my ideas of the way to present this by getting right down to the various projects as quickly as we could. You have repetitive items?

General CURTIN. Yes, we do, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. You may proceed, General, in your own way.

General CURTIN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I have a detailed statement of some length which with your permission I will file with the reporter for insertion in the record. However, prior to getting into the detailed review of the Air Force fiscal year 1964 military construction program, I have two points which might be of value when reviewed at this particular juncture.

REVISED REQUEST

First as to the overall program, we first presented to the Congress this year a $622.7 million construction program for the Active Forces, that is, exclusive of family housing. As you know, all new authorizations being requested were proposed for current year funding. Subsequently, however, the Department of Defense and the Air Force withdrew $27.8 million associated with the special command and control facility. In addition, the finalized new authorization bill for fiscal year 1964 further reduced the program by $60.5 million. Consequently, we are here today with a resulting appropriation program of $534.4 million, Mr. Chairman. In its action on our request, the House of Representatives identified some $71.1 million of specific further reductions and a $12.3 million across-the-board type of reduction to which I will speak in a moment.

In summary, then, if the House action stands the Air Force fiscal year 1964 military construction program would total about $451 million, almost 25 percent below our revised request.

IMPACT OF REDUCTIONS

Keeping in mind that a major portion of our program is for missile, space, research and development, and like technical facilities, a very real impact of reductions of this magnitude is in our initially limited base support program. Most generally essential things for people or facilities needed for improved effectiveness are denied.

The accumulative effect of continued deferrals or deletions of these types of facilities is not in keeping with our efforts to retain our qualified personnel, to increase effectiveness or efficiency, or to make the most of the facilities that they now have.

We have furnished the committee added information on the most critical of the items deleted by the House. We are prepared to expand on or further clarify the justification for these facilities and to specifically address ourselves to the House Appropriations Subcommittee comments as they are applicable.

ACROSS-THE-BOARD REDUCTION

The second point I would like to touch on, Mr. Chairman, is the $12.3 million across-the-board reduction which we have previously cited. This reduction by the House was not related to any specific items but was made in the belief that this amount could be recouped from prior years funds or from savings in our reduced fiscal year 1964 program.

Our obligated balance of prior years funds are already overtaxed to meet valid outstanding previously approved projects. This year we have had to meet large emergency and other unprogramed demands.

Despite improved management, at present we stand some $30 million short in being able to put cash against all our known needs. You are aware that partial financing is not normal to the construction program.

I feel that we can perhaps manage this $30 million shortage as we go along. However, it is not possible to do this and at the same time cover emergency requirements in fiscal year 1964 and still absorb the $12.3 million reduction made by the House.

To do this would require that we generate a total of some $50 to $55 million savings through fiscal year 1964. These we cannot realistically see as forthcoming. The only consequence then, as we see it, is to defer other valid and previously approved projects.

With the comments on these two items, Mr. Chairman, I would propose that we move into the repetitive item briefing to be followed by the line item review.

Senator STENNIS. Very well. Your full statement will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. ROBERT H. CURTIN, DIRECTOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, HEADQUARTERS, U.S. AIR FORCE

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a privilege to appear here today to initiate the presentation of the Air Force fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation request. In their earlier presentation of the overall Air Force budget for fiscal year 1964, Secretary Zuckert and General LeMay discussed our progress toward attainment of the necessary air strength posture and the requirements which will make it possible to maintain effective capabilities. The relationship and importance of our bases and our 1964 construction request to those Air Force requirements and capabilities will, I hope, become manifestly clear as we examine the program.

AIR FORCE BASE REQUIREMENTS

The Air Force's ability to provide rapid and effective response to the various kinds of emergencies likely to be encountered is heavily dependent upon the ready availability of our bases. The nature of nearly all of the Air Force's combat and direct combat support forces is such that they cannot operate without inbeing base facilities. This applies both to missile systems in which facilities are an integral part, and to aircraft which require extensive airfield facilities for their operation. It applies also to the complex automated command and control systems which make these modern forces effective.

The increasing complexity of weapon systems, and the widening range of contingencies to which we must be prepared to respond, establish a need to expand and improve our base facilities. These additional requirements relate primarily to three major areas of defense systems: (1) The long-range nuclear weapon systems for general war, the ballistic missiles and manned bombers; (2) nuclear and nonnuclear limited war capabilities provided by tactical fighter and airlift aircraft; and (3) continental air defense provided principally by fighter interceptor aircraft against an attacking force.

These bases are an essential element of our vital mission of deterrence which is keyed to the basic concept of mixed forces. Ballistic missiles are still coming into the inventory at a rapid rate. Despite this progress, we cannot place our entire dependence on ballistic missiles. These missiles must be complemented with manned and other weapon systems.

Manned systems exist today in the B–52, the B–47, and the B–58. They will not last forever, but the need for such manned systems will continue indefinitely. To maintain and improve capabilities for these manned systems, we must continue to improve their bases just as we do the hardware itself. These improvements are urgently needed today. Many will be of value in the future for follow on systems.

Concurrently, on a timely basis, we must make available the necessary support facilities for a program of space-oriented research and development work which is the base from which future defense requirements will be derived. All of these factors make our fiscal year 1964 program so important to the Air Force.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The Air Force is continuing its emphasis on the adaptation and utilization of existing facilities to support new requirements. The application of this policy will be noted during your review of our construction appropriation request by the large number of alteration and addition projects in the program. Approximately 45 percent of the total line items in the Air Force program consist of these two classes of work. By this means we are able to satisfy many additional requirements at considerably less cost than by construction of new facilities.

Through the years, the high priority complex and expensive needs of new types of modern forces and equipment have consumed the major portion of available construction resources. As a result, many World War II temporary structures have been continued in use far beyond their intended or practical usefulness. We have now reached the point where the need to replace certain of these facilities is acute.

Replacement requirements have been carefully reviewed. Structures being replaced have been limited to those which are determined to be inadequate for long-term mission requirements and cannot be economically expanded, restored, or maintained in a satisfactory condition.

We are continuing to make maximum use of standard definitive designs, and approved working drawings and specifications. Site adaptation of these proven designs is continually stressed.

Studies on choice of materials and construction techniques are being conducted in conjunction with both industry and other Government agencies. New innovations are incorporated wherever they are found to be responsive to minimum construction and maintenance costs and appropriate to facility function and life expectancy.

Most of the construction for the Air Force is done by the Army Corps of Engineers or the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. It is our policy to use advertised lump sum competitive bidding on our construction whenever practical. There are limited justifiable exceptions to this policy; however, each exception is examined closely to insure its validity.

It is also Air Force policy to insure, insofar as we reasonably can, that invitations for bids are based on complete, well-prepared plans and specifications.

As distinct from construction contracting, the professional services of architects and engineers are secured by negotiated fixed price contracts. These services relate to design, and, in some cases, the inspection of construction projects.

We participate in the selection of architect and engineers for Air Force work performed by other agencies. The firms selected are those determined to be the most competent and experienced for the work involved. We work closely with the construction agencies in an effort to reduce overhead costs including costs of design whenever practicable consistent with adequate supervision and inspection of the projects.

We are pursuing an aggressive program to dispose of surplus or inadequate structures as well as land which is surplus to our needs. During fiscal year 1963, we disposed of over 28,000 acres of land and about 4,000 structures totaling about 14 million square feet. These actions provide for more effective and economical operation. They also result frequently in the return of real estate to local tax rolls and deposit in the U.S. Treasury of funds derived from sale of the lands and buildings.

PROGRAM REVIEW

The content and costs of the projects in this construction program have received unusually close examination this year. Supplementing the normal detailed review by the Headquarters staff and the Secretary's office, an onsite examination of the project requirements was made at many bases by the Air Force Headquarters Construction Review Committee.

In addition, we feel that this Air Force request was scrutinized more closely with the Department of Defense and executive branch than any previous program. The DOD analysis of the estimates was accomplished through the mechanism of "subject/issue" decisions. Each decision was prepared and acted upon individually and covered a specific aspect of forces, equipment, or a separate budget item.

Special review emphasis was given our military construction request by the Department of Defense. To illustrate, 36 percent of the OSD subject issue decisions affecting the Air Force related to the construction program which represented only 4 percent of the total Air Force budget year 1964 budget request.

As a result of these careful examinations, the Air Force construction appropriation presented in this fiscal year 1964 request is geared to the effective support of the forces and programs involved.

NEW OBLIGATING AUTHORITY

The initial President's budget for fiscal year 1964 included new obligating authority of $628.2 million for the appropriation "Military construction, Air Force," under which all base facilities, other than family housing, are provided for the Active Forces. Continuing review of the program within the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget subsequently reduced the total to $594.9 million.

The appropriation program total is further reduced to $534.4 million by the deletion of additional projects totaling $60.5 million for which authorization was denied in the recently enacted fiscal year 1964 military construction authorization legislation, Public Law 88–174. The justification books provided to the committee have been adjusted to this reduced $534.4 million program, the details of which will be presented today.

In addition to this $534 million program for the Active Forces, the appropriation request for family housing, similarly adjusted for changes in the new authorization request, includes $80 million for family housing construction at Air Force bases.

Appropriations also are requested in the amount of $20 million to provide additional facilities for the Air Reserve Forces. Of the total, $16 million is for the Air National Guard and $4 million is for the Air Force Reserve. The proposed construction is needed to assure that the Air Reserve Forces maintain the continuing state of readiness which they have achieved largely through the interest and support of this committee.

In view of the separate discussions on family housing and those scheduled for Reserve Forces construction, the presentations to follow today will be limited to the $534 million program for the Active Forces.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The $534.4 million program for construction of facilities for the Active Forces includes projects at 158 of our major installations worldwide. Of these, 104 are in the 50 States and 54 are outside. In addition, the program provides facilities at a number of other minor sites and locations, including those of the A.C. & W. networks, communications sites, missile range stations, and sites of classified activities.

Table I, attached to my printed statement, reflects the distribution of the program between bases inside and outside the United States, and between new and prior years' authorizations.

Of the $534.4 million of projects provided by the program, $386.9 million represents projects at bases inside the United States, and $95.4 million is for projects outside the United States. The $52.1 million balance of the program provides funds for various program support activities.

The major portion of the $534.4 million appropriation requested is applied to $475.9 million of new authorizations included in the recently enacted fiscal year 1964 authorization legislation. Financing of permanent and prior years'

authorizations total $58.5 million. This amount includes $6.4 million for base projects authorized in prior years, and $52.1 million against permanent authorizations for design, minor construction, off-base access roads, and minor land acquisition.

Table II, attached to my statement, summarizes the appropriation request by major Air Force commands. This summary reflects the total amounts for the bases which are assigned to each such command. Most of these bases are utilized by more than one command and support various weapon systems. For this reason, it is more meaningful to consider the construction projects requested in terms of the principal mission program supported. Table III, also attached, shows a distribution of the program in this manner. These may be summarized in the following major program groups:

	Million
Strategic retaliatory forces	$174.2
Continental air aid missile defense forces	81.3
General purposes forces	55.6
Airlift forces	13.5
Research and development	51.2
General support	158.6
Total	534.4

STRATEGIC

A major portion of the program $174 million, or 33 percent of the total, provides facilities in direct support of the forces of the Strategic Air Command. This amount consists of facilities for the intercontinental ballistic missiles, for manned bombers and their supporting tanker aircraft, and for command control and support.

Ballistic missiles

A total of $155.8 million is requested for facilities for the three major ICBM systems—ATLAS, TITAN, and MINUTEMAN.

Most of the major construction problems associated with the earlier phases of this huge and tremendously complex, first-of-a-kind, program have been resolved. The improved management of the program has resulted from the experience gained in both facility design and construction techniques.

Our major efforts now are devoted primarily to sites for the MINUTEMAN. Construction for the MINUTEMAN, although still complex and unique, is significantly simpler than that required for the ATLAS and TITAN. This is due to the smaller size of the MINUTEMAN, its type of guidance system, and its use of solid rather than liquid fuel.

While all problems in ICBM construction are not yet solved to our satisfaction, the program now has generally smoothed out permitting us to establish and maintain more normal construction schedules.

Construction of operational facilities to support the 13-squadron ATLAS weapon system and the 12-squadron TITAN weapon system has been completed. Nineteen of these 25 total squadrons are operational. Assembly and checkout is in progress on the remaining six TITAN II squadrons. Relatively minor follow-on work, such as construction of communications and antenna support structures, to round out the systems is underway. The appropriation request for fiscal year 1964 includes a total of $10 million for both the ATLAS and TITAN systems to further the facilities updating program. This program will provide for incorporating facilities changes necessitated by improvements to the overall weapons systems.

Construction was authorized and financed in prior years for 5 wings (a total of 16 squadrons) of the MINUTEMAN weapons system. We completed construction on the first wing of three squadrons at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mont., in September 1962. All of the units of that wing are now operational. Construction of facilities for the second wing at Ellsworth AFB, S. Dak., was completed in March 1963. Construction for the wing at Minot AFB, N. Dak., was completed in July 1963. The wing at Whiteman AFB, Mo., was completed this month. A construction contract for the fifth wing (consisting of four squadrons) at F. E. Warren AFB, Wyo., was awarded in October 1962. Construction is 80 percent complete and ahead of schedule.

Projects in this program for MINUTEMAN facilities amount to $145.8 million. Of this total, $140.7 million is for major work on the sixth MINUTEMAN wing of three squadrons to be located at Grand Forks Air Force Base, N. Dak. This will be the first of the "Improved MINUTEMAN," which has been designated the MINUTEMAN II. The additional $5.1 million is for test and training facilities to support the MINUTEMAN II.

Strategic support

The major construction projects to initially base the SAC bomber and tanker forces have been provided by prior construction programs. Many facility deficiencies of a smaller nature, however, still need to be eliminated to improve the readiness and alert posture of the SAC forces.

Appropriation in the amount of $18.4 million is requested to provide the most important of these necessary improvements. The projects included for this purpose largely involve alterations and additions to existing facilities to provide for increased efficiency and utility.

CONTINENTAL AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE

Earlier presentations this year considered the increasing ICBM threat and the need to improve the survivability of our defensive system to insure that an initial ballistic missile attack cannot completely destroy our defenses against follow-on bomber attack. The appropriation request we are presenting today includes $81.3 million for facilities which will reduce the vulnerability of the defense systems and provide them with increased capabilities.

Interceptor aircraft

The major portion of the defense program package consists of projects totaling $48.6 million which are directly associated with fighter-interceptor aircraft. Of this amount, $45 million is for construction of a minimum complement of operational facilities at a number of bases to increase survivability of the Air Defense Command fighters by dispersing them in small unit increments.

The other $3.6 million for interceptors principally providing additional operational and maintenance facilities at certain present locations of fighter units in the United States.

Control and warning

Control and warning are essential elements of the Air Defense system. To enhance capabilities in these areas, $19 million is requested.

A major project in this group, at a cost of $7 million, is for the Norad Combat Operations Center at Colorado Springs, Colo. A total of $22.4 million for construction of the Norad COC was authorized and financed in fiscal years 1960 and 1962. The excavation work is essentially complete and the contract for the basic interior structure was awarded in February 1963. The additional $7 million in this program is needed to complete this vital facility. The correction of rock faults discovered during excavation and the need to incorporate shielding against electromagnetic pulse generated by a nuclear burst are basic to this requirement.

Another major item in the control and warning group is backup interceptor control (BUIC) and passive detection facilities at a total cost of $4.5 million. These will be at a number of A.C. & W. sites in the United States. The work proposed for BUIC consists of providing additional electric power generating capacity and radiological shielding. The passive detection complexes consist of modifications to operations buildings at BUIC sites and construction of small remoted equipment buildings and microwave facilities. These technical improvements in the continental control and warning system will greatly increase the capability to detect hostile targets and to control Air Defense actions during a hostile attack.

Two projects for $1.2 million will provide utilities support for prototype space detection and tracking system (Spadats) radar and sensor equipment. The Spadats system will track, identify, and catalog satelites and other space objects.

The balance of the facilities included for control and warning total $6.3 million. This amount will provide essential support facility improvements at established North American radar sites.

Defense support

Various support facilities for the continental defense forces not related to specific defense systems are requested in the amount of $13.7 million. Projects are included at 14 bases of the Air Defense and Alaskan Commands. Of the

total, $5.1 million is for special mission support at Shemya Air Force Station, Alaska.

GENERAL PURPOSE AND AIRLIFT FORCES

The increased emphasis on capabilities for conduct of conventional war operations under possible conditions of several simultaneous contingencies is reflected in the Air Force construction request of $69.1 million for support of the general purpose and airlift forces. Of this total, $55.6 million relates to the general purpose forces of the Tactical Air Command and the oversea theater commands. Facilities requested to support the airlift forces of TAC, MATS, and the oversea commands amount to $13.5 million.

Tactical aircraft

Two-fifths of the construction requested for the general purpose forces, or $22.8 million, is for direct support of tactical fighter and reconnaissance aircraft units of TAC and the Pacific and European Commands. Of this amount, $16.4 million provides facilities at bases of F–100, F–105, and F–4C TAC fighter units. For RF–101 and RF–4C tactical reconnaissance units at two European bases, $5.3 million is requested. Projects totaling $1.1 million also are included for support of flying training for tactical units.

Tactical Air Command and oversea theater support

Other construction projects requested for the general purpose forces total $32.8 million. This group is comprised of projects in general support of base and command functions which are not solely related to specific types of tactical aircraft units just discussed.

Of the total in this group, $5.3 million is for the Tactical Air Command at bases in the United States, $19.4 million is for bases in the Pacific area, and $8.1 million is for bases in the European area.

Included in these latter amounts are two major items totaling $6 million for facilities at oversea locations to store increased levels of improved conventional munitions. These munitions are being programed toward the objective of stocking sufficient conventional war readiness material to support certain designated forces for unlimited nonnuclear war.

Transport aircraft

The major portion of the expanding airlift capabilities of transport aircraft is being accommodated with existing base facilities. Some additional construction is required, however, on a few bases to provide adequate runways, and training and maintenance facilities for the modern transports.

The construction appropriation under consideration includes $5.9 million for necessary facilities for the C–130, C–135, and C–141 transports. The major portion of this amount will extend the primary runway at Pope Air Force Base, N.C. The extension is needed for C–130E and C–135 operations in support of Army units at adjacent Fort Bragg.

Other bases at which facilities for transport aircraft are requested include Charleston Air Force Base, S.C.; Hunter Air Force Base, Ga.; McGuire Air Force Base, N.J.; Travis Air Force Base, Calif.; and at Naha Air Base, Okinawa.

Air terminal facilities and airlift support

A number of projects, totaling $3.4 million, are included in the program for air terminal facilities which will provide substantial improvement in air cargo handling. This will be achieved by the installation of cargo automation equipment which will increase and speed the processing of materials from source to user. Both aircraft load/unload time and manpower requirements are reduced with the new cargo-handling system.

Other projects included for airlift support total $4.2 million. These consist of various operational, maintenance, supply, personnel facilities, and utilities at TAC and MATS bases.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The rapidly advancing technology in military systems requires concurrent emphasis and timely provisions of supporting facilities. The unique nature and technical requirements of many approved research and development programs necessitate new construction or major alteration of existing facilities. This is particularly true of missile and space applications which today receive a major share of the R. & D. effort.

Facilities requested to support the R. & D. programs of the Air Force total $51.2 million.

Space systems and missile ranges

Projects supporting specific major missile and space development programs, including missile test ranges, are requested in the amount of $25 million. Included in these projects are: $6.9 million for test facilities for the Mobile Mid Range Ballistic Missile (MMRBM); $5 million for completion of the test complex for support of the TITAN III space booster program; $12.8 million for facility expansion and improvement on the Atlantic Missile Range; and $0.3 million for development program facilities.

Research support

For support of other research programs, construction in the amount of $26.2 million is requested. Technical research and development projects make up $21.5 million of this total. The remaining $4.7 million provides general support of R. & D. functions, and includes a number of conventional types of facilities in the maintenance, supply, administration, personnel, and utilities categories.

Major technical items in the research support package include: a high-thrust rocket research facility and a toxic rocket research facility at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., in the total amount of $9.6 million; alteration of the hypersonic gas dynamics wind tunnel and construction of a propulsion instrumentation test laboratory, totaling $3.3 million at Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tenn.; and construction of a vacuum telescope at a cost of $2.9 million at Sacramento Peak Upper Air Research Site, N. Mex.

GENERAL SUPPORT

Projects totaling $158.6 million are grouped in the general support package. This portion covers general force support services and various activities and missions not included in the primary systems and programs previously discussed.

Training

As new weapons, aircraft, and equipment enter our inventory, new training programs are developed to support them in an endless evolution brought about by our research and development. Modern military systems training requires inhouse development of technical skills, with specific military application, in the fields of electronics, engineering, and various sciences. Fixed facilities to meet these needs vary from simple classrooms and conventional airfield facilities to complex missile and electronic trainers and simulators.

Appropriations amounting to $16.2 million are requested for facilities supporting major Air Force training activities. These activities include the technical and flying training programs of the Air Training Command and the professional education programs of the Air University.

Facilities for flying training and the increasingly important technical training programs constitute the bulk of the training request. Projects supporting the technical training programs at Air Training Command bases amount to $8.3 million. Technical training structures comprise $5.3 million of this total. Another important project in the technical training package is for replacement of World War II mobilization type dormitories housing 600 airmen at Chanute Air Force Base, Ill. The buildings to be replaced are badly deteriorated, and, in addition, are located in the approach zone of the primary runway.

Construction requested for flying training totals $3.5 million. The projects involved are primarily in the operational and training categories.

Logistical support

For various logistic support activities of the Air Force Logistics Command, $11.4 million is requested. Depot maintenance facilities amount to $5.7 million of this total. These projects consist almost wholly of alterations to existing buildings to adapt them for maintenance work on new systems and equipment. An additional $2.7 million is included in the program for alteration of existing facilities at five AFLC bases to house automatic data processing and logistical control functions. The improvements requested are essential for efficient supply and maintenance management of the weapon systems assigned to those bases for logistical support.

Communications and navigational aids

Communications facilities, including major system nets, base communications and telephone facilities, and related electric power projects, total $19.9 million in this request. Construction supporting six major communications systems

amount to $14.6 million of the $19.9 million total. These systems are part of the overall Defense Communications System. They will provide additional capabilities and increased reliability of communications systems in North America and in the Far East, European, and Mediterranean areas.

Appropriation in the amount of $6.1 million is requested for navigational aids for air traffic control and landing. These projects consist principally of area search radars, radar approach control facilities, runway approach and taxiway lighting, and control towers.

Medical facilities

Medical facilities in this program total $20.2 million and include hospitals, dispensaries, and dental clinics.

New hospitals are requested at three bases: Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.; Amarillo Air Force Base, Tex.; and Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif. A major addition to the existing hospital is requested for Keesler Air Force Base, Miss. A major hospital alteration project also is included for Travis Air Force Base, Calif.

Ten dispensary projects are included in the program. Two major new dispensaries are requested for Lackland and Kelly Air Force Bases in Texas.

The new hospitals and major new dispensaries will replace existing facilities which are grossly substandard, from both structural and medical aspects.

Various classified and support facilities

Various other projects in the general support package total $32.6 million.

Projects totaling $4 million are contained in the program for Bolling Air Force Base. The facilities requested represent the initial increment of construction to establish a cantonment complex for support of DOD personnel and activities in the Washington, D.C., area.

Another major request in this group would provide $2.1 million for alteration and addition to an existing facility at Randolph Air Force Base, Tex., to accommodate Air Force military personnel operating and records management functions. These activities are being consolidated with functions assigned to Headquarters, Air Training Command for more efficient control and management and to effect operational economies.

This grouping also includes facilities supporting classified activities, primarily in oversea areas, amounting to $18.5 million.

DESIGN

The $25 million for design will provide those funds needed in fiscal year 1964 primarily to complete design of the fiscal year 1964 military construction program and to initiate design of the fiscal year 1965 construction program. It also will be used to accomplish site surveys and develop initial base master plans.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

The Air Force requests a total of $15 million for minor construction in fiscal year 1964. These funds can be applied to urgently required minor construction projects not otherwise authorized by law. The authority for accomplishment of this minor construction work is section 2674 of title 10 of the United States Code. Pursuant to this law, qualified minor construction projects are limited to a maximum cost of $200,000. Projects in excess of $25,000 must be approved by the Secretary of the Air Force and, if over $50,000, by the Secretary of Defense.

The present atmosphere of rapid change and technological advances, and the need to respond to worldwide military contingencies, makes the availability of this authority essential. Progressive revision in deployments, especially overseas, also generate minor construction demands which must be met. These and like adjustments require minor construction to implement. In all such cases, maximum use is made of existing facilities by adapting them to our new needs. Minor construction funds provide the most practical and economical and, in many cases, the only means by which advantage of improved and new system capabilities can be realized. The availability of this type authority is invaluable to meet such unprogrammed requirements as those generated by the emergency deployments which had to be made for the Berlin, southeast Asia, and Cuban contingencies.

For fiscal year 1963, $21 million was appropriated for accomplishment of these types of urgent construction projects. Added to this amount was a small unobligated carryover from fiscal year 1962 appropriations and a transfer of $8 million in late June 1962 to cover the abnormal requirements for the Berlin and southeast Asia contingency operations.

As of June 30, 1963, urgent projects approved by the appropriate Secretary under the minor construction authority exceeded fund availability for fiscal year 1963 by over $5 million. Additional projects totaling $9 million have been approved since that date. This makes a total of $14 million in approved projects which are in excess of currently available funds and must be financed with fiscal year 1964 appropriations. Design has been completed on most of these projects and construction contracts will be awarded promptly when fiscal year 1964 funds become available.

Contract awards made in fiscal year 1963 totaled over $24 million. Since June 30, 1963, virtually all of the unawarded balance of the total fund availability for fiscal year 1963 has been placed under contract.

The rate of obligation of our minor construction funds, as well as contract awards, is at a high level. Obligations during fiscal year 1963 totaled $23 million. This total obligation amount for fiscal year 1963 compares with a level of $14 to $17 million per year for the preceding 5 years. One of the major reasons for this increased level of activity is the necessity to accomplish, as minor construction, alteration-type projects formerly financed with O. & M. appropriations.

ACCESS ROADS

The amount of $12 million is requested to finance the Air Force portion of requirements for construction of offbase access roads and improvement or relocation of existing public highways where the need is generated by Air Force operations. Right-of-way acquisition and construction work related to these roads is performed for the Air Force by the Bureau of Public Roads after certification by the Secretary of Defense. The funds requested will be used predominantly for provision of access to the MINUTEMAN ICBM sites. To a much lesser degree, they will be applied to improvement of access to existing bases.

LAND ACQUISITION ($25,000 AND UNDER)

The program includes $100,000 to provide for the acquisition of real estate interests where the cost of an individual parcel or group of contiguous parcels does not exceed $25,000. These minor land acquisitions are made under permanent authorizations and include unforeseen real estate requirements as well as currently identified specific minor real estate interests.

CONSTRUCTION CATEGORIES

In the preceding summary of the program, each of the weapon system and program objective packages discussed included various types of facilities. For this reason, I have attached table IV to copies of my printed statement to supply a parallel analysis of the total program by major construction category.

The operational and training category amounts to $298 million which represents about 56 percent of the total program. Over half of this category consists of operational facilities for the ballistic missile and space programs.

In the housing and community category are included the various types of facilities which have an important and direct effect on our personnel retention program. Over the years, we have steadily provided improvements in this area; however, deficiencies still exist at many of our bases.

The Air Force fiscal year 1964 construction request includes $57.8 million for projects in the personnel support category. This represents only a modest amount of the total requirements which remain to be satisfied. The continuing deterioration of World War II structures which must be continued in use will establish a need for greater amounts of these types of facilities in future construction programs.

Troop housing and dining facilities amount to $39.8 million of the housing and community category total. These include projects for replacement and improvement of substandard dormitories and officer quarters, as well as for eliminating current housing deficiencies. The requested appropriation will construct 7,858 new airmen dormitory spaces and 884 bachelor officer quarters. Improvement of 17,365 existing dormitory spaces and 638 officer quarters also is requested.

Twelve dependent schools at oversea locations are included in the program at a total cost of $4.7 million. Recreational facilities within this category amount to $8.3 million. The $5 million balance consists of chapels and other community facilities.

STATUS OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

For fiscal year 1963 the Air Force was granted new obligating authority in the amount of $780 million (exclusive of family housing). This amount with a carryover of unobligated balance from fiscal year 1962 of $220 million and adjustments by transfers, provided a net fund availability of $998 million in fiscal year 1963. Obligations in fiscal year 1963 totaled $636 million. This left a carryover of unobligated balances into fiscal year 1964 of $362 million which is somewhat higher than planned but still not excessive.

For fiscal year 1964 the Air Force requests $534.4 million in new obligating authority under the appropriation "Military construction, Air Force." These funds, together with the unobligated carryover of $362 million from fiscal year 1963, will provide a total availability of $896 million to finance fiscal year 1964 and remaining prior years' Air Force military construction requirements.

DESIGN STATUS OF FISCAL YEAR 1964 PROGRAM

Design of the 1964 program is well advanced. Final design instructions for the base line item program were issued on January 31, 1963. Up to 90 percent of the entire base program is past preliminary design. Design is complete on many items at bases both in the United States and overseas. Because of international balance-of-payments considerations, maximum use of U.S. materials has been specified for construction in foreign areas. This has made it necessary to revise design procedures for many of the oversea items which accounts for a lesser design progress on the oversea items. In the missile and space program, design is also far advanced. Facilities for the large MINUTEMAN project (wing VI) will be completed on schedule in late December 1963.

HOUSE ACTION

Mr. Chairman, the Air Force has studied carefully the recent action of the House of Representatives wherein a number of very serious deletions and reductions were made in the Air Force fiscal year 1964 construction appropriation request. These reductions totaled $71.1 million in projects and $83.4 million in new obligating authority for the regular base construction program. In the family housing appropriation, the House deleted Air Force projects totaling $29.6 million for construction of new family housing units. This has been spoken to by the Secretary of Defense and General LeMay. At the appropriate time we will be pleased to provide any additional information on Air Force family housing which the committee desires.

We recognize that all of the projects deleted by the House do not enjoy an equally high priority. Many of the projects, however, have critical or significant military importance in the implementation and support of principal Air Force missions. Deletion of these categories of projects will have a most serious effect on Air Force programs out of proportion to their cost.

Special data has been provided to the committee covering those House deletions for which restoration is considered essential by the Air Force. The Air Force is prepared to present full justification of the need for these projects.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my presentation on the Air Force military construction appropriation request. We are prepared to answer any questions the committee may desire to ask and to discuss fully the projects contained in the program.

Upon completion of the general discussions, we have a presentation on several items which are repetitive in our program request. Following this repetitive item briefing, Colonel Smith, Chief of the Civil Engineering Programs Division, will present details of the line items contained in the program.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

TABLE I.—*Summary of Air Force fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation*

	Prior years and permanent authorization	Fiscal year 1964 authorization	Total
Design	$25,000,000	0	$25,000,000
Inside the United States	5,353,000	381,528,000	386,881,000
Outside the United States	1,077,000	94,339,000	95,416,000
Minor construction	15,000,000	0	15,000,000
Support activities	12,100,000	0	12,100,000
Total	58,530,000	475,867,000	534,397,000

TABLE II.—*Department of the Air Force military construction appropriation for fiscal year 1964*

SUMMARY BY COMMAND

Design	$25,000,000
Inside the United States:	
Alaskan Air Command	14,856,000
Air Defense Command	17,274,000
Air Force Logistics Command	17,922,000
Air Force Systems Command	33,682,000
Strategic Air Command	24,146,000
Air Training Command	23,099,000
Air University	1,617,000
Headquarters Command	6,421,000
Military Air Transport Service	6,109,000
Pacific Air Forces	1,373,000
Tactical Air Command	15,808,000
Aircraft control and warning	1,731,000
Ballistic missiles/space	183,376,000
Various classified	39,467,000
Total, inside the United States	386,881,000
Outside the United States:	
Air Defense Command	1,132,000
U.S. Air Forces in Europe	23,884,000
Caribbean Air Command	638,000
Military Air Transport Service	1,232,000
Pacific Air Forces	25,634,000
Strategic Air Command	1,500,000
U.S. Air Force Security Service	11,610,000
Various classified	29,786,000
Total, outside the United States	95,416,000
Minor construction	15,000,000
Support activities:	
Access roads	12,000,000
Land acquisition ($25,000 and under)	100,000
Total, support activities	12,100,000
Total program	534,397,000

TABLE III.—*Department of the Air Force fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation summary by program element*

	Amount (in millions)	Percent of total
Strategic retaliatory forces	($174.2)	(32.6)
Ballistic missiles	155.8	29.2
Strategic support	18.4	3.4
Continental air and missile defense forces	(81.3)	(15.2)
Interceptor aircraft	48.6	9.1
Control and warning	19.0	3.5
Defense support	13.7	2.6
General purpose forces	(55.6)	(10.4)
Tactical aircraft	22.8	4.3
Tactical air command support	5.3	1.0
Oversea theater support	27.5	5.1
Airlift forces	(13.5)	(2.5)
Transport aircraft	5.9	1.1
Terminal facilities	3.4	.6
Airlift support	4.2	.8
Research and development	(51.2)	(9.6)
Space systems	12.2	2.3
Missile ranges	12.8	2.4
Research support	26.2	4.9
General support	(158.6)	(29.7)
Training	16.2	3.0
Logistical support	11.4	2.1
Communications and navigational aids	26.1	4.9
Medical facilities	20.2	3.8
Various classified and support facilities	32.6	6.1
Design	25.0	4.7
Minor construction	15.0	2.8
Access roads	12.0	2.3
Land acquisition ($25,000 and less)	0.1	
Total	534.4	100.0

TABLE IV.—*Department of the Air Force, fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation—Program by construction categories*

	Amount	Percent of total
Operational and training (including missiles)	$297,700,000	55.7
Maintenance	228,200,000	5.3
Research, development, and test	36,500,000	6.8
Supply	12,600,000	2.3
Hospital and medical	20,200,000	3.8
Administrative	11,000,000	2.1
Housing and community	57,800,000	10.8
Utilities and ground improvements	30,100,000	5.6
Real estate	300,000	.1
Design	25,000,000	4.7
Minor construction	15,000,000	2.8
Total	534,400,000	100.0

RECAPITULATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

Senator STENNIS. There are certain questions now for the subcommittee that I will ask and you can place the answers in the record later. No. 1: I would like for you to place in the record a complete recapitulation of your unobligated balances as of November 1, 1963, and explain how much free cash you anticipate having left over from the fiscal year 1963 budget.

You can't prevent us from having an argument about this in the committee or in conference, but you can prevent us from lacking the facts.

General CURTIN. We will furnish that, Mr. Chairman, for the record, sir.

(The information requested follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

Unobligated balances, fiscal year 1963 and prior year programs, as of June 30, 1963, $362,670,252

Utilization of unobligated balances:	
For new starts	[1] $42,551,361
To complete prior starts	[2] 266,206,891
For Government costs	[3] 53,912,000
Total	362,670,252

[1] Available for $73,989,000 of valid projects not including $10,000,000 of reprograming actions.
[2] $108,737,000 for ballistic missiles programs and $34,686,500 for space programs.
[3] $10,548,000 for ballistic missiles and space programs.

There is no free cash available to finance the fiscal year 1964 program. In fact, there are not sufficient funds available to cover fiscal year 1963 and prior years.

Unobligated balances, fiscal year 1963 and prior year programs, as of October 31, 1963, $249,100,350

Utilization of unobligated balances:	
For new starts	$22,733,000
To complete prior starts	186,867,350
For Government costs	39,500,000
Total	249,100,350

Decrease in unobligated balances from June 30, 1963, due to normal activities, plus large awards in TITAN III program, original increments of which were under award prior to June 30, 1963, and awards of many new starts in oversea areas which had been delayed by gold flow procedures.

CONTRACTS AWARDED WITHOUT FORMALIZING

Senator STENNIS. Also place in the record a tabulation covering military construction contracts awarded without formalizing during the 12-month period from July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963.

General CURTIN. We have that information and will furnish it, sir.

(The information requested follows:)

TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 2304—PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS: FORMAL ADVERTISING, EXCEPTIONS, JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1963

(*a*) Purchases of and contracts for property or services covered by this chapter shall be made by formal advertising. However, the head of an agency may negotiate such a purchase or contract, if—

(3) the aggregate amount is not more than $2,500;

(6) the purchase or contract is for property or services to be procured and used outside the United States and the territories, commonwealths, and possessions;

(10) the purchase or contract is for property or services for which it is impracticable to obtain competition;

(12) the purchase or contract is for property or services whose procurement he determines should not be publicly disclosed because of their character, ingredients, or components.

(17) negotiation of the purchase or contract is otherwise authorized by law (this section is generally combined with sec. 15 of the Small Business Act which restricts the advertisement to small business concerns);

Name of company with which contract was placed	Location of work (name of base and State or country in which located)	Description of military construction provided by contract	Public law which authorized this military construction	Dollar amount of contract	Reason why contract was awarded without formal advertisement
Shimizu Kensetsu Co., Ltd., Hokkaido Branch W-2, N-1, Sapporo Hokkaido, Japan.	----------	Commissary store and cold storage facilities.	Public Law 87-57	133,000	Work performed outside the United States and its territories, possessions, and Puerto Rico.
Do	----------	Elementary school	Public Law 86-500	69,000	Competitive proposals solicited.
Shou-I General Construction Co. No. 4, Yu Ai St., Tainan. Taiwan.	Shu Lin Kou Air Station, Taiwan.	Addition to operations building	Public Law 87-57	278,500	Do.
Woo Lane Engineering Corp. 4, Lane 1846, Chung Chen Rd., Taipei, Taiwan.	do	do	do	278,500	Do.
Do	do	Electrical system	do	139,466	Do.
Taiwan Power Co., 39 E Huo-Ping Rd., sec. 1, Taipei, Taiwan.	Shu Lin Kou, Taiwan	Electrical line (off base portion)	do	23,163	Work performed outside.
International Constructors, CPO Box 399, Naha, Okinawa.	Sites 1, 2, 3, and 4, Okinawa	Air Force operational facilities	Public Law 86-500	8,751	Work performed outside the United States and its territories, possessions, and Puerto Rico.
Do	do	do	do	7,121	Do.
Do	do	do	do	102,022	Do.
Do	do	do	do	23,421	Do.
Mosler Research Products, Inc., 9 South St., Danbury, Conn.	Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, N.Y.	Reinstallation and extension of existing security system.	Public Law 87-57	16,280	Impracticable to secure competition by formal advertising because of sole source of supply of compatible components.
M.E.G. Construction Corp., Via Garibaldi, No. 22, Parma, Italy.	Wheelus Air Force Base, Tripoli, Libya.	Operations special, type R	Public Law 86-500	55,351	Work performed outside the United States and its territories, possessions, and Puerto Rico.
COLE (Cooperativa Ottavianese Lavori Edili), Via Lucci, No. 2, Ottaviano, Napoli, Italy.	Site I-5	Dependents' school	do	101,288	Competitive proposals solicited. Do.
Impresa Pizzarotti & Co., Via Ippolito Nievo, No. 23, Milano, Italy.	do	Fiscal year 1962 facilities	Public Law 87-57	286,770	Work performed outside the United States and its territories, possessions, and Puerto Rico.
Fenni ve Gama Insaat Grupmani, Ltd., Sti., 1 Cadde 14, Bahcelievler, Ankara, Turkey.		Complete administration and chapel wings of theater chapel.	Public Law 86-149	22,688	Do.
Morrison-Knudsen Overseas, Inc., 319 Broadway, Boise, Idaho	Site T-13	Construction of fiscal year 1961 facilities	Public Law 86-500	227,292	Do.
Fratelli Stimamiglio, Via C. Alberi, No. 6, Vicenza, Italy	Aviano Airbase, Aviano, Italy	Construction of I.L.S. facilities	Public Law 87-57	16,180	Do.

NOTE.—During the 6-month period covered by this report, the total amount of military construction awarded without formal advertisement was $13,718,807. This amounts to 5.7 percent of the total of all military construction contracts awarded during this 6-month period, which was $240,447,047. However, of the $13,718,807 negotiated, competition was obtained on $13,152,091, leaving only $566,716 negotiated without competition. Therefore of the total awards of $240,447,047, only 0.2 percent was awarded without competition

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Report required by sec. 605 of Public Law 87-554 covering military construction contracts awarded without formal advertising during the 6-month period from July 1 through Dec. 31, 1962

Name of company with which contract was placed	Location of work (name of base and State or country in which located)	Description of military construction provided by contract	Public law which authorized this military construction	Dollar amount of contract	Reason why contract was awarded without formal advertisement
(Name of company, corporation) 18744 South Beyes Ave., Compton, Calif.	Larson Air Force	Reinforcement of expansion	Public Law 86-149	169,000	Impracticable to secure competition by formal advertising because of need to effect immediate tunnel repairs to stop flooding.
Peter Kiewit Sons Co., Arcadia, Calif.	Beale Air Force Base, Chico, Calif.	Repair of damaged TITAN I launcher.	Public Law 87-554	3,950,000	Impracticable to draft adequate specifications because of need to clean up debris immediately and to complete repairs at earliest date as required by the Air Force Ballistics Missile Division.
International Boiler Works, Inc., East Stroudsburg, Pa.	Minot Air Force Base, Minot, N. Dak.	Modification to existing boiler	Public Law 86-149	5,330	Boiler is still under warranty. Work by other than manufacturer would invalidate warranty.
Concrete Sawing Equipment, Inc., 1845 Belesrft Ave., El Monte, Calif.	Site T-13	Runway leveling	Public Law 86-500	219,539	Work performed outside the United States and its territories, possessions, and Puerto Rico. Competitive proposals solicited.
Simonazzi Armaldo, Via C. Livi, 5 Reggio Emilia, Italy.	Site I-5	Switching station modifications	Public Law 86-149	3,769	Do.
International Contractors, CPO Box 399, Naha, Okinawa.	Kadena Airbase, Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands.	Modification of 60-kilowatt generator for Air Force operational support facility.	Public Laws 85-685 and 86-149.	2,150	Work performed outside the United States and its territories, possessions, and Puerto Rico.
Do	Sobe, Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands.	Repair and modification of antenna system of radio direction finder facility.	Public Law 86-149	3,492	Do.

NOTE.—During the 6-month period covered by this report, the total amount of military construction awarded without formal advertisement was $4,719,257. This amounts to 2.4 percent of the total of all military construction contracts awarded during this 6-month period, which was $198,606,478. Of the $4,719,257 negotiated, competition was obtained on $587,585, leaving $4,131,672 negotiated without competition. Of the total awards of $198,606,478, 2.1 percent was awarded without competition.

TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 2304—PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS: FORMAL ADVERTISING; EXCEPTIONS

(*a*) Purchases of and contracts for property or services covered by this chapter shall be made by formal advertising. However, the head of an agency may negotiate such a purchase or contract, if—

(3) the aggregate amount is not more than $2,500;

(6) the purchase or contract is for property or services to be procured and used outside the United States and the territories, commonwealths, and possessions;

(10) the purchase or contract is for property or services for which it is impracticable to obtain competition;

(17) negotiation of the purchase or contract is otherwise authorized by law. (This section is generally combined with sec. 15 of the Small Business Act which restricts the advertisement to small business concerns.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Report covering military construction contracts awarded without formal advertising during 6-month period from July 1, 1962, to Dec. 31, 1962

Name of company with which contract was placed	Location of work (name of base and State or country in which located)	Description of military construction provided by contract	Public law which authorized this military construction	Dollar amount of contract	Reason why contract was awarded without formal advertisement
Sam Whan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Kunsam Air Base, Korea	Construction of a supply and equipment warehouse.	Public Law 86-500	[1] $2,100	10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(6) (foreign procurement).
Hyun Dai Construction Co., Ltd.	do	Construction and rehabilitation of runway primary instrument.	Public Law 87-57	[2] 15,544.34	Do.
Chang Sul Sa Co., Ltd.	do	Construction of recreational multipurpose facility building.	Public Law 86-149	[1] 1,398.07	Do.
Tokyo Tsusho K. K.	Itazuke Air Base, Japan	Construction of runway overrun north end and approach lighting system.	Public Law 86-500	[2] 34,241.02	Do.
Ataka & Co., Ltd.	Yokota Air Base, Japan	Construction of a cold storage food base.	Public Law 86-149	[2] 3,035.00	Do.
Shimizu Kensetsu Co., Ltd.	Hokkaido, Japan	Construction of base chapel	Public Law 86-500	[2] 149.00	Do.
Do.	do	Construction of family housing dwelling, 108 units.	do	[2] 1,096.00	Do.
Star International, Inc.	Shu Lin Kou Air Station, Taiwan.	Construction of a cold storage base.	Public Law 87-57	[2] 1,178.49	Do.
Araco Construction & Realty Co., Inc.	McGuire Air Force Base, N.J.	Offsite utilities for 2d increment of title VIII housing project.	12 U.S.C. 1748 i	24,724.00	10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(10). Impracticable to obtain competition.
R-E Corp. d.b.a. Reliance Enterprises	Hamilton Air Force Base, Calif.	Alter remote SAGE building 522.	Public Law 87-57	16,216.52	10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(17) and sec. 15 of Small Business Act.
Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas Co., Inc.	Site M-3, Hastings, Nebr.	Lowering gas lines	Public Law 86-149, sec. 302.	560.40	10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(3). Amount under $2,500.
United Telephone Co. of the West	Site C-11, Scottsbluffs, Nebr.	Relocate gas line	do	317.55	Do.
Chugwater Telephone Co.	Sites Q-8, Q-9, Q-10, Chugwater, Wyo.	Relocate telephone poles	do	326.24	Do.
Wiggins Telephone Co.	Sites L-1, L-6, L-7, Wiggins, Nebr.	do	Public Law 86-149	264.91	Do.
Pan Handle Telephone Co.	Site K-1, Dix, Nebr.	do	Public Law 86-149, sec. 302.	92.00	Do.
Peetz Telephone Co.	Sites J-3, J-8, Peetz, Colo.	do	do	58.30	Do.
Lodgepole TelephoneCo.	Site H-4, Lodgepole, Nebr.	do	do	54.00	Do.
Do.	Site H-3, Lodgepole, Nebr.	do	do	70.00	Do.
South Divide Telephone Co.	Site E-8, Pine Bluffs, Wyo.	do	do	56.63	Do.
Big Horn Telephone Co.	Site C-3, Harrisburg, Nebr.	do	do	49.30	Do.
North Bushnell Telephone Co.	Site B-5, Kimball, Nebr.	do	do	37.90	Do.
North Burns Telephone Co.	Site A-8, Burns, Wyo.	do	do	38.00	Do.
A. C. Saraiva, Inc.	Hamilton Air Force Base, Calif.	Painting exterior buildings 522, 523, and 532.	Public Law 87-57	2,241.00	10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(17) and sec. 15 of Small Business Act.

See footnotes at end of table.

Report covering military construction contracts awarded without formal advertising during 6-month period from Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1962—Continued

Name of company with which contract was placed	Location of work (name of base and State or country in which located)	Description of military construction provided by contract	Public law which authorized this military construction	Dollar amount of contract	Reason why contract was awarded without formal advertisement
Fisher Contracting Co., Inc.	Kincheloe Air Force Base, Mich.	Install sectionalizing cutouts in electrical primary distribution.	12 U.S.C. 1748i	558.00	10 U.S.C. 2304(2)(3). Amount under $2,500.
Do	do	Furnish and install 2 master water meters and 2 electric meters in family housing area.	do	11,000.00	10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(17) and sec. 15 of Small Business Act.
Do	K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Mich.	Addition to sewage treatment plant.	Public Law 87-554	172,000.00	Do.
Wood Pritchett & Partners, Ltd.	RAF Station, Chicksands, Beds., England.	Construction of concrete tunnel and ancillary electrical installation.	Sec. 303 of title III of the Reserve Forces Facilities Act of 1960, Public Law 86-500, sec. 74, Stat. 166.	[3] 138,713.02	10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(6) (foreign procurement).
Swiftplan, Ltd.	London, England	Construction of microwave facilities.	Public Law 86-500	24,008.00	Do.
Arapahoe Pipe Line Co.	Site M-1, Brush, Colo.	Lowering gas lines	Public Law 86-149, sec. 302.	459.00	10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(3). Amount under $2,500.
Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.	Minuteman sites, Wyoming.	Relocate telephone poles	do	602.10	Do.
Dalton Telephone Exchange	Site H-11, Dalton, Nebr.	do	do	82.80	Do.
D. R. Whitaker Ranch	Site Q-6, Wyoming	do	do	67.30	Do.
Pleasant View Telephone Co.	Site A-1, Egbert, Wyo.	do	do	36.00	Do.
Highline Electric	Holyoke, Colo.	Construction of utilities system connection charges.	do	305,485.00	10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(10). Impracticable to obtain competition.
Morgan County REA	Weld County, Colo.	do	do	389,210.00	Do.
Wheatbelt Public Power	Cheyenne County, Nebr.	do	do	351,264.00	Do.
Rural Electric Co.	States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado.	do	do	1,614,182.00	Do.
Wheatland REA	Platte, Goshen, Laramie Counties, Wyo.	do	do	442,440.00	Do.

[1] Amendment.
[2] Amendments.
[3] Contract funded Navy MCP funds.

NOTE.—During the 6-month period covered by this report, the total amount of military construction contracts awarded without formal advertisment was $3,553,955.89. This amounts to 53.6 percent of the total of all military construction contracts awarded during this 6-month period, which was $6,633,228.34.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Report covering military construction contracts awarded without formal advertising during 6-month period from Jan. 1, to June 30, 1963

Name of company with which contract was placed	Location of work (name of base and State or country in which located)	Description of military construction provided by contract	Public law which authorized this military construction	Dollar amount of contract	Reasons why contract was awarded without formal advertisement
1. Star International, Inc	Shu Lin Kou Air Station, Taiwan.	Construction of a cold storage base.	Public Law 87-57	[1] $186.00	10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(6) (foreign procurement).
2. Takano Construction Co., Ltd	Yokota Airbase, Japan	Removal of existing airfield flight hazards (phase I).	Public Law 86-149	[1] 900.00	Do.
3. Ataka & Co., Ltd	do	Construction of a cold storage food base.	do	[1] 1,135.00	Do.
4. Tokyo Tsusko K. K	Itazuke Airbase, Japan	Construction of runway overrun north end and approach lighting system.	Public Law 86-500	[2] 5,926.81	Do.
5. Takano Construction (Reorganized) Co., Ltd.	Yokota Airbase, Japan	Removal of existing airfield flight hazards (phase II).	Public Law 86-149	111,200.88	Do.
6. Tae Wha Construction Co., Ltd	Kunsan Airbase, Korea	Construction of electric emergency powerplant.	Public Law 86-500	123,850.00	Do.
7. Dong Zi Construction Co., Ltd	do	Construction of communications receiver building.	Public Law 87-57	53,356.49	Do.
8. Sam Dek Industrial Co., Ltd	do	Construction of communications transmitter building.	do	76,300.95	Do.
9. Dong Sung Enterprise Co., Ltd	do	Construction of radio relay (DFRP) building.	Public Law 87-554	47,870.00	Do.
10. Rokki Denki Co., Ltd	Yokota Air Base, Japan	Construction of supporting facilities for electric emergency powerplant.	Public Law 87-57	22,831.49	Do.
11. Tokyo Denki Kogyo Co., Ltd	do	Construction of supporting facilities for weather facility.	do	13,645.00	Do.
12. Nishimatsu Construction Co., Ltd	Japan	Construction of operations facility.	Public Laws 86-500 and 87-57.	3,325,000.00	Do.
13. Nishimatsu Construction Co., Ltd	do	do	Public Law 87-57	1,477,000.00	Do.
14. Diamei Denwa Kogyo Co., Ltd	Yokota Air base, Japan	Construct runway overrun addition and lighting approach.	Public Law 86-500	298,000.00	Do.
15. Shimizu Kensetsu Co., Ltd	Japan	Construction of family housing dwellings, 108 units.	do	[1] 17,607.10	Do.
16. Daia Kensetsu Co., Ltd	Yokota Airbase, Japan	Construction of control tower	Public Law 87-57	99,950.00	Do.
17. H. Ayduk Koray	Ankara, Turkey	High school construction; construction of gymnasium and 2 dormitories.	Unknown. State Department (aid) funds (transferred to Air Force). (Public Law was not cited on Air Force form 378.)	852,764.00	Do.

See footnotes at end of table.

Report covering military construction contracts awarded without formal advertising during 6-month period from July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963—Continued

Name of company with which contract was placed	Location of work (name of base and State or country in which located)	Description of military construction provided by contract	Public law which authorized this military construction	Dollar amount of contract	Reason why contract was awarded without formal advertisement
18. A. P. Whitaker & Sons, Randolph, Mass.	Charleston Air Force Station, Charleston, Maine.	Site work for 28 relocatable family housing units.	Public Law 87-554	136,500.00	10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(10). Impracticable to obtain competition.
19. Barksdale Bros. Corp.	Government property in Warner Robins, Ga., near Robins Air Force Base.	100 units of family housing	Title V, Public Law 87-554, July 27, 1962.	1,533,407.14	10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(17a). Small business restricted advertising.
20. Barksdale Bros. Corp.	do	100 units of family housing	do	[3] $2,477.82	10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(17). Negotiation otherwise authorized by law.
21. W. R. Fairchild Construction Co.	Houma Air Force Station, Houma, La.	Construct trailer court park	Public Law 87-57	13,500.00	10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(10). Impracticable to obtain competition.
22. Jerry C. Hammock	Site P-8, Wyoming	Relocating telephone poles	Public Law 87-554	65.36	10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(3) (small purchase procedure). Amount under $2,500.
23. Continental Pipe Line Co.	do	Raising telephone lines	do	200.00	Do.
24. Chugwater Telephone Co.	Site R-10, Wyoming	Relocating telephone poles	do	116.95	Do.
25. Wheatland Rural Electric Association.	Site R-8, Wyoming	Relocating power poles	do	73.00	Do.
26. American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	Site I-2, Sidney, Nebr.	Lowering underground telephone cables.	do	591.01	Do.
27. Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.	Site N-5, Colorado	Relocating telephone poles	do	125.35	Do.
28. Mobile Oil Co.	Site L-3, Kimball, Nebr.	Lowering 2-inch outside diameter power oil line.	do	100.00	Do.
29. Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.	Sites G-6 and H-5, Nebraska.	Lowering cables	do	322.53	Do.
30. Wheatbelt Public Power District	Site I-5, Sidney, Nebr.	Raising telephone lines	do	75.31	Do.
31. Chugwater Telephone Co.	Site R-10, Wyoming	Relocating guide poles	do	24.81	10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(3). Amount under $2,500.
32. Gammell Construction Co.	Offutt Air Force Base, Nebr.	Expand sewage treatment plant.	Public Law 84-345, title IV.	29,847.00	10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(17a) and sec. 15 of Small Business Act.
33. Time & Sound Co.	Norton Air Force Base, Calif.	Project NOR-111-1, pt. XIX, additional security protection building 538.	Public Law 87-554	1,727.00	10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(3). Amount under $2,500.
34. Chartier, Laufer & Prentiss, Inc.	do	Project NOR-111-1, pt XV, exterior painting, buildings 520-528 and 532-538.	do	7,153.00	10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(17a) and sec. 15 of Small Business Act.
35. Vern L. Miller Co., Inc.	do	Project NOR-34-2, construct 14 family housing units.	Public Law 87-554 (3).	319,932.00	Do.
36. Matthews Co.	do	Project NOR-111-1, pt. XVII, construct driveway between buildings 520 and 538-A.	Public Law 87-554	4,989.48	Do.
37. M. D. Funk	do	Project NOR-111-1, pt. XVI, alter southwest exit of building 526.	do	2,900.00	Do.

38. Boa Corp.	do	Project NOR-111-1, pt. XIII, building 538-A, construct for logistical facility, depot and inside wiring cable, and project NOR-111-1, pt. X, alter logistical facility depot and inside wiring cable. Incorporating addendums 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 22 into contract.	do	[4] 1,234.13 [5] 19,328.16	Do.
39. Time & Sound Co.	do	Project NOR-111-1, pt. XIX, additional security protection, building 538, incorporating addendum No. 1 into the technical specifications.	do	[6] 252.20	10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(3). Amount under $2,500.
40. Chartier, Laufer	do	Project NOR-111-1, pt. XV, exterior painting, buildings 520-528 and 532-538. Incorporating addendum No. 1 into the technical specifications.	do	[7] 224.00	10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(17a) and sec. 15 of Small Business Act.

[1] Amendment.
[2] Amendments.
[3] Change order No. 1.
[4] Supplemental agreement No. 13.
[5] Supplemental agreement No. 14.
[6] Supplemental agreement No. 2.
[7] Supplemental agreement No. 1.

NOTE.—During the 6-month period covered by this report, the total amount of military construction contracts awarded by the Air Force without formal advertising was $8,602,689.97. This amounts to 46.9 percent of the total of all Air Force military construction contracts awarded during this 6-month period, which was $18,339,519.44.

GOLD FLOW PROBLEM

Senator STENNIS. Most of it has been by contract award, has it not?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. Formal advertising, I would say, has accounted for something over 95 percent of our total program.

Senator STENNIS. Are there any projects in this bill which are questionable because of negotiations for foreign base rights?

Colonel SMITH. We have one base in this program, sir, that the agreement has not been formally extended on. We will speak to it in more detail.

Senator STENNIS. Very well. What effect has the gold flow problem had on the implementation of your 1963 construction program? That is, fiscal year 1964.

General CURTIN. Manifestly, the review of the projects in light of the foreign exchange problem has delayed the implementation of our oversea program. At the present time we have, I believe, about $8 to $10 million of projects that are still in a deferred category.

In the Pacific area, the revitalization of the program was rather quick after it was released by the Department of Defense. However, in the Mediterranean area we were a little slower getting the approved projects under contract. We can furnish complete data on that if you like in terms of numbers of projects and dollars for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. I wish you would.

(The information referred to follows:)

In June 1962, contract award was deferred on unawarded oversea fiscal year 1963 and prior MCP projects, pending a study which would reduce the gold flow for oversea construction. To date this has affected 283 projects which represent single line items and many projects extracted from whole packages. By January 1963, 177 of these projects were released for construction and 31 additional projects have been released since that date. Seventeen of the 208 released projects have been deleted for lack of requirement. A tabulation of total projects affected, released, deferred, and currently under contract award is as follows:

[Dollars in millions]

	Number of projects	Program amount
Total projects involved	283	$84.9
Projects deleted	38	7.4
Total current active projects	245	77.5
Active projects released for construction	191	67.1
Active projects currently in deferred status	54	10.4
Deferred projects with releases in process	22	4.7
Released projects currently under contract	155	58.1

CONSIDERATION GIVEN TO GOLD-FLOW PROBLEM

Senator STENNIS. There is a related question. You had when you prepared the fiscal year 1964 budget a large increase in this oversea construction. How much consideration, if any, was taken in preparing the budget to this gold-flow problem?

General CURTIN. First, the projects in the foreign exchange area, as reflected in the budget, contain our best estimates for what are known as the revised procedures. Those procedures are the ones un-

der which we would procure the maximum amounts of materials and services in the United States.

Therefore, the estimates before you have been marked up to the best of our experience to date, realizing that our experience to date in this area is very limited, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Very well. You may proceed now with your repetitive items.

REPETITIVE ITEMS

Colonel SMITH. Mr. Chairman, we have selected 12 areas of repetitive items. There are 138 projects included therein, totaling $40,855,000. Each one of these areas will be covered by the individual that is responsible for the area and in the first item, the area search radar area, we have Lieutenant Colonel Morris, from operations.

Senator STENNIS. Very well, you may proceed.

AREA SEARCH RADAR

Colonel MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, gentlemen. You may recall that last year we had 17 of these ASR–4 projects in the program. This year we have a follow-on program for 24 more of these facilities.

Senator STENNIS. We put them all in the bill last year, did we not?

Colonel MORRIS. We put all 17 in the bill; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I mean the Congress approved them last year?

Colonel MORRIS. Yes, sir. This year we have a follow-on program for 24 more. I will give you just a brief description since you have been exposed to this before, what the ASR–4 is and what it does. The ASR–4 is an FAA-developed air surveillance radar.

This radar facility provides data to a ground controller who is removed from this facility here—not shown on the chart—who uses this information to control traffic in the control area. The ASR–4 is programed to replace obsolete radar equipment that we have now.

The ASR–4 or a controller looking at an ASR–4 scope can see an airplane out to 60 miles and up to 40,000 feet, while the old radar that we are replacing could only see an aircraft out to 18 miles and up to approximately 12,000 feet.

I am speaking of an F–105 type aircraft. This ASR–4 that can see a target up to 40,000 feet and out to 60 miles, while the old equipment which it replaces can only see an aircraft out to 18 miles and up to 12,000 feet.

Now our modern jet aircraft normally start their penetrations from 20,000 feet and out beyond the limitations of the old radar range. So you can see that we have a valid requirement for this new equipment.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean by start penetration? Does that mean coming down?

Colonel MORRIS. Yes, sir; it starts an approach to the field.

Senator STENNIS. Use common English now to save time.

VARIANCE IN COST

Colonel MORRIS. If you will note on page 3 of your repetitive items there, or you will probably note later, that the cost varies from base to base for these facilities. This price difference is caused by the

amount of ducting that must be used from this facility back to the operating room where the air traffic controller controls traffic.

We have tried to put them as close to the operating room as we could but in some cases it has been necessary for suitable sitting to remove them a considerable distance from the operating room. I have tried to give you a real brief description without taking too much of your time so I will stop at this point and answer any questions that you may have, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Just what does this replace now?

Colonel MORRIS. This replaces what we call an old CP–18 air surveillance radar that had a capability of going out to 18 miles and up to 12,000 feet. It was designed for prop-type aircraft.

It doesn't get up into the jet environment.

Senator STENNIS. This is the ground apparatus from which the pilot gets the messages and he comes in?

Colonel MORRIS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. As he comes in he gets the benefit of this instrument?

Colonel MORRIS. Yes, sir. This radar facility provides information back to an operating room where a controller, FAA type or Air Force, looks at a scope and sees the aircraft on it and then controls the aircraft in the air.

Senator STENNIS. We allowed 17 of these last year?

Colonel MORRIS. Yes, sir.

NUMBER NEEDED TO COMPLETE PROJECT

Senator STENNIS. How many more will you need to complete your projects?

Colonel MORRIS. This will just about complete it, sir, insofar as we can see at this time unless we change our operational concept.

Senator STENNIS. You say just about. That means no more?

Colonel MORRIS. We don't see any need for any more now.

Senator STENNIS. This will complete the project?

Colonel MORRIS. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. The Strategic Air Command has only one on page 4. Why is that?

Colonel MORRIS. I think we got to the Strategic Air Command in earlier years and since we gave them more priority. We handled them last year.

Senator STENNIS. You say you believe you did. That is a fact? You did do that, is that right? They have already had what they need except for this one?

Colonel MORRIS. Yes, sir. If they had any additional needs they would be considered here.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Hruska, do you have anything on this point?

INSTALLATION SCHEDULE

Senator HRUSKA. How long will it take to complete the installation of these projects?

Colonel MORRIS. We expect to have the installations completed early in 1966. Most will be completed in 1964 and 1965 but a few, the last of the facilities, will be completed in early 1966.

Senator HRUSKA. What leadtime do you need for the ordering and the fabricating of the component parts of each of these projects?

Colonel MORRIS. Sir, before you came in I mentioned this is an FAA-developed equipment. It is being bought now and the leadtime is relatively short. By getting the construction and equipment in place, we would be able to install most of these facilities in 1965.

Colonel SMITH. The length of delay will only be that amount it takes to get this under construction, completed, and erected. Some of it, excessive ductwork from the radar to the station, et cetera.

Senator HRUSKA. Thank you, sir.

QUESTION THE NEED FOR APPROPRIATION AT THIS TIME

Senator STENNIS. I think you raised an additional point here that might be controlling. Why appropriate money now for something that cannot be completed until 1966?

Senator HRUSKA. When I was asking the question, I had in mind that we had about 6 months of the fiscal year left.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Colonel SMITH. We will look up the status of design, sir. There is no delay. This is the proper program for these facilities to be in. There will be no delay in equipment or construction in this area.

Senator STENNIS. That doesn't go to my question. The question is, Why appropriate money now for items that will not be completed until 1966? It may be a long construction period in there. I don't know.

General CURTIN. I would like to verify this 1966 date, Mr. Chairman. I think we can do this quickly.

Senator STENNIS. If we are not certain on the date, we are just wasting time going into it.

Colonel MORRIS. We can use the equipment and facilities as soon as the construction is completed.

Senator STENNIS. I know. That is not the question, either. The question is, Why get the money now for something that won't be completed? Maybe the answer is that it takes 3 years to build it.

General CURTIN. No, sir, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. I don't believe that is it.

General CURTIN. I don't either.

Senator STENNIS. Let us pass that up. Senator Hruska, you made a mighty good point here. Let us pass that up. The next item.

Colonel SMITH. The next several items will be covered by Lieutenant Colonel Scherer, and in reference to your book, if you are following page by page, he will skip the field training facilities at this time, and will take up all maintenance materiel type items.

Senator STENNIS. I was not waiving this other matter aside. I ask you to prepare it a little further and come back.

General CURTIN. We will cover that.

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

AIR FREIGHT TERMINAL

Colonel SCHERER. Our air freight terminals are to provide facilities for rapid and efficient processing of cargo. These are new items which I think you have not seen before. Basically we have gone in the Air Force from the old days of a C–47 that handled about 4 tons of cargo

at about 250 miles per hour to the C–141 which we are bringing into the inventory which will handle some 40 tons of cargo at about 500 miles per hour.

We are trying to bring our ground facilities for handling cargo in phase with the progress that has been made in the type of aircraft that we are using to transport our high-priority cargo today.

Coupled with these buildings is what we call our 463–L system. This is a mechanized cargo handling system. It is designed so that our units and equipment are delivered to one side of the terminal, processed across the roller systems to destination spurs on this mechanized system. The cargo is then palletized as you see here, and held for loading aboard a unit that is available to rapidly load the aircraft.

For example, a C–135 today actually takes about 4½ hours of groundtime to load the cargo. With the 463–L mechanized system we can reduce that loading time to 20 minutes. This is another advantage of this particular installation for us, sir.

We have a capability, then, to rapidly turn around these high density cargo, high speed aircraft for the rapid movement of our freight.

COST OF NEW CARGO PLANES

Senator STENNIS. How much does one of these new cargo planes cost?

Colonel SCHERER. I don't have an exact figure but several millions. I would say probably $3 or $4 million.

Colonel SMITH. Sir, I have that. On the C–135 it costs $1.7 million. Other aircraft that we have in the inventory will cost as high as $5.1 million.

Senator STENNIS. That is saving dollars and time if you don't have the plane tied up.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have three new ones and one by alteration. How much effort did you handle all of it by alteration?

Colonel SCHERER. One of the problems of handling this system, the center posts of existing buildings are not adaptable to the mechanized system. This is one of the problems, in the spacing of the columns, in order to accommodate the mechanized system.

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

Senator HRUSKA. Does the type of construction you have on the chart here have any interior supports between the walls?

Colonel SCHERER. Yes, sir, they have interior supports but they are spaced to match the rail system, sir.

Colonel SMITH. As an example, sir, the present columnar supports in many of our air freight terminals are on 20-foot centers. With this facility we will have 40- and 50-foot spacing.

Senator HRUSKA. Has modern construction advanced to the point that you don't need any of these central supports inside?

Colonel SMITH. It would be very expensive, sir, and we can get by with this smaller number of columns within the structure itself.

Senator HRUSKA. You think it is more economical?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator HRUSKA. We read constantly of this new type of construction that can cover football fields and everything else. Couldn't that be adapted to a relatively small structure of this kind, cost being one of the factors?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. This is the more economical method of handling this.

QUESTION OF SAVINGS

Senator STENNIS. Do you have any figures on how much it is going to save. How many man-hours, how many dollars? You should have a good showing on how much money you will save.

Colonel SMITH. This is one of the areas that it is difficult to get a handle on but primarily we are experiencing an increasing volume of freight handling. With the high-speed aircraft we are able to get it to the destination more rapidly.

But we have had a constant growth in tonnage handled.

Senator STENNIS. I know. You have already covered that. The question was, do you have any figures here showing how many man-hours you save or dollars you save?

Colonel SCHERER. The only way we can relate that, sir, is that we will be able to handle the increased tonnages that are anticipated without any increase in personnel.

Senator STENNIS. Without being too insistent, I judge you don't have such figures. I asked you if you have them.

General CURTIN. We don't have a figure that can be translated in dollars.

Senator STENNIS. That is it, you don't have a figure. That is all I want to know. What else do you have? Let me ask an additional question. How many were in these last year? This is new.

Colonel SCHERER. Yes, sir; this is new.

ANTICIPATED REQUEST IN 1965

Senator STENNIS. How much of a request will you have next year?

Colonel SCHERER. We anticipate five in the next program.

Senator STENNIS. Will that finish you up then?

Colonel SCHERER. Yes, sir; to the best of my knowledge that should finish the project.

Senator HRUSKA. In Kadena we have typhoons. Is this appropriate construction?

General CURTIN. Typhoon resistant; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What installations are going to receive these?

Colonel SMITH. McCord, McClellan, Dover, McGuire, Hickham, Chateaurox in France, Kadena in Okinawa. You will notice these are all primarily major terminal areas where we handle freight.

ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION IN CHATEAUROX

Senator HRUSKA. Have you in mind the emphasis in the European forces when you contemplate additional construction at Chateaurox? After all, we are moving another division out.

General CURTIN. I would say this. Yes, to the best that these contemplated plans are available to the Air Force. We have been in touch, so far as we can determine, with all the future planning.

To the extent that those plans have been approved or reasonably finalized we have reflected them in the program before you. This does not mean to say that in a short period of time there may be other plans approved by the Department of Defense or the executive department that will make changes in the program.

Senator HRUSKA. I presume the program you are supporting today here has been finalized long before it was decided to take this last division out of Europe. Is that not the case?

General CURTIN. This was finalized but it is constantly under review. To the best of our knowledge it is currently supported by the Department of Defense.

Senator HRUSKA. That knowledge was not in existence?

General CURTIN. When the program was put in effect, that is correct. I am talking about today.

Senator HRUSKA. Has it been reviewed since the decision was announced to remove this latest division from Europe?

General CURTIN. I can't speak to that categorically. I will check this.

Senator HRUSKA. Would you, please?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; I will.

(The information referred as follows:)

The movement of the division will not reduce the Air Force fuel requirements at Chateauroux. Any NATO committed forces which may be withdrawn from Europe must be redeployed on a time-compressed basis in times of increased tension. Therefore airlift and aviation fuel requirements will tend to increase rather than decrease.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION ON FOREIGN BASES

Senator STENNIS. That brings up all kinds of new talk. This is the first time that I knew these were on foreign bases.

Colonel SMITH. There are two foreign bases, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Will you list those separately and put down the separate cost of these? We don't propose to allow anything here until we know where it is and what is is going to cost or what you think it is going to cost.

Always cover that to start with. In other words, the location and separate cost of these? We don't propose to allow anything here on page 6.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I forgot to tell you that the rule adopted by the committee on these hearings is that when we come to a matter on the House disallowance, emphasize that and call that to our special attention.

That the House did reject it and then give the general reason or special reason, if you have any, why it should be included.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; we will cover that.

Colonel SMITH. Sir, if you have no further questions on that one, the next area, Colonel Scherer, will cover is the aircraft weapons calibration shelters and these will be located at Portland, Traux, George, MacDill, Bentwaters, Cigly, Wethersfield, Woodbridge, Clark, and Yokota.

AIRCRAFT WEAPONS CALIBRATION SHELTER

Senator STENNIS. Those are all domestic installations except the last ones?

Colonel SMITH. The last ones are overseas, sir; from Bentwaters on.

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

Colonel SCHERER. Sir, you have seen this in the past, the weapons calibration shelters. These provide shelters for our aircraft during the period that we are conducting boresighting, maintenance, and calibration in the fire control systems in our fighter weapon systems.

The fire control system in these aircraft is very modern equipment, highly sensitive, precision electronic equipment, and it is just not conducive to being worked on in the open. The access hatches in the aircraft must be open for the technicians to get into the units to make the various adjustments that are required to calibrate and aline the various components of the fire control system.

During part of this operation the aircraft is on jacks. The electronic systems have power on. There is active radiation, as you can see by the schematic here, out in front of the aircraft which requires protection of equipment and personnel.

Are there any questions on this item, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How many did we have last year?

COMPLETION OF PROGRAM

Colonel SCHERER. We had 5 of these last year, sir, and we have altogether 17 that have been installed in the past. We anticipate five additions of these in 1966.

Senator STENNIS. That will finish you up?

Colonel SCHERER. Yes, sir, to the best of my knowledge this will finish up these particular shelters.

Colonel SMITH. Sir, I would like to make a qualifying statement on this. These shelters are actually required where we deploy aircraft. If there is a change in aircraft deployment these would be required at the new location.

Senator STENNIS. That would be understood. I finally yielded on this before.

Colonel SMITH. This is vital to the operation of the aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. That is what you finally convinced me of. These are not very expensive. I mean they don't run into large money with respect to the individual buildings. Do you gentlemen have any questions on these calibration centers.

Senator HRUSKA. Where are these four in Europe? Are the three in United Kingdom?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir, Bentwaters, Wethersfield, and Woodbridge.

Senator HRUSKA. And the fourth.

Colonel SMITH. This is Cigli, Turkey. That is listed on page 14 of the repetitive grouping.

Senator HRUSKA. Yokota, where is that?

Colonel SMITH. That is in Japan.

Senator STENNIS. Let us proceed.

AUTOMOTIVE MAINTENANCE SHOP

Colonel SMITH. The next item is the automotive maintenance shop and we have these located within Alaska, the Air Defense Command, and the Tactical Air Command.

Colonel SCHERER. Our automotive maintenance shops are almost descriptive. You have seen these before. These are used for the inspection, maintenance, and repair of the automotive vehicles that are assigned to the various Air Force bases.

I might point out that the Air Force maintains an average inventory fleet of about 130,000 vehicles. About one-third of these are commercial design vehicles, the normal passenger sedans, station wagons, light pickup trucks, and so forth.

The other two-thirds are primarily special purpose equipment such as our crash firetrucks as you see here, runway snow removal equipment, aircraft towing tractors, and this type of vehicle. Many of these have special hydraulic attachments and other attachments that are highly specialized units.

On many of these types of equipment we cannot normally have maintenance done elsewhere. It requires a central supply system to support the special parts and specifically trained people to do the maintenance and repair on these particular types of systems.

Senator STENNIS. This is another one that always perplexes me with all the buildings you gentlemen generally have in the Air Force. I am always concerned about building these additional high-priced maintenance shops.

Colonel SCHERER. We have a tremendous inventory to maintain. As I pointed out, many of these have highly specialized equipment. It takes specialized equipments and analyzers within the shops themselves to keep these vehicles in top operating condition.

They do directly support our mission. Many of these are tied directly to our ground handling of our aircraft, towing tractors, and so forth. The necessity for keeping our runways clear of snow, this is a prime requirement for winter operations with our active Air Force fleet.

REPLACEMENT OF BUILDINGS

Senator HRUSKA. Mr. Chairman, I am impressed by the idea that six of these eight requests are for replacement of unusable existing buildings. It is always a little difficult to determine when a building becomes unusable.

Presumably it has been used up until now. There are so many areas where we have no buildings at all, where we would kind of like to show a preference and so on. Would the witness care to comment on the unusable condition reported on these buildings that should be replaced.

Colonel SMITH. I would like to address myself to this, please. In reference to the Alaskan Air Command at Big Mountain, Granite Mountain, Kalakaket, Pedro Dome, the facilities they are presently using are constructor-type shacks that were left there after the contractor completed building the installation.

We have been getting by all these years by trying to use these. Some do not have adequate sills, adequate siding, adequate heat, and so forth.

Senator HRUSKA. What about the Air Defense Command? Where are they?

Colonel SMITH. Suffolk County and Tyndall Air Force Base.

Senator HRUSKA. Where is that?

Colonel SMITH. In Florida, sir. Suffolk County in New York.

Senator STENNIS. Is this maintenance carried on primarily by Air Force personnel or civilians?

Colonel SCHERER. Sir, it is primarily by Air Force personnel. We are manned actually with a combination of civilian and military personnel. That ratio is about one-third civilian and two-thirds military.

Senator BIBLE. May I ask one question for clarification, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, sir.

HOUSE ACTION

Senator BIBLE. Do I understand that the House allowed the six new and the two additions you have projected in the automotive maintenance shop?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. On this particular item everything was allowed by the House?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. We are not presenting anything in this program that the House has not allowed. The House Appropriations Committee has taken some actions and we will address ourselves to these as we come to the items.

Senator STENNIS. You mean allowed by whom? You say you are presenting any that have not been allowed? Of course, we know they are authorized or you would not be in here.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All these in answer to the Senator's question, all of these have been approved by the House Appropriations Committee.

Senator BIBLE. And the House itself.

Colonel SMITH. I am taking a double check right now, sir, and I am positive I have not missed it. This is correct, sir.

COST IN ALASKA

Senator STENNIS. Are there any other questions? If not, you may proceed. There is one more thing. Your cost of these in Alaska is about 2½ to 1 over the United States?

General CURTIN. It can vary up to 4 to 1 in some of the remote cities; 2½ is a nominal amount.

Senator STENNIS. That is where the less expensive ones are. Why the difference?

General CURTIN. They are the very small ones. These are A.C. & W. and comparable radar and communication sites and the amount of equipment to be maintained there is very, very small.

Colonel SCHERER. The size of these facilities varies with the number and type of equipment assigned to a particular base, sir, which accounts for the variation.

SUFFOLK COUNTY AFB MISSION

Senator STENNIS. What is the mission of this Suffolk County?

General CURTIN. It is primarily air defense.

Colonel SMITH. This base supports the air defense fighter inceptor mission and the air defense missile unit.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of missiles?

Colonel SMITH. These are BOMARC missiles and F–101 type aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. I thought the BOMARC has been largely put in disuse. Isn't that right, that it has been considered to have served its time and obsolete now?

General CURTIN. It has not fallen into disuse.

Colonel RAEBEL. The BOMARC A is being considered for phaseout in fiscal year 1965 but the BOMARC B will remain in. The difference between the A and the B is that A has a range of about 200 miles. The BOMARC B has a range of about 400 miles and has a low altitude coverage.

Senator STENNIS. And it is protection against invading planes.

Colonel RAEBEL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is there any evidence that Russia is increasing its long-range capability? I have not heard any myself.

Colonel RAEBEL. Sir, we are probably getting into a classified area.

BOMARC MISSILES

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, years ago we took nearly all these BOMARCS out of the bill and had a reconsideration of the whole matter. Secretary McNamara testified a year ago that this would reduce the cost $500 million a year. That is, these and some other weapons of this kind. I guess we will have to look at that mighty close.

General CURTIN. We also have the fighter interceptor aircraft here, Mr. Chairman. On that phasedown of BOMARC, I believe you are referring to the master air defense plan that the Defense Department presented in which the BOMARCS were phased down.

But BOMARC B was retained in the plan.

Senator STENNIS. My point is that if you could get along without all of the new ones proposed that were in the bill—that was 7 to 8 years ago. Anyway that was several years ago. It seems to me we ought to be phasing out more of these than we have.

Of course, that is just a layman's opinion. But it was the layman's opinion that stopped that program from being expanded.

EQUIPMENT AT SUFFOLK COUNTY AFB

Senator HRUSKA. If the Senator will yield, what is the relative proportion of the support given to BOMARC and to the F–101 at Suffolk County?

General CURTIN. I don't believe we have the equipment that is maintained broken out that way. We could break it out for the record, Senator.

Senator HRUSKA. I think that could be helpful.

General CURTIN. We can do that. We normally bulk all the station equipment together and we could allocate it to the missions in a judgment decision.

(The information referred to follows:)

A total of 295 vehicles must be maintained at Suffolk County Air Force Base. Only 34 of these vehicles, 11.5 percent, are specifically committed to support of the BOMARC unit.

DEFENSE FIGHTER ORGANIZATION

Colonel SMITH. The defense fighter organization that we have there, of course, is getting more important as we go along.

Senator HRUSKA. In your reply will you discuss that portion of it.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator HRUSKA. Certainly if one phase is going out and there is an undue proportion given to it in this 27,000 square feet perhaps we would like to take that into consideration.

General CURTIN. We will be happy to do so.

Senator STENNIS. What phase of that defense is coming into more prominency if you can justify it in open session?

Colonel SMITH. The fighter portion of it, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Why is that?

Colonel SMITH. By the number of aircraft assigned.

Senator STENNIS. You mean assigned to that base?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything further on this item? If not, let us proceed to the next item.

AUTO STORAGE FACILITY

Colonel SMITH. The next item is auto storage facilities on pages 20, 21, and 22 of your repetitive briefing. These are to be constructed in the Alaska Air Command, the Air Force Logistics Command, the A.C. & W. stations, and the Strategic Air Command.

None of these items has been questioned by the other committee.

Senator STENNIS. Very well, proceed.

Colonel SCHERER. Mr. Chairman, these are garagelike facilities built to protect our essential urgent use vehicle.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me. Let us go back to the point you made about the fighters being increased. Did you mean the fighters were being increased in number that were being transferred to this particular location?

Colonel SMITH. Sir, could we refer to this off the record?

Senator STENNIS. You need not tell it. Maybe we will go into executive session later.

General CURTIN. May we hold that one?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, let us hold it up.

Colonel SCHERER. These items are built in the northern tier and the cold extreme weather areas.

Senator STENNIS. Let us get our book here.

Colonel SMITH. Pages 20, 21, and 22, sir. The auto storage facility.

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

Colonel SCHERER. These are built primarily in areas of subzero temperatures, heavy snow, and high wind conditions. As you realize, under those conditions it is rather difficult to readily start a vehicle, to get it in operation, and perform an essential mission.

Again this is the type of equipment, like our snowplows and truck equipment that is required in direct support of the operation of the base for the transportation of essential military supplies and personnel.

Some of these are heated in the most extreme conditions. Others are equipped with electrical outlets so that the building is not heated but we can use a headbolt heater on the vehicles inside.

That is to provide cover against the heavy snowfall. We built five of these in 1962, sir.

Senator STENNIS. They are listed on page 21.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This chart is in what State?

Colonel SMITH. I believe that is in Maine. May I doublecheck that, sir?

Colonel SCHERER. That is one of the aircraft control and warning units. That is not in South Carolina.

Colonel SMITH. It is 28 miles northwest of Bangor, Maine.

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

Senator BIBLE. Is the $364,000 for the eight new projects that you have listed on page 21 the total cost?

Colonel SCHERER. Yes, sir; for the eight projects.

Senator BIBLE. This completes the facility in each of those cases?

Colonel SCHERER. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

REFUELING VEHICLE SHOP

Colonel SMITH. On pages 23, 24, and 25, the refueling vehicle shop is next. These are located within the Alaskan Air Command, Air Defense Command, the Air Force Systems Command, Air University, Tactical Air Command, Strategic Air Command, and two locations in Europe, Bitburgh and Laon.

Colonel SCHERER. These again are items that you have seen before. We built 11 of these in 1961. The refueling shop provides a facility for servicing and repairing our refueling tankers and refueling trucks. These trucks and tankers are used for refueling primarily our fighter aircraft and the smaller type aircraft.

We use hydrant systems on some of the larger cargo aircraft and bomber aircraft. Because of the explosive nature of the various aircraft fuels that are transported in these vehicles, it is essential that they be handled in a separate area so that we can work on them without having to do a complete defueling on them.

In order to work on one of these and completely purge it, it takes approximately 24 hours of continuous purging with steam in order to get rid of all the fumes and the vapors in the tankage.

The refueling units themselves feature pumps, strainers, segretators for clearing water and particulate matter out of the fuel so that we always are pumping clean, uncontaminated fuel into the aircraft. This is part of the basic problem in any fuel handling process.

Senator STENNIS. How do you get along without these now? Where are you doing these?

Colonel SCHERER. Sir, in some of the areas we are using older buildings that have been converted from another use that are in an area someplace that we can get by to get these in under shelter. In some of the milder climate areas we are doing them outside much as we

dislike to do this. The problem of blowing dust, mud, moisture, snow is a very real problem in trying to do maintenance work on something that you are trying to maintain a high degree of cleanliness on.

NUMBER NEEDED TO COMPLETE PROGRAM

Senator STENNIS. If there are no questions, let us go to the next item.

Senator HRUSKA. I have one question. How many did you have last year?

Colonel SCHERER. Last year we had 11.

Senator HRUSKA. And 13 this year?

Colonel SCHERER. And 13 this year.

Senator HRUSKA. How many more will there be in the program before you complete it?

Colonel SCHERER. Sir, we anticipate another 18 which we expect to phase from 1966 through 1969 to bring us up to a closeout on this particular item.

GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT SHOPS

Colonel SMITH. On pages 26, 27, and 28, we have the ground-support equipment shop to be located within the Alaskan Air Command, Air Defense Command, Strategic Air Command, Tactical Air Command, U.S. Air Forces in Europe and in the Pacific.

A total of 10 projects, $1,186,000.

Colonel SCHERER. These, again, sir, are items that you have seen in the past. Our ground-support equipment has grown in size, complexity, and quantity in the same way that our weapons systems themselves have grown.

The ground-support equipment is tied directly to the ground maintenance, the support and the servicing of our highest priority weapon systems.

We are talking here about such things as electrical power generating equipment that is used for starting the aircraft, that is used for maintenance in order to activate the various electrically controlled systems, hydraulic carts that are used for doing maintenance on hydraulic systems.

Some of these units are self-propelled. Some of the new ones actually are driven by gas turbine engines. These are smaller in size but they are comparable in nature to the jet engine on some of our sophisticated fighter aircraft.

So, again, these are highly complex units and they are directly tied to mission support of the aircraft. They are tied directly to aircraft standing on alert to provide rapid starting and getting the aircraft off.

As I mentioned, in direct support of our fighting weapons systems. These vary also, sir, with the type of equipment assigned the quantities and the type of aircraft that they support.

Senator STENNIS. Are there any questions on this item? If not, the next item.

FIELD TRAINING FACILITY

Colonel SMITH. The next area we will cover is the field training facility located on pages 11, 12, and 13. This will be covered by Colonel Petty.

Duluth, the first item in this category, has been questioned by the House Appropriations Committee and I will check for the other three or four as we proceed.

Colonel PETTY. Mr. Chairman, gentlemen, these field training facilities are used for training our area and maintenance personnel at their home base.

One of the most important parts of this training takes place when the unit is converting to new aircraft. This training starts then 6 months to a year ahead of their receiving the aircraft.

By training the people on the base they can maintain their operational capability on the older aircraft and we save the money involved or that would be involved in sending them away to school, travel, per diem. Then, the facilities are also used for continuation training, to upgrade personnel in their skills, controls train them into another skill, if necessary, and to train all the newly assigned personnel.

The space requirements depending upon the training equipment primarily, depending upon the complexity of the aircraft upon which the training is being done.

Senator STENNIS. Will you go over that again? You say field training?

Colonel PETTY. Yes, sir. We call it field training as opposed to resident training at a technical school. Field training in the field at the base where the people being trained are assigned.

Senator STENNIS. You mean they are assigned to a particular aircraft. What do you mean by assigned?

Colonel PETTY. We have these field training facilities, field training detachments, at over 150 of the bases.

Senator STENNIS. That is groups that have already been through the technical training?

Colonel PETTY. They have been through the technical training. They are assigned to an operational unit on a base. When this base or when this unit is converting to new aircraft, instead of sending all the maintenance personnel and air crew personnel back to the technical training school we train them right on the base where they are.

So they continue to fly and maintain the aircraft that they presently have. At the same time they can be trained in the new aircraft to which they are being assigned.

Senator STENNIS. You bring in new aircraft?

Colonel PETTY. The new aircraft that are being brought in. That is only part of it. Part of the training is done continuously to keep their skills up to date, to train the people that are newly assigned to the base so that they get the basic training in the technical school and on-the-field training facilities at the base they are trained on the specific aircraft they will be working on.

TRAINING OF MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL

Senator HRUSKA. Trained for what—for maintenance?

Colonel PETTY. All the maintenance personnel, aircraft mechanics, electronics, air crews, pilots, and navigators.

Senator HRUSKA. The entire scope of the weapons system or whatever else it might be?

Colonel PETTY. Yes, sir. The aircraft itself, the weapons, the ground-support equipment.

Senator HRUSKA. A good many of these, six, in fact, are not in the zone of interior. They are away. The oversea tour of duty of the men who operate and maintain these systems is relatively short, is it not?

Colonel PETTY. It is 3 years for people that are married and have their families with them. Four of the oversea bases are receiving new aircraft. So, all the people that are there have to be trained to maintain and operate the new aircraft.

Colonel SMITH. Sir, this is an area that has a direct relation to safety of flight and the operation of the aircraft. It is a continuing program whether the individual is assigned for a very short period of time or an extended period. It is a constant training program.

Senator STENNIS. There is nothing new about this training program, though?

Colonel PETTY. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It is a matter of getting buildings.

Colonel SMITH. This is true. It depends on the deployment of aircraft and the new weapon systems that you bring into existence at these locations. Even though you are flying some of the older type aircraft, from just a safety aspect, these training programs are a continuing proposition.

It pays off in our safety record.

DULUTH FACILITY QUESTIONED BY HOUSE

General CURTIN. Mr. Chairman, does the record show that the one at Duluth was questioned by the House? You asked us to bring this up.

Senator STENNIS. What reason did they give, if any?

Colonel SMITH. They indicated we should use existing facilities at Duluth. At that time we were in a makeshift facility. Since development of the program they have had to be relocated from that facility and are presently using aircraft maintenance space.

The function is being moved from time to time. They do not have a permanent home.

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to solicit the answer from the Air Force to the sentence in the House report on this item. In denying it they say, as the committee pointed out last year on the same item, existing facilities are adequate to meet this requirement.

In other words, as I understand it, this has been denied in the last 2 years.

Colonel SMITH. This is correct, sir. At that time they were using missile storage and auto storage space. They have since then had to get out of this space and into supply and equipment facilities and maintenance facilities.

RESTORATION REQUESTED

Senator BIBLE. You are appealing this item, I take it. You are asking for restoration of $219,000 for Duluth?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Again, why should it be restored?

Colonel SMITH. It should be restored, in our estimation, because the F–106 aircraft are assigned there, and there is a need for a continuing training program. A permanent facility in which you can train the personnel, on all the aircraft systems is required.

Senator BIBLE. If I understand your position correctly, it is that in the last 2 years you have been using makeshift facilities for your field training?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You have never had a permanent field training facility there?

Colonel SMITH. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. You feel you must have this, because in the past 2 years you have been moved from one facility to another?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

FACILITIES FOR EUROPE

Senator STENNIS. What kind of facilities are you getting built for the Air Force in Europe? Are they for fighter planes, cargo, or what?

Colonel SMITH. They are tactical fighter type aircraft, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Are they assigned there to support our troops, or is this something that NATO was supposed to furnish and did not? Is there anything special about that point?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. This question has come up before, whether some of these facilities, not particularly this group, should be NATO financed or otherwise. These facilities are definitely tailored to the U.S. Air Force requirements and not in response to the joint NATO requirements.

Is it possibly true, of course, they would benefit from the training our personnel obtain. But these are definite requirements for our own Air Force and our own support.

This is true about every item we have in this program and for which we are requesting military construction program funding. They support the U.S. Air Force, and not the NATO commitment.

Senator STENNIS. If there is nothing, you may proceed to the next item.

Colonel SMITH. The next area will be on the medical facilities and this will be covered by Colonel Carmichael. These are located on pages 29 through 32 of the booklet.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Senator STENNIS. We are glad to have you back with us, Colonel.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Ours is a continuing problem as we have covered in previous years of trying to replace the temporary World War II type medical facilities that we have been operating. Currently we are faced with maintaining currency with the practice of medicine. I listened to the testimony of my cohorts and I wish we could demonstrate the changes in medicine as well as they can between a prop aircraft and a jet.

We can't do it, sir, but the changes are there. It does create quite a problem on our facilities. So, we have the dual problem of an old facility plus the fact that we have new requirements placed by the advance of medicine.

To give one, example, the shortage in the outpatient department, whereas in the past we built all of the facilities we are operating today with the emphasis was on the inpatient care.

This was true on both the military and civilian medicine. Subsequent to World War II there has been quite a shift from the inpatient to the outpatient. We have found this is most productive both from utilization of our personnel within the medical service and reducing noneffectiveness among the troops. Therefore, we are putting more and more importance to the outpatient department.

COMPOSITE MEDICAL FACILITIES

Unfortunately the facilities we have to operate in were not designed for that type medicine. Therefore, we are critically short in almost all of our facilities in the outpatient department. But to quickly review our problems and our differences with civilian practice in the composite medical facility we encompass all of our medical facilities for the base. To compare it to a civilian community as the chart shows, in the civilian community, separate from the civilian hospital, you have the drugstore, the doctors offices, the public health departments, the civilian airline examination, if one is in the city, the optometrist, and the medical warehousing.

All of these items we include in our building. Therefore, we call them a composite medical facility. Where we cannot support a hospital, where we do not have sufficient strength to serve and our requirements are below a hospital level, we do construct dispensaries, which are indeed outpatient clinics with very limited inpatient care for military personnel only.

In that case we transfer our military patients to other military hospitals, the dependent patients being referred to downtown facilities under medicare. Our dental clinics are correlated directly to the military strength and our requirements are so calculated.

Senator STENNIS. Let me ask you a few general questions here.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir.

UNIT COSTS

Senator STENNIS. The unit cost you have for all of the items you have in the bill, do they conform to the formula you worked out a few years ago and put into effect?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. All three services use a standard unit cost. This unit cost is adjusted for the construction area.

All of our unit costs are set. We do use them for all planning and also for design and construction purposes. This is true in every case. I would like to cover very briefly the fact that the House did question several of our items.

AMARILLO AIR FORCE BASE FACILITY

Starting off in the composite medical facility area, they questioned the replacement item at Amarillo Air Force Base. The reason they questioned the item was the deletion of the obstetrical department by OSD and BOB in their reviews. They stated that there was a limited survey made and that they felt it should be a more complete survey.

I believe, sir, as our reclama shows, there was a problem of terminology. There was a survey made by the Bureau of the Budget personnel. The data is available. It is not a question of the survey. It is a question of the policy. We feel very keenly that our medical

requirements at Amarillo are so acute we should proceed with this project and replace that which we have been authorized, because we see no chance to change the policy during this programing cycle.

If the policy changes at a future date we can put an addition on. But we do have a very critical problem at Amarillo. Our existing hospital is literally sitting in a seasonal flood area, plus the fact it is an antiquated, medically speaking, World War II temporary-type construction.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of training do you give at Amarillo?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. I will ask for help from the training people.

Colonel PETTY. It is a technical training center. We train aircraft mechanism, fuel, technicians, supply specialists, and some missile maintenance personnel.

VANDENBERG COMPOSITE MEDICAL FACILITY ADDITION

Colonel CARMICHAEL. The next item questioned by the House Appropriations Committee was the Vandenberg Composite Medical Facility. We feel very keenly about this.

We held off replacing this facility for several years due to the fact that when the base was reopened on a crash basis, part of the crash getting the base ready, to use poor English, included the hospital.

They went through and structurally repaired the buildings. But time did not permit a study of the medical portion of the planning. Therefore, there was no changes made in the medical planning, other than what was on the site at the time, which was a 1918-type design.

Therefore, there was no upgrading or improvements in the physical plant from a medical operational point of view. Merely a structural improvement. We do have a very acute need in this area.

It is an isolated site. There is no civilian community to support us other than one very small hospital in a city next to our base. This facility cannot support the military nor dependents.

The survey clearly indicates this. We are including in our plans the total area military requirement which I believe was not made adequately clear in the House testimony.

We, indeed, are including beds for the Navy personnel at Port Mugu. We are including beds for all Air Force, Army, and Navy personnel in the area.

Senator STENNIS. Does that include the service personnel as well as others entitled to the facilities?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. We are including the capability for all personnel authorized the care. Not permissive care. We do not include any retired inpatient capability in the design.

PERSONNEL AT VANDENBERG

Senator STENNIS. Going back to Vandenberg, how many personnel do you have there?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. We are planning 125 inpatient beds in the facility with a complete outpatient department, plus our Air Force and aerospace medicine, preventive medicine, occupational medicine.

Colonel SMITH. Sir, we have a total population there in excess of 10,000. I am giving you an approximation here. Almost 9,000 of these are military.

Senator STENNIS. This will be the only hospital you will have there?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; this is it.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir; this is the only medical capability there.

Senator HRUSKA. Is it known as a regional hospital?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Actually, regional and area gets confusing. We would support any of the smaller units. The Navy at Point Mugu will have a dispensary. They will transfer into our facility. The area requirement goes to the Navy at Long Beach to give you an honest answer on area. The big 500-bed-type area capability is at Long Beach.

This would be a local support primarily. By "local" I include the entire area that would be convenient to come to use for day-to-day care.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REGIONAL AND AREA HOSPITAL

Senator HRUSKA. At Offutt Air Force Base, we were told some time ago, that is known as a regional hospital.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir.

Senator HRUSKA. What is the difference between a regional and area hospital?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. The regional hospital is designated by the Department of Defense to serve specific bases. For example at Offutt, it has "Lincoln Satellite" on it. We actually transfer our patients from Lincoln to Offutt.

Senator HRUSKA. It also furnishes other services, does it not?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. Army, Navy, Air Force in the area. There is no regulations defining area hospital but it is the larger-type hospital when you get above 250 beds where you inherently have a greater professional capability to receive patients from a long distance.

They would be transferred into the larger-type hospital for the specialty-type care you can give them, which you just can't provide below 250 beds, for example.

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE HOSPITAL

Senator HRUSKA. I would like to direct this question to you. You can answer it either now or supply the answer. The construction of the hospital there at Offutt Air Force Base has been proceeding well, I understand. It is either up to schedule or ahead of schedule.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Very well, sir.

Senator HRUSKA. May I ask whether it is completely funded now?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. We are proceeding very well.

Senator HRUSKA. You have all the things that will make it into an operating unit?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. You are talking about the non-installed equipment?

Senator HRUSKA. Yes, sir.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. That is being taken care of through the medical operation and maintenance budgets. Offutt has been properly programed and planned and we will be ready to move in at the BOD.

Senator HRUSKA. Does it fall within the category of this composite medical facility?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Absolutely, sir, it does fall into that category.

Amarillo Air Force Base Facility

Senator Bible. Turning to Amarillo, I am not clear as to your justification for the restoration of the $3,400,000. The House report, Mr. Chairman, indicates, as the colonel has indicated that it was disallowed. The report itself says, that existing medical facilities at Amarillo Air Force Base provide obstetrical care for military personnel and dependents.

The proposal by the DOD would eliminate such facilities in new construction. Testimony presented by the Air Force disclosed that a complete survey of existing community hospitals had not been made by the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

The committee feels that a study is in order prior to the approval of funds for this hospital. Such a study should give adequate consideration to the additional cost to the Defense Department of providing this support in private hospitals as well as the ability of the community medical facilities to meet the Air Force requirements.

Response to House Report

This is a report dated November 4 which certainly makes it current. What is your response to that?

Colonel Carmichael. My response, sir, is primarily a definition of words. They made reference to a limited survey. What the DOD and the Bureau of the Budget did, was that they did not make an on-the-site survey at the time the program was reviewed. There had been an on-the-site survey by a Bureau of the Budget representative a few months prior to that. They felt that this on-the-site survey in May provided them adequate data plus the official publication of the American Hospital Association in November, to make their determination that the civilian medical facilities could take our obstetrical workload in the downtown facilities.

It is a matter of definition about what is meant by a limited survey. We do not feel that an on-the-site survey will change the data presented. It is a matter of policy. Shall we provide obstetrical service in our military hospitals or should they be sent downtown?

We do not feel that the policy can be resolved during this programing period. We feel very keenly about our need in all areas at Amarillo including obstetrical.

obstetrical care

Senator Bible. I think I understand what you are saying. When you program this hospital it is for $3,400,000. When you build the hospital will provisions be made for obstetrical care for dependents of military personnel?

Colonel Carmichael. No, sir, not under present provisions. It has been deleted by the DOD.

Senator Bible. There is no provision for that type of hospital at Amarillo?

Colonel Carmichael. That is correct. The Air Force proposed obstetrical service in our line item as submitted to DOD. This portion of the Air Force proposal was deleted.

Senator Bible. Will that remain deleted? As I understand the House position, it is: Why don't we clear this up first? We can't clear

it up until we have had the complete survey. We have not had the complete survey, so why should we go forward until a firm and final determination is made?

POLICY DECISION

Colonel CARMICHAEL. It is a matter of policy. The matter of survey is really not the question. It is the policy that is the question. We do not feel that we can get clarification on the policy during this programing cycle. We feel very keenly about the need for our facilities at Amarillo.

Senator STENNIS. If the Senator will yield on that point, you have already had a policy decision on this matter?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir, as far as the Air Force is concerned. We are programing in accordance with the policy decision. Of course, we are defending this item in accordance with existing policy.

Senator STENNIS. Under the existing policy, the decision has already been made before a survey was made.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. The survey was made in accordance with the policy, that is correct, sir. We do not see a change in that policy during this programing cycle. We are requesting the item to be restored as it is in the program today. Should the policy be reversed in the future, this capability can be added to the facility.

Senator BIBLE. Colonel, if I understand this correctly, whatever this policy decision is—and it seems very clear to me from the report of the House that the policy decision has been made by the Department of Defense—whatever that decision is, whether that decision is reversed in the future by virtue of inadequate facilities at Amarillo to take care of OB cases for dependents of military personnel, you still need the hospital for which you are asking $3,400,000 without any relationship at all to the OB part of it. Is this true?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. That is absolutely true, sir. We very keenly need what we are programing today. We also recommend in our original proposal an obstetrical service.

Senator BIBLE. I understand it. You need it whether you have obstetrical services there or not.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Absolutely this is our position.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Colonel.

Senator STENNIS. If there is nothing further, you may proceed.

ADDITION TO KEESLER HOSPITAL

Colonel CARMICHAEL. One other item that was questioned by the House Appropriations Committee was our addition to the Keesler Hospital. I use the word "hospital" here because it was indeed constructed as a hospital.

It is one of five in this bed range of a standard design built in the early 1950's. To refer back to my previous testimony, shortages in the outpatient clinics is the real critical problem at Keesler.

Again, it is a matter of terminology. The House deleted the item because we did not have design approval. Actually, sir, with the medical items there are several reviews and several approvals required before we can get one off the ground.

We started working on Keesler along with the other four standard designs of this size in 1960. We have been studying our requirements.

In August of 1962, we submitted to the Bureau of the Budget through the Office of the Secretary of Defense our proposal for the addition to the Keesler Hospital and Andrews Air Force Base Hospital.

This data was reviewed and during November 1962 there was a new circular printed by the Bureau of the Budget which gave a new format for programing additions. Therefore, we were told to put our data into the new format. We started doing this.

Again, it took us during the spring. We put it into the new format and used Andrews Hospital addition as the prototype of this same design. This data has been submitted to the Bureau of the Budget.

We have currently carried on detailed reviews, and by detailed I mean a room-by-room discussion of the square footage we will be allowed by room, and we have completed these reviews with the Bureau of the Budget.

RESTORATION REQUESTED

We think that all outstanding questions have been resolved, for additions to this standard design. We sincerely recommend that this Keesler addition be restored because we have covered adequately the scope of the care which has been approved.

It is a mere technicality now as to the exact square footage. We think we have resolved in this particular type of design of which Keesler is one of all the major areas.

We are anticipating the complete approval within the very near future. These reviews, sir, are beyond our control. It is very difficult for us to schedule the reviews in time to have them completed prior to coming over to Congress to defend our items.

But the medical program is very thoroughly reviewed.

Senator STENNIS. Where is this held up now? The House deleted on the grounds that it didn't have the required design review.

PROGRAMING REVIEW AND APPROVAL

Colonel CARMICHAEL. We have had the programing review and approval, sir. We have to go through twice the medical items. First, we go through the programing, our authorization. They have agreed with us on that. The OSD and the Bureau of the Budget, has approved the scope of the medical capability we will include in this facility.

This has been determined and approved. Also, they approved a programing scope which gives us the figure to come to Congress with. Then we go back with a completely documented set of data. As I think I have mentioned in previous years, we have to justify each room in what we call a basis for design.

We calculate the work stations. We surround the work stations with each room needed to support the work station by functional area in a program for design.

This gives us our total facility. We have now documented all of our programing data and it has been reviewed. We think that all of our major questions with the Bureau of the Budget and the Office of the Secretary of Defense insofar as scope on this type of design have been resolved and we think that we can get this one under design in sufficient time if Congress will retain the item.

Senator STENNIS. You say everything has been met except the technicalities of the room-by-room consideration. Who does that consideration? What passes on that?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. The medical section in the Bureau of the Budget are the ones that do the detailed review with our office.

SERVICEMEN AT KEESLER

Senator STENNIS. How many men do you have at Keesler? I am speaking of military men.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Again, I will ask for information.

Mr. GIBBENS. We have approximately 22,000, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I have heard you refer to it as the largest Air Force installation in the United States except one which is an induction center.

Colonel SMITH. We had approximately 22,000 people including enlisted personnel at the end of fiscal year 1963.

ACTIVE MEDICAL FACILITY

Colonel CARMICHAEL. We operate 235 beds at Keesler, sir. It is an extremely active medical facility.

Senator STENNIS. Is this an area or regional hospital? I do not know which term you used there.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Mr. Chairman, we refer from the entire southern part of the United States our specialty cases. Our rated personnel, for example, I would have to check the record to see if it is designated by DOD as a regional hospital.

Senator STENNIS. That is what I mean. They told me they took patients there from a large area surrounding it.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Absolutely.

Senator STENNIS. Is that correct?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. That is absolutely correct, sir. Maybe I was a little too leary of answering the question. It was a technicality. I was worrying about the regulation. I can answer from knowledge. We definitely refer patients from a geographical area. It has MP beds. We transfer the rated personnel from the area. These I know are transferred.

HOUSE OBJECTION

Senator STENNIS. As far as you know, the only objection that the House had was this final approval of these plans that have already been approved in an overall way?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. I don't want to bore you sir, but I want to clarify it. We have had the detailed reviews with the Bureau of the Budget representatives. We have already gone through many, many meetings with them. We think we are near final agreement. One other item; the dental clinic at McCord was deleted by the House. They felt the existing facilities were adequate. Again we recommend the Senate to restore the item. Our existing dental clinic is a World War II temporary facility. It only has 12 dental operating rooms. Our requirement is for 16. Therefore, we do not feel that the existing facility is adequate either from number nor structural adequacies. The other thing is, the area prosthetic library is in another temporary building.

INADEQUACY OF EXISTING FACILITY

We desire to bring them together in the new design. We feel the existing facility is not adequate. If I might sum up in one short sentence, sir, through our program, our reviews, the medical facilities are thoroughly reviewed. We do tailor the facility to meet the existing local work loads. They are not oversized. We are having a very difficult time maintaining currency. We have been at the replacement program for several years that I can personally vouch for. We are behind in the replacement program.

The existing problems are bad enough, but the evolution of the practice of medicine and the fact that our existing permanent facilities are also becoming obsolete are complicating our problems.

DENTAL CLINIC AT MCCHORD AFB

Senator STENNIS. That was the dental clinic that you referred to at McChord?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How many people do you have there?

Colonel SMITH. At McChord we have a total of 5,983 military.

Senator STENNIS. I think one of the better features of our whole military program is this general treatment and health training you give helps these people.

Excuse me; proceed, gentlemen, with the hearing.

Senator BIBLE. Did that complete your presentation, Colonel?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. That completes the items that were questioned.

ITEMS DISALLOWED BY HOUSE

Senator BIBLE. On a quick recap, I understand there are how many items disallowed by the House?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Two composite medical facilities. I will point them out right here. Two of the CMF; two of the three.

Senator BIBLE. One was at Keesler.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. No, sir. One was Amarillo; the other was Vandenberg. The other was CMF addition, which would be in this category. That would be one. There should be only one here. This chart is in error. This includes two minor projects. They deleted our only major CMF addition. That is Keesler. They also deleted our dental clinic at McChord which is the only dental clinic in the program.

Senator BIBLE. So you have 4 disallowed items out of 23?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. We have four disallowed items, but they are the expensive ones, too, as far as the medical portion of the program is concerned. It is quite a reduction.

Senator BIBLE. I recognize that. I have no further questions.

Senator HRUSKA. I have no further questions.

CHAPELS AND CHAPEL ANNEXES

Colonel SMITH. The next area to be covered are chapel and chapel annexes, on pages 34, 35, 36, and 37.

These will be covered by Mr. Steward of our group. He has one item that has been questioned by the House Appropriations Committee, and this is the Homestead item.

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Steward, you may proceed.

Mr. STEWARD. We present today a total of 11 religious facility projects. Three chapels, with annexes, one of which is an addition. Four chapels, two of which are alteration projects, and four chapel annexes, one of which at Homestead which the colonel has mentioned was denied by the House, pending a firm decision with reference to the possible use of existing facilities.

HOUSE DISALLOWANCE OF HOMESTEAD AFB ITEMS

Senator BIBLE. This is the only item out of the 11 projects that was disallowed?

Mr. STEWARD. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. That was at Homestead, the Strategic Air Command. That is an item for $119,000.

Mr. STEWARD. That is correct. The item at Homestead Air Force Base is for an annex of 4,200 square feet. We have a requirement at Homestead for 8,700 square feet of annex space. In 1955, when the chapel was built, we attempted to use available facilities on the base which worked out quite well until recent mission changes. Now, the program booklet which you have, the line item listing, indicates that we had the use of an available dormitory. In May of this year, that dormitory was taken away from us and there are, at the present time, no facilities available or assigned for this particular function at Homestead.

In the first 3 months of this year to March, there were 112 activities conducted in the dormitory building.

Speaking with the chaplain on the telephone Monday of last week, he advises that of the 695 persons who were actively participating in these activities, they have just about had to close up shop because of the lack of adequate facilities.

HOUSE REPORT

Senator BIBLE. On that point, the House report says the item was depending a firm decision with reference to possible use of existing facilities for this requirement, which is exactly what you testified to. But that is a firm decision by whom? Is this Department of Defense? Where is this item bogged down waiting the firm decision?

Mr. STEWARD. I believe, sir, it would be within the Air Force—the availability of any other building that could be given the chaplains to carry on this function. We have, within the Air Force, checked into this matter and found that there is nothing there that they can give the chaplain.

Senator BIBLE. Has this been cleared by the Air Force?

Colonel SMITH. We have cleared this item at our level and with onsite survey. There are no facilities available at Homestead that can be used for this function. This is primarily caused now because of the recent buildup this past June at Homestead and which will continue indefinitely.

Senator BIBLE. First, where is Homestead?

Colonel SMITH. Homestead is in Florida, and it is 20 miles south-southwest of Coral Gables. They have, on base, 1,255 sets of family quarters and they are supporting in the immediate area an additional

896 units or 2,151 total. This includes the 1,255 onbase sets of quarters. The religious population we have there is one of a large magnitude. The dormitory space that we were previously using had to revert to dorm usage. They are just extremely crowded for space.

NEED FOR FACILITY

Senator BIBLE. You say the Air Force has made a firm decision that this facility is necessary.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You have gone up through the DOD Bureau of the Budget?

Colonel SMITH. There is really no requirement to go there. DOD has approved this item prior to the time we experienced this buildup. It is more critical now than when we originally programed it.

Senator BIBLE. Then is the answer to the House position that a firm decision has been made by Air Force that this facility should be built without delay?

Colonel SMITH. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Is that the answer to the House report?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Colonel.

Senator STENNIS. You may proceed.

REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW FACILITIES

Mr. STEWARD. Mr. Chairman, the Air Force chaplain exists to provide essential spiritual and moral guidance for the Air Force personnel and their dependents. A fully effective ministration is impossible when religious facilities are not adequate. The expansion of family housing on or near Air Force installations has in recent years rendered a number of our present facilities quite inadequate. As a result, an increasing number of young airmen and dependent children are deprived of an opportunity to avail themselves of all of the opportunities of a religious program supervised by chaplains. In the light of present pressing operational needs, the request for construction of religious facilities that we present today represents an absolutely minimum required to provide religious coverage for Air Force personnel and their dependents on and near installations. We have today, however, valid requirements for 120 new facilities with the estimated cost of $40 million.

Senator STENNIS. Give me those figures again.

Mr. STEWARD. 120, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is throughout all of the services?

Mr. STEWARD. No, sir; this is the Air Force projection, sir, through the time period.

Senator STENNIS. How many dollars?

Mr. STEWARD. Approximately $40 million, sir. Following our present pattern, Mr. Chairman, with the average yearly program of $3 to $4 million it will be fiscal year 1974 before we can program the requirements that we know today. Our facilities are designed and are available to persons of all faiths to provide a place for religious services, denominational meetings, discussion groups, religious education, youth activities, and so forth. I would like to emphasize the fact

that these facilities are utilized not only on Saturday and Sunday but on every day of the week. The size of the facilities that we provide on a given installation is determined on the basis of the total installation population. Do you have any questions?

Senator STENNIS. That is a mighty good presentation.

I was just about to compliment the Air Force for asking for $2 million worth of chapels. Then when I found out you need $40 million I would have to almost withdraw my compliment. Are you a chaplain?

Mr. STEWARD. No, sir; I am not. I started with the chaplains back in 1942, and I have been with them all of my Government service.

Senator STENNIS. You have made a very good presentation.

Senator HRUSKA. I have one question if the chairman will yield. There are four chapels at $657,000 and four chapel annexes at $528,000. The tail is as big as the dog. Are they different size chapels and different size annexes?

Mr. STEWARD. There are two of these chapel projects that are alterations. We are trying to fix up a couple of buildings built in the 1942–43 time period which are sorely in need of major repairs.

Senator HRUSKA. They are not new?

Mr. STEWARD. That is right. And the price of these repairs is much less than the cost of new buildings.

Senator HRUSKA. That clears up any confusion.

AIR FORCE ACADEMY CHAPEL

Senator STENNIS. How much did the chapel cost at the Air Force Academy?

General CURTIN. Approximately $3.8 million.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Robertson said that the roof leaks.

General CURTIN. We did have problems, as is well known. The chapel was dedicated December 22 last, and as far as I know has been through several natural rainstorms of good intensity since then and we have had no complaints.

Senator STENNIS. I don't see any reason why we should not allow all of these items.

Mr. STEWARD. Thank you, sir.

Colonel SMITH. The next area will be found on pages 38, 39, and 40.

AIRMEN'S SERVICE CLUB

Senator STENNIS. You may proceed.

Colonel SMITH. The airmen's service clubs are programed in the Air Defense Command, Air University, Strategic Command, the Aircraft Control and warning area and Pacific Air Forces. Major Sturgeon will cover this area.

ADAIR AND NAHA, OKINAWA FACILITIES

Of the items I have identified, the House has denied the Adair Facility and the Naha, Okinawa, facility.

Major STURGEON. Mr. Chairman, gentlemen, there are seven projects in this program for service clubs, approximately $2.2 million. Five of these are for new facilities. Two are for additions to the

existing facilities. The airmen's service club provides recreational activities for the enlisted personnel of the base. Predominantly for the lower pay grades of the enlisted personnel and their dependents. A well-prepared and well-presented program by the service club helps in combating the morale destroying effects of lonesomeness and boredom. Service clubs provide instructive and entertaining projects which occupy the airman's free time. This facility is considered as a home away from home for the single airman. As was indicated two facilities have been denied by the House Appropriations Committee. The one at Adair Air Force station located in Oregon and the one at Naha Air Base at Okinawa. The one at Adair is currently occupying approximately 1,600 square feet of a World War II building, which is completely too small. It is not designed for service club activities. The facility at Naha originally consisted of four quonset huts but two of those have been destroyed by typhoons, so we have existing at this time two quonset huts to take care of the enlisted personnel there.

REASONS FOR HOUSE DENYING ITEMS

Senator STENNIS. What did the House say as to their reason for denying these?

Major STURGEON. Sir, on the service club facility at the Adair facility, I believe the denial was based on the design. The Air Force was restudying the design of the facility. This has been completed. Originally it was to be a permanent design. The design now is semipermanent. The Naha facility, there was no specific reason given for the denial. The only thing that it could be tied to was the gold flow aspects.

Senator STENNIS. I do not understand, gentlemen, how it is that this budget was made up a year ago and here it is 12 months later, which is also 5 months before the appropriations bill could have been passed and yet you do not have any designs completed.

General CURTIN. May I speak to that, Mr. Chairman?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

General CURTIN. We were proceeding on this item with a masonry structure. As I recall, during the hearings, the question came up of why couldn't we use a preengineered building for a structure of this type. We were asked to consider this. In fact, we do this continually during the entire design phase. I think the point here is that we have reconsidered this and are now going toward a preengineered design, which will probably save us $5,000 to $10,000 in the total cost of the facility at Adair.

The point I am making is that we were going ahead with the design but we were basing it on a masonry structure. In the case of the Naha facility, this was tied in the House comment indirectly to the question of foreign exchange. The committee may recall that this facility has been in and out of the program for some time. It is a very badly needed facility in Naha.

I can't be specific further than that to the House comment.

PREENGINEERED STRUCTURE

Senator STENNIS. Back to this design matter now, you said during the hearings it was suggested that you go to a preengineered design.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. This would be what is sometimes referred to as a prefabricated or what we prefer to call a preengineered structure in an effort to save construction costs.

We have agreed to go this route and the probable saving in this item will be something of the order of $5,000 to $10,000.

Senator STENNIS. What hearings are you referring to?

General CURTIN. I am speaking of the hearings with the House Appropriations Subcommittee.

Senator STENNIS. Why not adopt that suggestion and knock off $10,000?

General CURTIN. That is what we are prepared to do.

Senator STENNIS. You want to reduce this request by $10,000?

General CURTIN. We will take the reduction of approximately 10. It has been variously estimated at $5,000 to $10,000 that we can save by going to a preengineered structure.

We could be prepared to take the $10,000 figure. We have already issued the design instructions to go preengineered.

Senator STENNIS. You are the architect. Which would you accept, the 5 or the 10?

General CURTIN. I would just as soon accept the $10,000. I think this is possible.

Senator STENNIS. Mark it down, Mr. Clerk.

Major STURGEON. Are there any further questions, gentlemen?

NEED FOR SERVICE CLUB AT NAHA

Senator BIBLE. May I ask a couple of questions about Naha?

Tell me what your strength is there. As I understand it, you badly need a service club because you had four quonset huts and two of them have been swept away by a typhoon.

Major STURGEON. Yes, sir. We have approximately 4,000 airman at Naha.

Senator BIBLE. You have two quonset huts to accommodate 4,000 airmen at Naha?

Major STURGEON. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. So you feel that there is a crying need for a service club at that place?

Major STURGEON. There certainly is, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Might I ask, have you ever given thought to this? General, you say you can use a prefabricated club in Adair, Oreg. That is in the United States. If the House position about there being a drain of gold, and I think this alarms many of us, would it be possible to have a prefab service club preengineered and predesigned and prefabbed in the United States and shipped over to Naha?

Colonel SMITH. Sir, in our entire program that we are presenting here for oversea areas our method of approach is to make maximum utilitization of U.S. materials and labor. In Okinawa, however, where Naha is located, we do have this typhoon problem so that when you get into preengineered metal or prefab-type buildings they are not designed and constructed to withstand typhoon action, in addition there is corrosion from the salt spray, et cetera.

You do run into quite a problem.

Senator BIBLE. In other words, you would rule out a prefab service club in Okinawa because of typhoons. This is basically the reason.

General CURTIN. May I clarify that?

Actually what we can use are precast concrete panels much the same as we are using on Guam especially designed for typhoon resistance.

Senator BIBLE. If you were to use that would you save anything materially from the $415,000 that you have budgeted for this service club in Naha?

General CURTIN. No, sir. Our estimate is that it will cost approximately this amount regardless of the routine.

PREENGINEERED STRUCTURE NOT RECOMMENDED

We certainly would not recommend going for a commercial preengineered structure. Our experience is that this would be putting good money after bad and after a few year's time we would be sorry. I would like to emphasize, I have talked to people in the Pacific Air Command specifically about this item. It is a very badly needed item. The need has been recognized for some time. For various reasons we have put off facing up to it. I don't mean within the Air Force. I mean outside the Air Force. I think the time has come that we should do something for the people in Naha.

USE OF PRESENT FACILITIES

Senator BIBLE. I wonder if it would be helpful for the record if you indicated what you had in the four quonset huts and what you have in two. Obviously you cannot have as much in two as you have in four. What services have been terminated there?

Major STURGEON. We have approximately 4,800 square feet at the present time. One is devoted exclusively to pool tables and items like that. The other is for recreational purposes. There are no facilities for dancing, music, letter writing.

Senator BIBLE. Did you have that when you had the four quonset huts?

Major STURGEON. No, we did not have all of those faciliites.

CITES CURTAILMENT OF FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES

Senator BIBLE. What I am trying to drive at is this: What facilities did you have available to your men in Naha when you had the four recreation quonset huts? If two of them have been destroyed by virtue of a typhoon, what facilities and activities are now being curtailed for approximately the same number of men?

Major STURGEON. Sir, I do not have that information.

Senator BIBLE. I think it might be helpful for the record. It might build your case stronger.

General CURTIN. I think we can furnish that in the light of the services that we would provide in the new facilities, if that is agreeable.

Senator BIBLE. I think that would be helpful.

General CURTIN. We will do that, sir.

(The data requested follow:)

NAHA AIR BASE—SERVICE CLUB

The service club facility at Naha originally consisted of four quonsets. Two of these have subsequently been destroyed by typhoons. The remaining two quonsets must be closed during rainy weather and equipment covered by tarpaulins to prevent damage from rain leaking through the structure.

The original facility was capable of offering the following activities: reading lounge; music room (also used for bingo, tournaments, combos, and singing groups); writing lounge, TV; card and ping pong room. These activities can no longer be offered due to the loss of the two quonsets.

The only activities offered at this time are four pool tables and an artist work room. All other programs have been canceled. There has been no civilian service club director for 1 year as no one will accept the position because of the existing inadequate facility. Attendance has fallen from 43,000 per quarter to 2,300 per quarter since the typhoon destroyed the buildings.

DOLLAR ECONOMY IN OKINAWA

Senator HRUSKA. Okinawa is a dollar economy?

General CURTIN. Basically.

Senator HRUSKA. With your method of construction, with the panels being constructed here and shipped over there, that gold flow business is pretty well minimized?

General CURTIN. Most of the panels I have been speaking of have been precast panels in which the steel, cement, and so on, would be procured normally. But basically we are talking of a dollar area.

Senator HRUSKA. If we remember the pictures we saw of that Guam typhoon and the quonset huts, and realizing the destructive nature of these typhoons, we should not hesitate too long on this item.

RECREATIONAL MULTIPURPOSE FACILITIES

General CURTIN. The last of the items on the repetitive briefing will be the recreational multipurpose facilities located on pages 41, 42, and 43 of your booklet. None of these have been requested.

Major STURGEON. We have seven projects in this year's program at an approximate cost of $2.2 million. We have four located in Alaska, two in northern Canada and one in the northwestern section of the State of Washington. This multipurpose facility was presented last year. We had eight of them included in the program last year. All eight were approved. This facility is provided at our small isolated station. It provides a large playing court, capable of handling basketball and also can be used for other regular recreational activities. These sites that are in this program are extremely isolated and the climate is severe. As has been indicated, all of these have been approved by the other committees, sir.

This concludes the repetitive items, sir.

Senator STENNIS. There are seven projects here.

Major STURGEON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. There are four in Alaska.

Major STURGEON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Where is Blaine?

Major STURGEON. Blaine is in the northwestern part of the State of Washington, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The other two are where?

Major STURGEON. In northeastern Canada, sir.

MILITARY POPULATIONS

Senator STENNIS. Give us the number of men involved at these different places. That gives a better idea on these than anything else.

Colonel SMITH. At Saglek, in the Air Defense Command Overseas, there are 122 enlisted personnel and a total population of 217. At Stephenville we have a total population of 245 and 159 of these are enlisted personnel.

Senator STENNIS. I didn't get to hear your presentation. I judge this is this or nothing out there.

Major STURGEON. This is correct.

Sir, the only thing they have is possibly a small day room where they can play table tennis or a pool table. This is all that they have.

Senator STENNIS. What about Blaine? Is that the same way?

Major STURGEON. Blaine has nothing. This is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How many men?

Colonel SMITH. Blaine has a total population of 196, and 165 of these are enlisted.

Senator STENNIS. Can you give us the others real quick?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Campion.

Colonel SMITH. We have a total population of 150, 130 are enlisted at Campion. Cape Newenam, total population of 103, 86 enlisted. Kotzebue, total population of 109, 86 enlisted. Unalakleet, total 101, 86 enlisted.

HIGH COSTS OF PROJECTS

Senator STENNIS. It seems you have to do something but it costs a lot of men, $344,111 for a gymnasium for a few men.

Senator BIBLE. In these isolated areas some type of recreational facility is indicated. I recognize the cost is high. I think you have to do something for them.

Senator STENNIS. Can you do something about reducing the cost?

General CURTIN. No, sir. We have worked on this problem for a long time. This is one of the problems that caused the delay in facing up to it. We have come up with many years of study with this multipurpose recreational facility, a standardized one, and we feel that is the best we can do.

As you point out, we are talking here to most of these sites with a cost factor of 3.5 or 4.0 to 1. They are all remote sites. We are talking something of the order of $80,000 to $100,000 of stateside construction. We feel this is a very flexible facility. I personally visited several sites like this and I know the situation. It is a real desperate one, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. What is the tour of duty at these remote sites?

Colonel SMITH. Usually 12 months, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I went out to one of these places once. I am convinced you must have something.

General CURTIN. The winter months are the real killers.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much.

Is there anything else now on the repetitive?

STATUS OF AREA SEARCH RADAR FACILITIES PROGRAM

Colonel SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I would like, if you will permit, to qualify the area search radar facilities that we were talking about originally. They were on pages 3, 4, and 5. The status of that program is as follows:

On the overall program, we are approximately 80 percent complete on design. Twelve of these right now are already to go to contract as soon as funds are made available.

Senator STENNIS. Twelve out of how many?

Colonel SMITH. Twelve out of the twenty-four. Colonel Morris, when he was speaking, was referring to fiscal year 1966 instead of calendar years as we sometimes think about. This means that by July 1965 he would have all of these in operation.

It will take actually about one construction season for us to complete the construction portion of these facilities. But then there will be about a 6-month additional period required for checking out the radar equipment and getting it all correlated and integrated into the system.

So it is this latter date that Colonel Morris was speaking to.

Senator STENNIS. You say it will be operational now by July 1965?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. January 1964 is just around the corner.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You say in 18 months from the time you get this money you will have all of them operative, is that correct?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is a different picture. Is that all of your repetitive items?

General CURTIN. That covers the repetitive items, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. We will get started on the others now but let us take a recess for 5 minutes.

We will go right back to work.

(Brief recess.)

PLANNING

Senator STENNIS. The subcommittee will come to order.

General, let me say just a word. We have had the repetitive items, as you know. We are not going to slight anything at all, but at the same time reviewing the time factor for this week, today is Tuesday and tomorrow we have a joint session for an address by President Johnson, Thursday is Thanksgiving, we will not be in session Friday. That is another way of saying the week is almost gone.

So let us avoid repetition as much as we can. Let us move as rapidly as we can with reference to the subject matter and the Air Force should make any point they wish to make on every project.

Some of these will be small and obvious and I will just ask you to move on rather than elaborate.

General CURTIN. We will be glad to.

Senator STENNIS. Proceed, gentlemen.

FUNDS REQUESTED

Colonel SMITH. Page 18, volume 1, we are requesting $25 million for development of real estate planning reports; project planning reports; working and final drawings; and working and final plans, specifications, and estimates.

Senator STENNIS. Why not let us take that last? That is customary. Let us take those items up at the last. I think the membership will get a better understanding.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

On page 23 of volume 1 we begin with the Alaskan Air Command and there is a summary on that page and the following page of the installations that we will speak to. This will be pages 23 and 24.

Senator STENNIS. Let us proceed, Colonel Smith.

Colonel SMITH. In Alaska to provide for accomplishment of missions at two major operational bases, two supporting operational bases, 16 A.C. & W. sites plus DEW line and communication stations, we are requesting $14,856,000. The first items appear on page 29 where at Barter Island we are requesting a civil engineer maintenance shop, and airman dormitory, and an officers quarters. The latter two, the dormitory and the OQ, have been questioned by the House, with the comment, existing is adequate to house the permanent party. The Air Force feels strongly that in these isolated areas we need to take care of all permanent party, transients, or other supported personnel with adequate facilities. This includes personnel who go out to the isolated areas for maintenance and upkeep of the installations. These facilities, the dormitory, and the officers quarters will provide for this type personnel.

(The information referred to follows:)

Barter Island DEW Station, Alaska

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
1. Dormitory, airman, replacement	$156,000	−$156,000	+$156,000
2. Officer quarters, men	291,000	−291,000	+291,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

1. Dormitory, airman, replacement

This project is required to provide acceptable living conditions for transient-type personnel. There is a requirement to house 80 transients at this location. There will be a total of 44 adequate spaces to meet this requirement. At the present, temporary tar paper shacks are being utilized to house transient personnel. These buildings do not have sanitary facilities in them, have high O. & M. costs, and are difficult to heat. Transient personnel are primarily engaged in construction and facility maintenance, and are assigned for several months.

It is requested that this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

2. Officer quarters, men

This project is required to provide acceptable living accommodations for personnel permanently stationed at this site. There is a requirement to house 131 personnel with acceptable living quarters available for 87.

Barter Island is a remote installation with severe winters which make adequate living facilities mandatory.

It is requested that this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

1. Dormitory, airman, replacement (p. 12)

"The committee has denied the request of $447,000 for a dormitory and officers' quarters at the Barter Island Station. Existing facilities are adequate to meet the requirements of the permanent party personnel."

2. Officer quarters, men (p. 12)

"The committee has denied the request of $447,000 for a dormitory and officers' quarters at the Barter Island Station. Existing facilities are adequate to meet the requirements of the permanent party personnel."

COST RATIO

Senator STENNIS. What is your cost ratio up there compared to the United States?

Colonel SMITH. The cost ratio is 3.6, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have 13 officers, 4 enlisted men, 114 civilians.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. We also have a supported group of 6 officers and 74 civilian personnel.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything else?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir.

BIG MOUNTAIN

The next items are on Big Mountain on page 33. The mission of this base is direct support of Alaska communications. The first item is for the maintenance and protection of vehicles that must be available during normal and emergency operations. This was one of the repetitive items. The last item is for water storage to provide sufficient capacity for mountaintop area for normal personnel consumption and fire protection. The well supply is not sufficient to maintain the supply without the additional storage. Neither of these items have been denied by other committees.

CAMPION

On page 36 for Campion, none of these items have been questioned. The mission of this base is to support an A.C. & W. operation and the NORAD control center. We are requesting $753,000 for three items. An operations building addition for new equipment, and an officers quarters and the recreational multipurpose facility, the latter being one of the repetitive items.

The present quarters will not satisfy the requirement for the permanently assigned personnel at Campion.

CAPE NEWENHAM

The next location is Cape Newenham AFS and is on page 40. The mission of this installation is Alaska A.C. & W. and communications facility. We are requesting a repetitive item, the multipurpose recreational facility.

Senator STENNIS. Very well, your auto storage on page 42.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. This is at Cape Romanzof AFS. This is one of the repetitive items we talked to a moment ago.

Senator STENNIS. Let us move on.

EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Eielson Air Force Base on page 45, this is a major base located 18 miles southeast of Fairbanks, Alaska. The mission supports a fighter-interceptor and strategic Air Command mission as well as MATS support. We are requesting $1,853,000 for six teams at this location. None of these were in the repetitive briefing. However, the dormitory airmen alteration project was questioned by the House Appropriations Committee. There was no specific reason given, but it appears that where we are attempting to upgrade the facilities and provide some individuality for the troops, this could possibly be the reason. This alteration actually will take four existing open bay airmen dormitories and improve the standard by providing more privacy and better accommodations for the airmen living in this location.

(The information referred to follows:)

Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Dormitory, airman, alteration	$250,000	−$250,000	+$250,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The dormitories at Eielson Air Force Base were constructed as Army barracks in 1953 with large open bay sleeping areas. The open bay condition creates a physical environment which offers no privacy of personal conduct, belongings, and rest. This is further aggravated by the shift schedule of work necessary at this base. Airmen required to work at night find it difficult to get the proper rest during the day in open bay sleeping areas.

Reinstatement of this alteration project would provide adequate living facilities for 800 airmen.

It is requested that this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 12)

"No specific reason was given for denial of this request."

ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION LINE

Senator STENNIS. The electric distribution line, overhead, I know you are always having something like that.

As I understand, it means that you are getting more and more of a load on your lines and you have to increase various instruments and lines.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir This by being referred to as overhead, it is an above-ground type installation.

Sentaor STENNIS. That first item on page 45, maintenance dock?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Bible, that is what I always call a shop or garage. The Air Force for some reason adopted the name. They call it a dock.

Colonel SMITH. This is actually what we build, a maintenance dock for aircraft maintenance purposes. You can pull one airplane or sometimes two into these docks for maintenance purposes.

Senator STENNIS. It is still not a hangar?

Colonel SMITH. It is still not a hangar, as is normally understood.

Senator STENNIS. How have you been getting along without this? This is an old base.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. At this location the existing maintenance facilities were tailored to the B–50 type of aircraft and the new aircraft that are being assigned cannot be housed within that type dock. That is because of the wing configuration and the size of it. This is one of the bad features of a maintenance dock if you specifically tailor it to a certain aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

The next item?

ELMENDORF AFB

Colonel SMITH. At Elmendorf, on page 52, this base is another major Air Force installation. It supports the Alaskan Air Command headquarters, the air defense division headquarters, air transport squadrons, and a fighter interceptor squadron.

The program requested totals $2,689,000, and includes the items that are listed on pages 52 and 53. The one that has been questioned by the House Appropriations Committee was the last one on page 53, the steam heat mains. On that item, the House committee commented on the fact that it took 8 years to amortize the existing facility by this alteration project.

This is true strickly from an operations and maintenance aspect. However, in the near future, within the next several years, it is going to be necessary to replace many of these individual heating units that are presently there and valued at $432,000 if we do not receive this project. That is in addition to the operational and maintenance cost.

Senator STENNIS. How much equipment do you have tied up?

Colonel SMITH. By changing the system we would end up replacing this type equipment. It is valued today at about $432,000. The main part will be the net annual savings resulting from the operation and maintenance of the new system.

Senator STENNIS. How much is that?

Colonel SMITH. $110,000 yearly. It would take about 8 years to amortize it under that procedure.

If there are no other questions on this base program such as aircraft barriers, vehicle refueling stations, et cetera, none of these had been questioned.

The next items are on page 64, and this is an addition to the operations building for this A.C. & W. and a communications center. The program requested is for the addition of 844 square feet to the existing operations building to house the new equipment that improves our operational capability.

GALENA AIRPORT

On page 66, at Galena Airport, the title of this project may be a little bit misleading. It is called a dispensary. It actually is a composite building that includes a dispensary, a dental clinic, a post office, and library for this base. At the present time these activities are housed in an airmen dormitory. The requested project will provide

a multipurpose building for medical, post office, and library functions, and will release space for dormitory use that is sorely needed there.

The project actually will permit us to get 20 additional airmen dormitory spaces. This was not questioned by the other committees.

GRANITE MOUNTAIN

Colonel SMITH. At Granite Mountain we have the auto maintenance shop and the heated auto storage facility. Both of these were covered in the repetitive briefing.

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

KALAKAKET

Colonel SMITH. At Kalakaket, page 73, the auto maintenance shop is another one of the repetitive items and this is where the existing contractor shack that was constructed during the initial construction of this station is being utilized. We actually cannot keep it properly heated for maintenance and storage purposes.

KING SALMON

On page 75, at King Salmon, we have two items. This base supports an A.C. & W. squadron, a fighter-interceptor squadron on alert, and a communications facility. We are requesting $160,000 for two items, an operations building addition and a refueling vehicle storage facility, which was one of the repetitive items.

The operations facility is required because of the improved operational equipment.

Senator BIBLE. These items were allowed by the House?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

On page 78, another repetitive item for Kotzebue. This is the multipurpose recreational facility. It has not been denied.

On Murphy Dome, page 82, the A.C. & W. operations building addition is similar to the previous two.

Senator STENNIS. You say page 82?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Did you cover 80?

Colonel SMITH. I hope I did. Yes, sir; 78 through 81, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

Colonel SMITH. On page 82, this provides for an addition to the operations building to take care of the additional electronic equipment that is being delivered—new scopes, plotters, and other equipment.

NORTHEAST CAPE

On page 84 at Northeast Cape, we are asking for a dormitory for the airmen. This has not been questioned by other committees. The mission of this base is for the Alaskan A.C. & W. and a weather squadron. The additional dormitory space at this isolated location is required because approximately 400 men are now having to live in space that was designed for 262. They are just completely overcrowded.

Senator STENNIS. I thought we had about fixed up these A.C. & W. units. Are we going to keep on building million-dollar dormitories and other items?

Colonel SMITH. On page 84, sir, you will notice that this specific one comes about by an increased personnel strength. We can talk to that later, if you wish. We have presently 281 personnel there.

Senator STENNIS. Is this because you closed up some others?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir; it is an improved capability in that area, sir. We could cover this in the following section, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Very well. We will take that up in closed session. The next item.

Colonel SMITH. The item is on page 86, Pedro-Dome. It is a repetitive item for the auto maintenance shop.

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

SHEMYA

Colonel SMITH. At Shimya, we have a program that has two repetitive items. The shop refueling vehicle and the shop ground support equipment facility. I beg your pardon, there are three. And the composite medical facility. All of these are tailored to supporting the mission that we now have at Shemya Air Force Station.

None of these have been questioned by other committees.

Again I would like to refer you to block 9 of page 88 where we talk to personnel strengths.

Senator BIBLE. Did you say a composite medical facility? Did I understand you correctly say that?

Colonel SMITH. I am sorry. It is a composite personnel facility. It was not covered in the repetitive items.

Senator STENNIS. What does that mean?

Colonel SMITH. This is where we attempt to house or provide for dormitory space in addition to the dining hall and other administrative areas which are included within the structure.

Senator STENNIS. I see you say this is a classified mission.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; we would prefer to talk to this item, if you would like, at a later session.

Senator STENNIS. Very well, put it down for the classified hearing. The next item.

Colonel SMITH. Page 100, we are asking for a recreation bowling alley facility. The mission of this basis is support of the Alaskan aircraft control and warning and communications program. The program contains a request for the bowling alley facility needed to provide a facility where indoor sports can be carried on throughout the year. No similar recreation facility is available from private enterprise in the area.

Senator STENNIS. I thought you were trying to get a combined recreation building.

Colonel SMITH. There are some installations in this area where we have constructed, before we adopted the multipurpose recreation facility, something in the nature of a gymnasium.

This new concept would normally provide a couple of lanes of a bowling alley along with it. This station does not have a bowling alley as such.

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

UNALAKLEET

Colonel SMITH. At Unalakleet we are asking for the recreation multipurpose facility that was covered in the repetitive briefing. This provides for the physical exercise program. It does have included therein the two-lane bowling alley.

Senator STENNIS. That brings you to a new subject?

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

Colonel SMITH. The Air Defense Command begins on page 104 and the mission of this command is to provide air defense for the United States.

The total request is $17,274,000, which provides operating facilities to support the basic mission at 14 locations and the completion of the Norad-combat operation center. The first base is on page 105, Duluth. We are asking for the field training facility that we spoke to previously in the repetitive briefing. This is the one where they have been moved from pillar to post attempting to operate.

Senator BIBLE. That is the one that was disallowed by the House?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Specifically disallowed?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. On the ground that the facilities there were inadequate at the present time?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. We directed your attention to this in the repetitive items.

ENT AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. At Ent Air Force Base on page 107 we have two items for $677,000. The first provides for an extension to the existing runway to increase the operational capability and the second item is a dental clinic that has been covered in the repetitive briefing.

Neither of these items has been questioned.

GRAND FORKS AIR FORCE BASE

On page 110 at Grand Forks, N. Dak., we are requesting two items, a taxiway for runway access and a heating plant addition. The use of this base is for an Air Defense Command fighter-interceptor mission, a Strategic Air Command bomber and tanker mission, and Strategic Air Command missile mission. The total is $1,439,000 and consists of those items.

Senator STENNIS. That is what page?

Colonel SMITH. 110. Neither of these items were questioned by other committees.

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

HAMILTON AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. On page 113, we are requesting three items for Hamilton Air Force Base at a total cost of $675,000. This base supports a variety of missions. An Air Defense Command fighter-interceptor commission, a combat support squadron, a tactical air com-

mand transport mission, a reserve troop carrier mission, a military transport service rescue squadron, and the Headquarters of the 28th Division.

We are requesting a runway, a wash rack, and a dormitory. The dormitory item was one of the items that the House Appropriations Committee had stated that the existing facilities were adequate.

This again is similar to the one previously discussed where we are trying to take an open bay dormitory and provide some degree of privacy within it and then properly ventilate and light it so that they do actually have an adequate rest area they can call their own.

COMMITTEE RECESS

Senator STENNIS. We are going to have to suspend here. We will take a recess now, gentlemen, until 2 o'clock.

General CURTIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 12:05 p.m., Tuesday, November 26, 1963, the committee was recessed, to be reconvened at 2 p.m. the same day.)

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 P.M., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1963)

(The committee reconvened at 2 p.m., Senator Alan Bible presiding.)

Senator BIBLE. The subcommittee will come to order.

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND PROJECTS

HAMILTON AIR FORCE BASE

When we took the noon recess, Colonel, I think you were starting to tell us about the Hamilton Air Force Base at page 113; is that correct?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I believe you were commenting on the dormitory?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Have you finished your statement on that?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; I have.

Senator BIBLE. The House disallowed the item?

Colonel SMITH. The House disallowed it; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You say it should be restored. Why?

Colonel SMITH. It presently is an open bay area that provides minimum sleeping accommodations for personnel that work on shifts. It doesn't provide the privacy that we feel they should have.

Senator BIBLE. The strength of Hamilton now is approximately 5,000?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; that is correct.

DORMITORY DISALLOWED BY HOUSE

Senator BIBLE. Their reasons for disallowance were simply that alteration of a permanent dormitory at Hamilton Air Force Base in each of these locations, existing facilities or those available in nearby communities are adequate to meet the requirements of the installations. That applied to a permanent dormitory at your Hamilton Air Force Base?

Colonel SMITH. This is what we would conclude from that; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. The reason for their disallowance was on the grounds that you had existing facilities available in a nearby community?

Colonel SMITH. I think our interpretation of the comment was along this line: That there were either existing facilities in the nearby community or the facilities you had existing on base were adequate.

Senator BIBLE. Obviously at Hamilton I suppose it would mean that there were existing facilities on the base?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Not those with nearby communities. I am familiar with Hamilton. I assume it would be the first reason.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Your answer to that again is what? Let us nail this down very clearly.

Colonel SMITH. This is open bay area where all the airmen are accommodated in one large group and it does not provide the individuality or the privacy that we feel the airmen should have in this type dormitory.

Senator BIBLE. Open bay area. I do not know exactly what that means.

Colonel SMITH. It is one large, open room where all of the personnel sleep and spend their off-duty time.

TYPE OF DORMITORY

Senator BIBLE. If you get the kind of dormitory you want there, what is that?

Colonel SMITH. It provides individual rooms so that two to three personnel would be occupying an individual room. He would not be disturbing other airmen in the immediate area as he performed his duties.

Senator BIBLE. Simply for my own information, you probably detailed it in your supporting backup material on this particular item, is this the type of construction that you are going into more and more in other airbases around the United States or overseas?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. This is a program that we have had for the past several years—upgrading and altering our dormitory and living accommodations.

General CURTIN. Mr. Chairman, may I add a comment there of clarification?

Senator BIBLE. Certainly.

UPGRADING DORMITORIES

General CURTIN. The dormitories were built under what used to be referred to as a squad room concept, where a corporal or sergeant had control of so many men. They had training exercises and came back and went to work at set hours. We are confronted with the situation where men in a given dormitory work in different shifts. Therefore, we are not dealing with large groups coming and going all at the same time. As this became apparent we started to standardize our dormitories to provide at least a minimum amount of privacy not only to the men but in deference to the large number of people coming and going. We have gone back and reviewed all of our existing old

dormitories, permanent construction as well as World War II mobilization construction. We have tried to update those by providing individual rooms, smaller rooms, and better latrine facilities over the years. We have completed, I would say, something over 30,000 dormitory spaces where we have taken World War II facilities and upgraded them. We do this at about half the price that it would cost us to build a new dormitory. We have had very good reaction from the troops in utilization of these upgraded facilities. What we have been seeking to do at Hamilton and other bases is to continue this program.

Senator BIBLE. I suppose you have other dormitories at Hamilton Air Force Base that have been upgraded?

General CURTIN. Either upgraded or meet the standards.

Senator BIBLE. This is not the first one you are putting there of this type?

General CURTIN. I can't speak to Hamilton. Let me check that, sir.

Major STURGEON. We have not upgraded any dormitories at Hamilton. We do have two new 200-man dormitories at Hamilton that are constructed with the individual rooms.

Senator BIBLE. This is what you are attempting to do in this first dormitory that you actually are upgrading?

Major STURGEON. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. You may proceed.

KINCHELOE AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Kincheloe Air Force Base is on page 119. That base is 23 miles south-southwest of Sault Ste Marie, Mich. The use of the base is for an air defense fighter interceptor squadron, an air defense missile unit, Strategic Air Command heavy bomber and tanker mission. We are requesting $995,000 for five items that are listed on page 119.

Refueling hydrants, a shop ground support equipment facility is one of the repetitive items we covered this morning, officers' quarters, commissary, and exchange sales. None of these items have been questioned by previous committees.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

KINGSLEY AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Kingsley Air Force Base on page 126. We are requesting three items. This base supports an Air Defense Command fighter interceptor mission. The items are a wash rack for the aircraft, aircraft general purpose shop and a dispensary, the last one being a repetitive item we spoke to a moment ago. None of these were subject to question. Estimated cost is $213,000.

Senator BIBLE. The backup justification is in this document.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. Individual justification sheets follow the summary page.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. We will be in a position to provide additional written backup on each one of the items that the other committee took exception to and can insert it in the record for you.

That would be helpful. Thank you.

McCHORD AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. On page 130, McChord Air Force Base, which is located 1 mile south of Tacoma, Wash. Supports an Air Defense Command fighter interceptor mission, Air Defense Sector Headquarters, Air Division Headquarters, and a MATS troop carrier division. We are requesting $1,436,000 for five items.

An airfreight terminal which is one of those we talked to in the repetitive briefing.

DENTAL CLINIC

Aircraft general purpose shop, a refueling vehicle shop, dental clinic, and service club. The last three were repetitive items covered previously. The dental clinic was the one that we had indicated the House questioned.

(The information referred to follows:)

McChord Air Force Base, Wash.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Dental clinic	$388,000	−$388,000	+$388,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The present World War II facilities, which house the base dental service, are inadequate to render proper dental care to the military personnel assigned to McChord Air Force Base.

The present dental clinic houses 12 dental operating rooms. There is a current and projected requirement for 16 dental operating rooms. This means that, at present, there is no facility in which to provide 25 percent of the dental workload generated by the military population at this station. This eventually leads to the type of dentistry where one takes care of the patient who "knocks at the door," rather than a planned program of preventive and restorative dentistry; i.e., less prophylactic cleanings and therefore more cavities, less fillings and consequently more extractions.

Request that this item be restored to the fiscal year 1964 military construction program, so that the dental health at McChord Air Force Base does not further deteriorate.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (PAGE 13)

"Funds also have been denied for a dental clinic at the McChord Air Force Base, Wash. In this location existing facilities are adequate to meet the requirements of the installation."

I believe Colonel Carmichael, during his testimony, talked of the wood-frame nature of this existing facility and structural inadequacy and the need for accommodating this dental function in an adequate facility.

Senator BIBLE. The efficiency replacement means that it is an older building that you have to upgrade. Does this call for building of a completely new building?

Colonel SMITH. Yes. Where we indicate a replacement. Through our analyzation the facility we presently have is either structurally inadequate or is not economically repairable. This would be a replacement for it. The deficiency that is also indicated just in front of that indicates that we already were operating with too little space.

QUESTION OF COST

Senator BIBLE. I assume I read this correctly. This is a building containing 9,360 square feet. It was built at an estimated cost of $388,000. Is not that a pretty high cost?

Colonel SMITH. For the type of material or for the function that is performed, this will average about $30 a square foot. It is comparable, of course, to your hospital-type facility.

Senator BIBLE. Is this fully equipped when you lay out $388,000? Is this built and equipped?

Colonel SMITH. In this particular instance I would like for Colonel Carmichael to talk to that point.

Senator BIBLE. I would be glad to have you respond to that.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. I would like to backtrack, Mr. Chairman.

We are actually four dental operating rooms short. By deficiency we mean we have four less than we need in this particular instance. As to the cost, underneath the supporting facilities we list the collateral equipment. That is the dental operating units for the four deficiency dental operating rooms.

Colonel SMITH. This is on page 134.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. So this adds to the cost of this facility. The other 12 dental operating rooms we will transfer the equipment from the existing clinic into the new clinic. So it will be a completely operational facility for this amount of money.

SUPPORTING FACILITIES

Senator BIBLE. What does supporting facilities mean again? Is that the breakdown on page 134?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. In addition to the utilities we normally list in this case we also note the dental operating room equipment. This is the chair, the light, the drill, for the dentist and this type of thing. That is what we mean by dental operating room equipment.

Senator BIBLE. What is the item that calls for $19,000 and is listed under support facilities? What is that?

Colonel REILLY. I can answer, sir.

Senator BIBLE. The first item is utilities.

Colonel REILLY. Yes, sir. We have utilities shown above, water, sewage, things of that nature. The support facilities for $19,000 provides access drives to the building, parking area for vehicles, sidewalks, and a considerable amount of storm drainage.

Senator BIBLE. Site preparation?

Colonel REILLY. Site preparation is simply the preparing of the site, stripping the topsoil, grading and leveling up for the building foundations.

Senator BIBLE. That is the generally understood meaning. There is nothing magic in site preparation. That is general?

Colonel REILLY. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Collateral equipment is the item to which Colonel Carmichael just addressed himself?

Colonel REILLY. Yes, sir.

Colonel SMITH. We attempt in every instance to identify these supporting facilities as distinct to the primary facility, the items that cause us to have additional cost.

INADEQUATE FACILITIES

Senator BIBLE. Part of your reason for the inclusion of this item asking for restoration is the fact that you simply do not have enough equipment there dentalwise to give adequate dental attention to the men that you have at this Air Force base.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. That is absolutely correct, sir. There is just a long line, you might say, to get dental care. We don't have sufficient facilities to take care of the troops on board.

Senator BIBLE. If you have the facilities, do we have the dentists to take care of the teeth?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have plenty of dentists in the Air Force?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. We are able to staff our authorization.

Senator BIBLE. I would not say that was completely responsive.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. I might say I am outside of my area. The reason I responded the way I did, I do know that we have the dentists to staff the facilities we are asking money to construct. I checked that out each time before I came before Congress. I am not in the personnel business.

Senator BIBLE. Whether you have enough dentists to take care of the military personnel is another question.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. We do have the personnel to staff the facilities we are requesting money for. I was trying to be responsive in that way.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Colonel SMITH. You will notice we have approximately 6,000 military personnel stationed there.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, I know that.

NORAD

Colonel SMITH. The next item is at Norad on page 136. This NORAD Combat Operation Center is located near Colorado Springs. The item we are requesting is for $7 million and is required for further construction of the underground combat operation center; $22.4 million has previously been provided for this facility. Unforeseen conditions and new requirements which developed as construction was in progress has created the need for this additional $7 million. Rock faults were discovered at the central access tunnel when it was nearing completion and it was necessary to reorient main chambers and to provide additional rock bolts and other strengthening measures. Faulty rock in certain areas requires the construction of reinforced concrete tubes anchored to the rock in the intersection of the center of the complex. Further completion of other studies indicated we needed additional protection against electronic magnetic pulses.

Senator BIBLE. This picture could be adopted by reference. This could not be anticipated at the time the plans and specifications were drawn?

Colonel SMITH. That is correct.

General CURTIN. It could not have been. We had brought to bear on this problem perhaps some of the most outstanding people in the country. I would say most prudent exploration work had been done.

Every reasonable attempt was made to anticipate these problems. As things have developed actually, the problem today is a little more acute even than it was when this project was introduced early this year. It is one of the things that leads us to comment briefly to this reduction by the House from the $7 million to the $6½ million. When we first programed this item I would not have been too alarmed about the House reduction. However, taking the latest estimates in hand from the Corps of Engineers, we will be extremely hard pressed to accomplish this additional work for the $7 million estimate if we can do it at all.

HOUSE CUT

Senator BIBLE. Did the House refuse the $500,000 on this?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; they cut us $500,000. As near as I can determine there was no specific reason given for this.

Senator BIBLE. I see now where they cut.

Colonel SMITH. Page 19 of our supplemental booklet reflects our position on this, sir. We will be happy to insert this.

Senator BIBLE. I think that should well be inserted as a part of your statement at this time. You are in effect appealing the disallowance of the $500,000?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

FUNDS REQUIRED

Senator BIBLE. You say you cannot complete this unless you get the full $7 million?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. If you get the full $7 million, will you complete it?

General CURTIN. It will be very difficult, Mr. Chairman, to complete it for the estimated $7 million based on our latest figures from the Corps of Engineers. We are working with them now refining and revising these figures in detail. We will be extremely hard pressed to do it for that. We are very hopeful that we can but it is going to be a very difficult thing. It is for this reason that the $500,000 reduction becomes very critical.

Senator BIBLE. I assume the way you are putting it, General, it might be reasonable to anticipate that you might be back here again either in a supplemental or the next fiscal year asking for an additional amount of money to complete this particular combat operation center.

General CURTIN. It could well be; yes, sir. We may have to face our work with that in mind.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

(The information referred to follows:)

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requirement
Norad (cost reduction)	$7,000,000	−$500,000	+$500,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The requirement for the requested $7 million is for the continuation of effort in connection with the construction of the hardened NORAD/ADC Combat Operations Center near Colorado Springs, Colo. This request increases the estimated construction cost of this facility to $29,400,000.

Cost estimates furnished to support requested $7 million was based on overruns caused by unforeseen conditions and new requirements. The three major cost increases were:

For miscellaneous rock problems	$2,650,000
For electromagnetic shielding	1,800,000
For B–2 intersection modification	2,550,000
Total	$7,000,000

The interlocking of the various phases of this undertaking is extremely close between the excavation, spoil removal, shoring and reinforcing, building construction, utility placement, and installation of complex electronic equipment. Delay of any portion, particularly the rockwork has a continuing effect all the way through the chain.

Current estimates, as the work progresses, indicate that the amount of $7 million is not overstated and that it may, in fact, be low. Although every effort is being made to hold down costs for the complete project, failure to have available the full $7 million could seriously jeopardize the completion of this project.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

No reason given.

OTIS AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. The next item is on page 142, Otis Air Force Base, where we are requesting alteration to an existing heating plant.

This project will provide a continuous heat supply to the high-temperature hot water distribution system by providing an additional expansion tank. Currently only one such tank exists and when it is cleaned or inspected the heating plant has to be shut down. If more than two boilers actually are in existence it is common practice to have two tanks. We presently have three boilers there.

Senator BIBLE. This was allowed by the House?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. No one took exception to this one item.

PAINE AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. The next, on page 144, Paine Air Force Base, the three items that we have there were not questioned. The first one, the refueling vehicle shop was one of the repetitive items. The next two, the maintenance dock and parachute and dinghy shop have not been questioned.

Senator BIBLE. The total cost is $551,000?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

PORTLAND AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Portland Air Force Base on page 148. This airbase is located 6 miles northeast of Portland and supports Air Defense fighter-interceptor, Reserve troop carrier and rescue, and National Guard fighter-interceptor; $1,659,000 is requested for 10 items. The theater at this location was questioned by the House Appropriations Committee. The present theater is actually an old World War II dormitory that we have had to put into service as a theater. It is only about half the size that it should be and it has inadequate seating, ventilation, heating, and latrine facilities.

Senator BIBLE. What is the page number that gives us the backup on your theater? That is on page 59?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Let us see if we can't build up the backup justification. First, how many men do you have on this base?

Colonel SMITH. There are 1,300 airmen and about 150 officers for a total of 1,500.

Senator BIBLE. The theater has a seating capacity of what?

Colonel SMITH. The one we are requesting here?

Senator BIBLE. The one that is there now.

Colonel SMITH. We are requesting 350 seats; 212 is the existing, sir.

USE OF BASE THEATER

Senator BIBLE. How much use is made of this base theater at the present time? It can be supplied for the record, Major, if you do not have it. The thing I am trying to establish is that you are basing your case on the fact that you have an outmoded theater that is inadequate both as to size and its facilities. It seats an approximately 212 people. How many people actually use it? How often do they go there?

Major STURGEON. Sir, that I would have to furnish for the record. I do not have that. The theater is used by the various commanders on the base to use as commander's call for the commanders to take their personnel into the theater to talk to them as a group.

Senator BIBLE. Why do you not supply as much additional information as you can? I suppose there is always some reluctance on the part of Appropriations Committees in that area of theaters because I think we each recognize that the theater has practically gone out of business all over the United States as the result of a new discovery called television. I am wondering if that applies to an airbase as well. I just do not know. If you have any information that supplies the answers to those questions we would appreciate it.

Major STURGEON. We will supply them for the record, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

PORTLAND AIR FORCE BASE

The base theater at Portland is used four times a week for the purpose of showing movies. Average attendance at these showings is 135. This attendance record is attributable to the condition of the present facility. The acoustics and lighting are very poor and ventilation and heating is a difficult problem. The present theater is located in a World War II barracks building. Windows in the building had to be sealed in order that movies could be shown. If an adequate facility were available it would be possible to have more showings per week, and it is estimated that theater attendance would increase from 50 to 100 percent. The nearest theater in the local community is located 4 miles from the base, and no bus service is available.

The base theater is also used for other purposes and is the only facility on base where large meetings can be held. Commanders use it from 7:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. 2 days a week with approximately 225 personnel attending. In addition, the theater is used by other groups for conferences and displays. These average 2 to 3 times a week for 2 hours and accommodate 50 to 75 people.

STEWART AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. The next airbase, Stewart, is on page 161. This location is 4 miles west of Newburgh, N.Y. The use of the base is for

the 26th Air Division Combat Center, the Air Defense Command combat support mission, Reserve troop carrier mission, and an air defense system evaluation unit. The program is for $212,000 for three items. The first is an area search radar, the second a refueling shop, and the last item is for storm drainage. None of these have been questioned by previous committees.

SUFFOLK COUNTY AIR FORCE BASE

Suffolk County, on page 165, we were talking to a moment ago on the repetitive items. The auto maintenance shop is a repetitive item and the second one is the commissary store. We are requesting $907,000 for these two items.

In reference to the commissary the House Appropriations Committee denied it with the comment that the existing facilities are adequate. The existing facility only has 7,981 square feet in it and consists of several interconnected wood frame buildings that are structurally in such a nature as to preclude adequate stocking and display of foodstuffs. It also has deteriorated to the point where it is hard to maintain. There are 223 base family housing units at this location. This station also supports other military units on Long Island, namely, aircraft and warning personnel, a NIKE installation, and Coast Guard.

On page 20 of the supplemental booklet we have actually talked to the reason why we feel this should be reinstated. When the original facility was developed, we had a station strength of only about 1,400 personnel. The strength we have built up to at the present time and will continue with is approaching, as you see here, 2,000 personnel. When you take into consideration all of the aircraft and warning, the NIKE, the Coast Guard, and other military installations in this general area, they are supporting about 2,300 military.

Suffolk County Air Force Base, N.Y.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Store, commissary (DFRP)	$267,000	−$267,000	+$267,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

No adequate facility exists on base which can be utilized for this function. If this facility is not provided, the base personnel and their dependents will continue to shop from limited food stocks, narrow congested aisles, and encounter long waiting periods at the checkout counters.

The present commissary building is a World War II structure that has been utilized for various purposes, the latest before its present conversion, an officers' open mess. A collection of three rundown shacks 18½ by 99 feet, 19 by 40 feet, and 19 by 59 feet, have been assembled over the years to form its present U-shaped appearance. The roof is continually leaking despite frequent repairs, wind whistles through the cracks and forces office personnel to wear coats when the temperature is 30° or below and the wind velocity exceeds 25 miles per hour. These conditions are quite prevalent in the winter.

Recurring provisions of the annual Department of Defense Appropriation Acts require that the Secretary of Defense must certify commissaries located in the 50 States for continued operation annually. This certification is based on one of the following criteria: (1) Commercial facilities prices are not considered reasonable; (2) commercial facilities not adequate; (3) commercial store facil-

ities are not conveniently available. To be certified under price differential (practically all Air Force commissaries are certified on basis of price differential) the differential must exceed 20 percent. The items listed in the Bureau of Statistics, Department of the Labor "Market Basket" are used to determine the price differential between commercial and commissary facilities. The latest survey conducted at Suffolk County Air Force Base in September 1963, shows a 29.5-percent price differential between commercial facilities and the commissary store food prices.

It is requested that this item be reinstated in the military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 13)

"Funds also have been denied for the * * * construction of a commissary at Suffolk County Air Force Base, N.Y.: * * * In each of these locations existing facilities or those available in nearby communities are adequate to meet the requirements of the installation."

COMPLAINTS FROM MERCHANTS

Senator BIBLE. Do you have a recurring problem here as you do in so many of your bases of complaints from merchants in the area due to the fact that they come to your commissaries and the personnel save a good many dollars in shopping? Is that an inherent problem here? It seems to me it is everywhere.

Colonel SMITH. We have not had a specific complaint. There has been no specific complaint in this locality, sir. In fact, when we discussed this with the House Armed Services Committee the Congressman from the area confirmed our need for this item.

Senator BIBLE. I purposely develop that because I know at Nellis and I know a Navy installation at Fallon the backup ammunition detail at Hawthorne, we are constantly receiving these commissary complaints. I am sure you men are not totally unfamiliar with them. You say you are not receiving a lot of resistance from local merchants in Suffolk County, N.Y.

General CURTIN. None has come to this level at this particular case, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. In addition you say this was strongly supported by the Congressman from that county?

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

TRUAX FIELD

Colonel SMITH. Truax, page 168; we are requesting two items for $447,000. The first one was on the repetitive briefing for the aircraft weapons calibration shelter. The second one is for a gymnasium. Truax is located near Madison, Wis., and the House Appropriations Committee felt the community facilities were available in the immediate area, and denied the gymnasium.

Senator BIBLE. What is your answer to that?

Colonel SMITH. The gymasium actually provides a place for physical training and conditioning, and recreation for all base personnel. We have about 2,700 there. The only recreational facility at this base, where the winter extends from early November to late April, consists of a six-lane bowling alley, and a small indoor court which is too small for basketball or other indoor sports.

Senator BIBLE. How is that evidenced? Do you have personnel there that have to stand in line to get into the bowling alley, or cannot get into it at all, or cannot get into the multiple-purpose court? How do you prove what you are saying? You say it is too small to accommodate the people. How do you prove that?

Colonel SMITH. Actually, there is no gymnasium, as such, there today. But we do have the other recreational facilities I was referring to, such as the six-lane bowling alley or a small indoor court.

Senator BIBLE. But you have no basketball court there at all at the present time?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. These are the only two facilities you have, the six-lane bowling alley, 40- by 50-foot multiple-purpose court?

Colonel SMITH. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. What will you have if this item is allowed?

Colonel SMITH. This would provide a court where you can play handball, volley ball, basketball, and things of this nature.

Senator BIBLE. How many lane bowling alley?

Colonel SMITH. Under this item, the existing bowling alley would not be enlarged.

Senator BIBLE. This would be over and above the six-lane alley?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. Our gymnasium outside of what we referred to as the multipurpose recreational facility is strictly that—a gymnasium. That is for the normal indoor athletic type events.

OTHER FACILITIES ON BASE

Senator BIBLE. Are there other facilities on the base that would supply this athletic need? What do you have on the base? As I understand it, your statement is that on the base you only have a six-lane bowling alley and 40- by 50-foot multiple-purpose court. Are those the only athletic facilities you have?

Colonel SMITH. I would like to research this. This is the only thing we have that is reflected.

Senator BIBLE. I think it would be helpful to the committee, because the House committee has disallowed that for either one or two reasons—either that you have existing facilities on the base or there are facilities available in the nearby communities adequate to meet your requirements.

Colonel SMITH. We will do this, sir.

Senator BIBLE. It will be supplied for the record.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

TRUAX FIELD

The only athletic facilities available at Truax consist of a service club, theater, six-lane bowling alley, and a physical conditioning building which contains room for weight lifting and rowing machines. There is no basketball court available. The base has leased a gym in the local community for use 2 nights a week. This lease is good from November through March at a cost of $1,900. No other facilities within the local community are available for use by base personnel for team sports.

TYNDALL AFB

Colonel SMITH. The next air base is Tyndall Air Force Base in Florida, on page 171. This base is located about 6 or 7 miles from Panama City, Fla. We are requesting four items at this location. Three of these were covered in the repetitive briefing, namely, area research radar facility, auto maintenance shops, and refueling vehicle shop.

We are requesting one additional item for a fire station on the line, and that project is required to provide an adequate facility for accommodating aircraft firefighting and rescue vehicle and services. The present facility is structurally unsound, and beyond economical repair. They were also designed earlier, and are not large enough to accommodate the new firefighting apparatus we have.

Senator BIBLE. All of these items were allowed by the House?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

This brings us to the Air Force Logistics Command, on page 176, where we have the stations listed and the amounts requested for each one of those locations.

The mission of the Air Force Logistics Command is to provide an adequate and efficient system of procurement, production, surveillance, maintenance, and supply for all of the U.S. Air Force and provide general overall logistical support for all activities and agencies of the Air Force. It trains specialized units for accomplishment of specific logistics functions in oversea areas and theaters. This program contains a request for $17,922,000 and provides facilities at nine locations indicated on page 176.

GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE

The first of these installations is Griffiss Air Force Base on page 177. We are requesting an auto storage shed which was covered in the repetitive item for this location.

Senator BIBLE. That was allowed?

Colonel SMITH. That was allowed by the previous committees. Hill Air Force Base on page 179, we are requesting seven items. This airbase is located 7 miles south of Ogden, Utah, and the mission is support to headquarters of the Ogden Air Materiel Area, a reserve unit, and a heavy transport squadron. It is a depot for support of the MINUTEMAN. We are requesting $2,717,000 for the seven items. All of these have been allowed by the previous committees and none of them are in the repetitive category. They will provide for apron loading and unloading space, a quality control laboratory, maintenance docks for medium aircraft, missile service shop, igloo storage for weapons, logistical facility alteration project, and an OQ. This base, as you will notice, has a total population of approximately 15,000 people.

Senator BIBLE. These items were all allowed?

KELLY AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. On page 187, Kelly Air Force Base, 6 miles west-southwest of San Antonio, Tex., is headquarters of the San

Antonio Air Materiel Area. Also supports a logistical support squadron and aeromedical squadron and fighter interceptor squadron of the Air National Guard and two troop carrier squadrons. The program requested at this installation is $4,345,000 and includes seven items. The aircraft corrosion control facility, electronics shop, the laboratory precision measurement equipment shop have not been questioned by the previous committees.

The fourth item for the occupational health and medical dispensary is one that Colonel Carmichael covered previously. Next are the logistical facility base and logistical facility depot projects, the last one the House Appropriations Committee denied, stating that all possible means of meeting the requirement had not appeared to be studied.

The last one was the dormitory for airmen which they also took exception to but there was no specific reason given.

RESTORATION REQUESTED

We have asked for restoration of those last two items. Information is contained on pages 22, 23 of the supplemental booklet. We feel very strongly about this logistical facility depot. It is needed to replace totally inadequate facilities at Kelly.

General CURTIN. May I make a general statement on that item, Mr. Chairman?

Senator BIBLE. I would be very happy to have you, because they speak pointedly on it and I think, General, we should give you ample opportunity to justify this item. The hearings before the committee disclosed that the Air Force had not studied all means for meeting the requirements for additional administrative space or logistical facility depot at Kelly Air Force Base. Therefore, the request of $1,280,000 for the facility is denied.

LOGISTICAL FACILITY REPORT

General CURTIN. First of all, Mr. Chairman, we are not quite clear in our own mind what the phrase "all means" is intended to mean. I would like to cover a little bit of the policy here. This did come up during the House hearings. We did point out that it was Department of Defense announced policy to take care of permanent requirements such as this either through the military construction program or through long-term leases with the GSA. We pointed out that after our analysis that we felt that the military construction route was the most appropriate since we were proposing to alter existing warehouse space that was otherwise excess to our needs. During the hearings the question of the extent to which we had researched this with GSA had come up. We pointed out that this would not be a detailed one because the information we had available from the authorities at that time was, first, that no space existed in the area of the approximate magnitude we were interested in, something of the order of 170,000 square feet.

Secondly, they estimated that, under an arrangement of getting someone to build this space and lease it to us on a long-term basis, it would probably run us $3 to $3.50 per square foot. This annual cost compares with a one-time cost of $7.50 per square foot for providing

a Government-owned facility and making maximum advantage of the existing facilities. As shown in the reclama sheet we have looked into several alternative methods of providing this and have come to the conclusion that this is the most economical, the most beneficial from the standpoint of getting our job done, and the one that is in the long-term interest of not only the Air Force but the Government.

This is a very important item to us, and with the Chair's permission I would like to ask Colonel Goddard from the Logistics Command, who has been into this in much more detail than I have to speak to this point. General Bradley has sent him in here hoping that he would be able to do so.

Senator BIBLE. I would be glad to have him do so. As I understand it, they are not questioning your requirement. The requirement is conceded.

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. The point is that they requested that you adequately study the various means of meeting the requirement.

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. I would be very happy to have you explain the point. You have either studied all means or have not.

STUDY CONDUCTED

Colonel GODDARD. Mr. Chairman, as to the point of studying all means, while this project was being programed we asked the district engineer of the Fort Worth district of the Corps of Engineers, who has cognizance, to study this problem. They came up with the answer that there was no space existing, even approximating the requirement of 170,000 square feet. I believe General Curtin has adequately covered the proposition of mortgage financing and leasing of the space which in 2 years would cost as much as the entire renovation. So from an economic point of view that was not pursued any further.

Senator BIBLE. How many men do you have at Kelly at the present time?

Colonel SMITH. We have a total population of 21,700 and 19,000 of these are civilian employees that work for various activities on Kelly.

Senator BIBLE. Is that fairly steady over the last number of years?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

CRITICAL PROBLEM

Colonel GODDARD. I might say, Mr. Chairman, that this problem is a critical problem with the Air Force Logistics Command. It stems from the great transition that we have experienced in the last 10 to 12 years wherein the subdepots and links in the supply chain have been eliminated and we have withdrawn into nine major air materiel areas for our huge task of managing something like 2 million line items. In so withdrawing, we withdrew into places that had supply buildings and maintenance hangars. We have for years been attempting to make do with space inadequately ventilated, inadequately lighted, congested, and in many cases structurally inadequate. It was this retrenchment, if you will, this closing of installations, clos-

ing of subdepots, coming into our current posture that found us in the situation where we had nothing but supply buildings and old maintenance hangars for our people to work in. That is the nub of this problem. Related directly to Kelly, you find the directorate of materiel management, which is the heart of this management operation, housed in 10 different locations widely dispersed. In other words, they were stuffed in from time to time wherever you could find space for them. As one example of what this dispersion does to our management, one purchase request travels 13.7 miles in its processing and we have over 16,000 such a year.

CONVERSION PLAN

Our plan is rather simple. We have a 1943 permanent, structurally sound warehouse. In fact we have some adequate space existing, with adequate lighting and ventilating. We hope to convert 170,000 square feet at approximately $7.50 a square foot, which is less than 50 percent of the cost of new construction.

Senator BIBLE. That would supply how much of your requirement?

Colonel GODDARD. It will supply about 75 percent of our requirement of this type. We have a follow-on increment in the 1966 program. This chart shows the functions of the building. We feel this is good business because compared with new construction cost we are doing it at less than half. We are doing this by taking a sound shell and putting in an environment that is conducive to doing good work and good management.

Senator BIBLE. At that point, Colonel, are there other means of meeting this requirement than doing it the way you have said? No. 1, you are going to spend $7.50 a square foot to rehabilitate the sound structures that you have pointed to. This will give you 75 percent of the space you require this particular fiscal year.

Colonel GODDARD. That is right, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Then you ask for the remaining 25 percent in the next fiscal year.

Colonel GODDARD. In 1966.

COST OF NEW FACILITY

Senator BIBLE. This gives you 100 percent of your requirement. The only other way of doing it, according to your presentation, is that would be building it completely from the ground up. A complete new facility, is that correct?

Colonel GODDARD. On Kelly Air Force Base that is so.

Senator BIBLE. I am talking about Kelly because this is the one that has been disallowed.

Colonel GODDARD. That is correct. That would cost you anywhere from $18 to $20 a square foot and that is conservative.

Senator BIBLE. That runs out to a figure of how much—3½ million, or, rather, $3,600,000 at $18 per square foot. Are there other means other than these two?

Colonel GODDARD. No, sir; I don't believe there are with the current plant we have. We have picked the most economical means of providing this space. As you understand, the bringing of these missions together where daily processes can go on in a central environ-

ment is most important. These people control thousands and thousands of items. It is important to make a decision timely here if you are reviewing your spares. If you let it go 2 weeks or a week from now, you can lose substantial sums of money. So the timeliness of doing our management function is most important. In dispersed locations we find this most difficult.

REQUIREMENT FOR STRUCTURE

Senator BIBLE. In your opinion there are only two means by which this can be done, admitting the requirement. It seems to me it is inherent in the House report that there is a requirement. They seem to indicate that you have not studied all the means. You tell me there are only two means. One is to adapt the existing structure or go into new construction.

Colonel GODDARD. That is correct. Or if you were fortunate enough to have a large leased space available nearby you might have used that route. But there is no such space available to Kelly Air Force.

Senator BIBLE. I think you should state that for the record if that is a correct statement. You could not lease back because there is no leasable space?

Colonel GODDARD. That is correct, based on the survey made by the Corps of Engineers.

Senator BIBLE. I was wondering if there was anything else the House had in mind. I just want to give you the opportunity of attempting to indicate why you should have this $1,280,000.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Colonel SMITH. On page 22 and 23 of the supplement information, which we will insert in the record, we talked of the alternatives that were considered, such as the MCP, the leasing of existing space, construction, local community long-term lease, and so forth.

Senator BIBLE. There are three ways of doing it. One is that you cannot lease it because there is no space. No. 2, you do not want to go into new construction because it costs you roughly three times as much. So you think this is the most economical way of doing it.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What is the life if you do it the way you indicate doing it?

Colonel GODDARD. You said the life of the structures?

LIFE OF BUILDING

Senator BIBLE. Yes, the life if you do it the way you are suggesting by taking the existing structures and adapting them.

Colonel Goddard. I would say this building would have a life of 15 to 20 years or more.

General CURTIN. We have been very successful in this type of modernization, particularly in the area of converting warehouse space to administrative space. We have had several projects previously approved in the military construction program and for something less than $8 a foot, in this case it happens to be $7.50, we have been able to get very adequate administrative space that will have long livability, as far as we can see.

Senator BIBLE. If you built this from ground up as a complete new facility, it would cost $3,060,000; how long would it last as compared to this way?

Colonel GODDARD. I would say it would last a comparable period of time.

General CURTIN. To get it for $18 a foot, we would be very lucky, Mr. Chairman. Our experience to date in building comparable administrative space is running at that figure but at the bottom. It has been running as high as $23 to $25 a foot. When we are thinking of $18 a foot we are thinking of the bottom of the scale, pricewise.

Senator BIBLE. Is that true of the rehabilitating?

General CURTIN. No, sir. In the case of the rehabilitating we do not have a lot of the unknowns of new construction. Here, we basically have a firm foundation on which to build. We are talking about lighting, air conditioning, and partitioning, which is fairly straightforward work. Therefore our cost estimates do not vary as widely as new construction.

LESS SPACES WOULD BE REQUIRED

Colonel GODDARD. One final point, Mr. Chairman. I think it is very important here, as in the justification sheet. I have highlighted this item. With this consolidation and improved environment, San Antonio Air Materiel expects to do this job with 59 spaces less. This would amortize the cost of this construction in 3 years.

Senator BIBLE. That is reproduced in your other document?

Colonel GODDARD. This information is in the 1391 that the committee has.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Colonel. I think that is a very helpful explanation.

Colonel GODDARD. Thank you very much for the opportunity to come here.

Colonel SMITH. The next base is McClellan Air Force Base on page 197. We are requesting six items at a total cost of $2,132,000.

Senator BIBLE. What was that page number?

Colonel SMITH. 197.

DORMITORY AT KELLY AIR FORCE BASE

May I go back to the dormitory item at Kelly since it was also questioned by the House?

Senator BIBLE. By all means.

Colonel SMITH. On page 22 of the supplemental booklet we do also talk to the need for reinstating this facility. The building was constructed in 1940 and contains these large open bays of 8,000 square feet. We get from this group occupancy a lack of privacy and which we don't feel to be adequate accommodations for the personnel.

Senator BIBLE. Does the same reason apply to the dormitory at Kelly as it did to Hamilton?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. They were open dormitories?

Colonel SMITH. What we refer to as "open bay." Large open areas where all airmen are stationed.

(The information referred to follows:)

Kelly Air Force Base, Tex.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
1. Dormitory, airmen, alteration	$562,000	−$562,000	+$562,000
2. Logistical facility, depot (alteration)	1,280,000	−1,280,000	+1,280,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

1. Dormitory, airmen, alteration

This project provides for the alteration and modernization of the existing dormitory building at Kelly Air Force Base. The building was constructed in 1940 and contains large open bays of 8,000 square feet and over. Minimal privacy is not even provided for airmen living in the dormitory. Personnel performing night duty have difficulty sleeping in large open and congested bay areas. This is of extreme importance to airmen whose flying missions require constant night duty.

The alteration and modernization of the airmen dormitory is part of an overall Air Force project begun in 1960 to improve the living conditions of airmen.

Request this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

2. Logistical facility, depot (alteration)

The Department of the Air Force, in conjunction with the Office of the Secretary of Defense, has considered all possible alternatives for the provision of adequate administrative space for Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC) logistical administrative facilities. The alternatives considered were—

(*a*) Construction of new facilities in the MCP.

(*b*) Leasing of existing space in local communities.

(*c*) Construction of facilities adjacent to AFLC bases by the local community for long-term lease.

(*d*) Construction of new facilities adjacent to the base by GSA.

(*e*) Alteration of existing space which has now become surplus to its original purpose.

The Department of Defense has concluded that leasing arrangements are uneconomical in comparison to military construction programing whenever a long-term military requirement for the space exists and the base has adequate real estate.

It is considered that the alteration of 169,872 square feet of warehouse area at Kelly Air Force Base, Tex., is the most economical and efficient way to meet a critical office space requirement in this particular case. The administrative personnel at Kelly Air Force Base have worldwide management responsibility for the B–58, F–102, F–106 weapon systems, various support-type aircraft, approximately 50 percent of all Air Force aircraft engines, and 32 Federal supply classes which involve some 240,000 prime items.

The total value of the logistics management program in fiscal year 1963 at Kelly Air Force Base was approximately $2.7 billion. Procurement actions were $327 million, supply shipments were $2.1 billion, and maintenance operations were $297 million.

It is reasonable to anticipate that improved working conditions will result in more effective management and even a small improvement in efficiency should result in a substantial dollar impact considering the total resources managed.

The existing adequate areas, 381,113 square feet provides only about 51 percent of the total required administrative space. The requested project will provide for an additional 23 percent of the requirement and raise the adequate administrative space at this depot to 74 percent of the total required.

It is requested that $1,280,000 be reinstated for this project.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

1. Dormitory, airmen, alteration

"The request of $1,280,000 for the facility is denied as is the request of $562,000 for alterations to a permanent dormitory at this location."

2. Logistical facility, depot (alteration)

"Hearings before the committee disclosed that the Air Force had not studied all means for meeting the requirement for additional administrative space for a logistical facility depot at Kelly Air Force Base, Tex. The request of $1,280,000 for the facility is denied * * *."

MCCLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. McClellan Air Force Base, page 197. We are requesting $2,132,000 for six items at McClellan. The first item, an airfreight terminal facility, was on the repetitive listing. It was questioned by the House Appropriations Committee. The second item, the organizational maintenance hangar, was also questioned. The remaining items were not subject to questioning. In reference to the terminal, to cite the need for this, we have had a growth in the tonnage that has been handled at McClellan from about 12,800 tons in 1956 to over 20,000 tons in 1962. We actually project that there will be increased activity at McClellan, it being one of our main terminals, where we will get up to 30,000 to 35,000 tons per year. The existing airfreight terminal is one of those that I talked about with the small columnar spacing of the supports, and we need the larger area.

Senator BIBLE. What type of building is that? I imagine the backup gives all the detail.

Colonel SMITH. The existing building is a wood frame facility. The new one we are talking about will be structural steel frame metal and masonry walls and metal and concrete foundations.

Senator BIBLE. They also disallowed your request for alterations to the maintenance hangar?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The project that we have for it is for alteration to provide heat within the facility. As an example, in the winter months at McClellan, although it doesn't get as extremely cold as other areas, it does get down to 32 and 42 degrees. Through experience we have found any temperatures below 50 to 55 degrees cause undue hardship on the personnel that try to maintain aircraft and associated equipment. We have provided additional information on pages 24 and 25 for both of these items.

(The information referred to follows:)

McClellan Air Force Base, Calif.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
1. Airfreight terminal, DRFP	$977,000	−$977,000	+$977,000
2. Maintenance hangar, alteration	108,000	−108,000	+108,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

1. Airfreight terminal

The requested project is necessary to provide a terminal which is a key link in the USAF continental logistics airlift system (LOGAIR). The existing air freight terminal was developed to support a World War II airlift situation and it cannot accommodate the loads imposed by the modern system. The existing substandard building is too small for the present needs and is located too far from the warehouse area to allow for efficient material handling. The present day airlift system requirements for the inbound and outbound cargoes of this air materiel area, which is prime for several important space and launch ve-

hicles, fighter-type aircraft, communications-electronics systems related to satellite series of missiles, and air defense warning systems worldwide material handling system, for the movement of items to Air Force units throughout the USAF airlift system.

Included in the responsibilities of this terminal are handling shipments that arrive or depart on LOGAIR for: Depot; Aerojet-General Corp. and Douglas Aircraft Corp. (missile components), Sacramento and the Naval Supply Center, Oakland. The terminal is a main terminating and originating point on the LOGAIR system. Due to the lack of space, it is not possible to install a materials handling system in the present facility to increase the output of cargo processing. The present ramp area is limited and valuable time is lost in ground handling of aircraft in nonmechanized handling of cargo.

The workload of this terminal has increased from 12,856 tons in 1956 to 20,800 tons in 1962, an average increase of 7½ percent per year. The projected cargo load in 1966 will be approximately 3,000 tons per month. As even larger transport aircraft enter the USAF inventory, this terminal will become even more oversaturated and extreme inefficiencies will occur in the timely delivery of supplies, plus the loss in aircraft utilization due to delay in turnaround time.

It is requested that $977,000 be restored for this project.

2. Maintenance hangar, alteration

This project will provide a heating system in an existing hangar which is not now heated. Essential repair and modification functions are performed in this hangar on the fighter aircraft for which this installation has depot level maintenance responsibilities. During winter months the aircraft maintenance personnel utilizing this unheated facility cannot attain their maximum potentials of efficiency and effective performance. The minimum desired temperature most conducive to maximum effectiveness in performing the exacting maintenance functions which must be conducted in this hangar is 50° F. As an example of winter conditions at McClellan, during a period from December 1961 through February 1962, the average daily low temperatures ranged from 33° to 42° F.; the average daily high ranged from 50° to 54° F.; and the average daily mean ranged from 42° to 48° F. Reinstatement of the funds for this heating project will enable full year-round effective use to be made of this otherwise adequate facility.

It is requested that $108,000 be restored for this project.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 13)

"The requirement for the large increase in the size of the airfreight terminal facilities proposed for McClellan Air Force Base, Calif., is questionable and the request for $977,000 is denied as is the request for $108,000 for alterations to a maintenance hangar at this location."

NORTON AIR FORCE BASE

On page 205, Norton Air Force Base near San Bernardino, Calif., we are requesting $983,000 for four items. They have not been subject to question by the other committees. They will provide for a missile service shop facility, a repair shop, a laboratory precision measurement equipment facility, and then a utility item in the nature of a substation addition.

OLMSTEAD AIR FORCE BASE

Olmstead Air Force Base on page 210, we are requesting $1,247,000 for four items. The first, a control tower, is a replacement item. The second item for the aircraft engine inspection and repair shop was questioned by the House Appropriations Committee. The other two items for the communications electronics shop and electronic overhaul shop were not questioned.

On page 26 of the additional information booklet, we cite the need for the engine inspection and repair shop, because this does provide the space that we need to maintain the J–79 aircraft engine which is a turbojet type engine. The need to have adequate lighting in order to

make your adequate repairs and overhaul is more demanding with the newer type engines. The existing facility does not have sufficient ventilation or light. This project would correct that.

HOUSE REPORT

Senator BIBLE. The House report simply says that your existing facilities are adequate to meet the requirement for an engine inspection and repair shop and therefore disallowed the $77,000.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You say they are not adequate because you do not have the proper lighting?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. We, today in that facility, do not have proper ventilation or lighting. The existing lighting runs about 25-foot candlepower where we should have 30- to 50-foot candles in this location. The reason is that in the newer engines we have in the aircraft inventory you get into finer tolerances and more intricate work where the repairmen accomplishing overhaul have to see what they are doing.

Senator BIBLE. How long have you had this present facility at Olmstead?

Colonel SMITH. This present facility was built in 1942. It is a masonry-type facility.

Senator BIBLE. It has been substantially altered or rehabilitated in the last 20 years?

Colonel SMITH. I do not have any major alteration that I show here having been accomplished in this time period. The original cost of this facility was $1,774,000 and we are requesting $77,000 to fix it up so we can meet our today's requirement.

Senator BIBLE. $77,000 is really a rehabilitation item?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

General CURTIN. Alteration item.

Senator BIBLE. This has been authorized?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Olmstead Air Force Base, Pa.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Engine inspection and repair shop, alteration	$77,000	−$77,000	+$77,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

No additional space is to be constructed under the authorization for this project; it will provide only an essential ventilation system and an increased level of lighting within an existing structure which is essential to the aircraft engine overhaul functions of this depot. All of the Air Force J–79 aircraft engines which require depot level overhaul, modification, and repair are returned to Olmsted Air Force Base for this work. This jet engine is the powerplant for the F–104, B–58, and F–4C aircraft. Due to the introduction of the new F–4C into the operational inventory, the engine overhaul workload at this depot will be approximately 700 engines per year during the fiscal year 1967 time period.

The existing ventilation system in this engine overhaul facility is not capable of exhausting the heat and fumes which accumulate in the working areas. This creates an unsuitable working environment which is detrimental to the health and efficiency of the engine repair specialists. The lighting in the building

provides illumination of only 25 foot-candles at eye level whereas a minimum of 50 foot-candles of light should be available for the close and exacting work which is performed on the engines.

Reinstatement of this project will enable the maximum effective and efficient use to be obtained from this otherwise adequate structure and provide a suitable working environment for the engine repair personnel.

It is requested that $77,000 be reinstated for funding the project.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 13)

"Existing facilities are adequate to meet the requirement for an engine inspection and repair shop at Olmsted Air Force Base for which $77,000 was requested."

Air Force Systems Command

Budget request	$33,682,000
House committee approved	28,008,000
House committee reduction	5,674,000
Request fund restoration	5,424,000

ROBINS AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. On page 216 we have Robbins Air Force Base and we are requesting $1,419,000 for eight items. None of these have been questioned by the other committee. They will provide for a maintenance depot hangar, and aircraft corrosion control facility, a communications electronics shop, an overhaul shop, base repair shop, alteration for logistical facility, electrical distribution, and a steam-plant alteration project.

You will notice that primarily all of these are alteration. In fact, they all are; we upgrade the facility to take care of our new weapons that we have in existence.

Senator BIBLE. Each of the items was allowed on the House side?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. The total cost is $1,419,000?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

TINKER AIR FORCE BASE

At Tinker Air Force Base, on page 227, we are requesting $1,-025,000 for five items and none of these have been subject to question. Tinker is near Oklahoma City and supports the Oklahoma Air Materiel Area Headquarters, Air Defense Division Headquarters, two air transport squadrons, and heavy troop carrier squadron and reserve. None of these were subject to question on the previous reviews.

Senator BIBLE. Each of the items are alterations of existing facilities?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. A total of cost of $1,025,000.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. All of these bases that we have been covering here are our major depots and form one of our main links in the logistical support of the Air Force.

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE

The next base is Wright-Patterson Air Force Base which has probably one of the largest tenant organizations in existence in addition to supporting the Headquarters of the Air Force Logistics Command.

We are requesting eight items and none of these have been subject to question for this base.

I might point out that Wright-Patterson, in addition to supporting the Air Force Logistics Command, does support one of the main divisions of the Air Force Systems Command.

Senator BIBLE. What is the fifth item, "Special research building"?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. That facility will actually provide for research and development effort in testing the toxic hazards of propellants and materials by utilizing the animal kingdom. It will be used in the advancement of development of the Air Force bioastronautics program as well as any air manned space system. The present space prevents operation under controlled conditions. Actually, what we need is a facility where you can tell what condition the animals are in before you subject them to test in order to get controlled results.

General Curtin did invite my attention to the column on pages 233 and 234 where we show tenant command. It is toward the bottom, column C. That tenant command is what we refer to as Strategic Air Command or the Systems Command. These items all were authorized and supported.

Senator BIBLE. None of them have been disallowed?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. As they come over from the House in the total amount of the Wright Patterson of $3,993,000.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Colonel SMITH. This will take us to volume 2.

Senator BIBLE. I think that is a very appropriate place for me to turn the gavel over to my distinguished colleague, Senator Symington. I am sorry that I must leave at this time. We have a markup on AEC this afternoon that is going on right now.

Senator SYMINGTON. Will you proceed?

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Colonel SMITH. This is volume 2, page 245. We have a break-out on the installations that will be covered in this section under the Air Force Systems Command. The mission of the Systems Command is to advance aerospace technology, adapt it into operational aerospace systems and to acquire qualitatively superior aerospace systems and material needed to accomplish the Air Force mission. The program for this command consists of $33,682,000 for facilities at 13 locations.

ARNOLD ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT CENTER

The first facilities are on page 246, Arnold Engineering Development Center. We are requesting $4,060,000 for eight items and of the eight, the House Appropriations Committee questioned the one on the gas dynamics wind tunnel, hypersonic, with the statement——

Senator SYMINGTON. Did they cut it out?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; in their markup they cut it out. We have written additional justification on pages 29 and 30 of the additional information booklet we provided, talking to this item. The House states that the state of art is not far enough along. Design is still pending. We have a gentleman from AEDC that can speak to this.

Senator SYMINGTON. That is all right. Justify it for the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tennessee

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Gas dynamics wind tunnel, hypersonic	$2,442,000	−$2,442,000	+$2,442,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The LORHO (for low density) pilot tunnel is a small-scale model of an anticipated future full-scale development test facility. This pilot facility is for research in exploiting new developments in gas dynamics. This pilot facility is essential to the successful completion of these research studies, and is the key to a confident prediction of the performance of the future full-scale test facility.

The objective is to provide this small pilot facility as an integral part of the research program which will provide the technology and design information required for construction of a future full-scale ground test capability needed in the development of advanced military flight vehicles.

All components which together constitute the MCP item have been clearly defined and are proceeding to the completion of final design.

The complete project includes advanced equipment developed in our applied research program that will be assembled with the support equipment, structure, and utility lines provided in the military construction item.

The advanced equipment is being developed and fabricated in the applied research program. Contracts have been awarded for the arc heater and the magnetohydrodynamic components. For example, the prototype of the magnetohydrodynamic electrical power generation system to be used in this facility is now being tested by the AVCO Research Laboratory. These contracts will culminate in the delivery of this equipment which will be included in this facility. These projects are on schedule, with delivery and test dates based upon fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation for the LORHO pilot tunnel. Operation is dependent upon the construction appropriation; i.e., the equipment must be fully assembled, operated, and calibrated. This requires the structure, electrical power, utilities, etc., which the construction item will provide.

Preliminary design is complete for all components and this work is proceeding with the objective of awarding a construction contract early in calendar year 1964.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 13)

"The request of $2,442,000 for a gas dynamic wind tunnel at this location is denied. The successful construction of this facility will require major advances in the state of the art. The actual design development is still undergoing research studies. If the tunnel is required, these studies should be completed and estimates presented to the Congress based on more definitive plans and specifications."

GENERAL SCHRIEVER'S LETTER TO CHAIRMAN

Senator SYMINGTON. You still think you need it, is that right?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

General CURTIN. General Schriever, commander of the Systems Command, feels very strongly about this. We have checked this item with him. I believe he has also addressed a letter to the chairman of this subcommittee.

Senator SYMINGTON. Would you outline why he feels strongly about it?

General CURTIN. This is a question of the state of the art. Major Harney, Arnold Engineering Development Center, will furnish the technical detail in justification of this project.

Major HARNEY. Mr. Chairman, I will address myself primarily to the objections raised by the House committee. In our test before——

Senator SYMINGTON. Tell me why you want it. Do not read the whole statement. Why do you think that General Schriever wrote this letter that I am reading? What is the reason for it?

PACING ITEM

Major HARNEY. Mr. Chairman, this model facility is a pacing item in the development of advanced flight vehicles for the next decade.

Senator SYMINGTON. Is it a pacing item?

Major HARNEY. Yes, sir. From this pilot facility we intend to develop the technical information, the design information, for a large development facility to be located at Tullahoma, Arnold Engineering Development Center. The large development facilities are in turn pacing items for future flight vehicles.

Senator SYMINGTON. Is there any other tunnel in NASA or Navy that you can use to do the same kind of work?

Major HARNEY. No, sir. This is a very advanced facility. There are none like it in the country.

Senator SYMINGTON. It is another advance forward, is that correct?

Major HARNEY. Very definitely.

Senator SYMINGTON. For hypersonic speed?

Major HARNEY. Yes.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you very much. I think that covers it. Proceed, Colonel.

BROOKS AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. The next items are listed on page 255 for Brooks Air Force Base. We are requesting four items for $1,155,000. The first one is a military and professional training facility. The second one a radiation science laboratory. The third will provide air conditioning for dormitory space for the airmen. The last one replaces an NCO open mess which actually today is contained in an old engine shop that was converted. None of these were questioned by previous committees.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well. Will you proceed?

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. The next items are at Edwards Air Force Base, on page 160, requesting two items, neither questioned by previous committees. We have a high thrust rocket research facility and a toxic rocket research facility. I guess I should qualify by saying that the House Appropriations Committee did reduce the $9,660,000 by $250,000 across the board.

Senator SYMINGTON. Why?

Colonel SMITH. It was not specifically identified.

Senator SYMINGTON. What is a high thrust rocket research facility? What do you want that for?

Colonel SMITH. The high thrust rocket research facility will be used for conducting experiments with new concepts in liquid and solid rocket propulsion systems and with new propellant combinations.

Senator SYMINGTON. Why can you not do that at Canaveral or Vandenberg?

Colonel SMITH. This is a specific military mission that has been assigned to the Air Force in propulsion research and it is located

at Edwards Air Force Base where we are attempting to develop better rockets, fuels, and methods of propulsion.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well. You may proceed.

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Eglin Air Force Base, on page 264, we are requesting $5,110,000 for eight items.

The first item, an area search radar was one of the repetitive items where we will upgrade our facilities to provide a 60-mile and 40,000-foot coverage with radar. The next is a parachute and dinghy shop. The next precision laboratory, a telemetry station, a cold-storage plant replacement, a composite medical facility which was one of the repetitive items. An airmen dormitory and an officers' quarters alteration project. None of these were questioned by previous committees.

Senator SYMINGTON. What is the cold storage for?

Colonel SMITH. This is for taking care of all foodstuffs for the airmen dining halls and on-base cold storage.

Senator SYMINGTON. What is the medical facility replacement?

Colonel SMITH. The medical facility will replace the old World War II type cantonment hospital that has some 43 buildings here and bring into the inventory an up-to-date facility.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

HOLLOMAN AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Holloman Air Force Base on page 274. We are requesting $196,000 for two items. Neither has been questioned by previous committees. They are for alterations to the missile instrumentation station and a refueling vehicle shop which was covered in the repetitive briefing.

Senator SYMINGTON. Please proceed.

KIRKLAND AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. On page 277, Kirkland Air Force Base, four items. We are requesting $1,035,000. They will provide for a physics-science laboratory, a replacement of some officers quarters, and exchange facility and an officers open mess facility. None of these have been questioned by the previous committees.

Senator SYMINGTON. Next item, please.

L. G. HANSCOM AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Laurence G. Hanscom Air Force Base on page 282. We are requesting two items for $602,000, officers quarters and an addition to the base chapel. The chapel was covered in the repetitive briefing. Neither of these have been questioned.

Senator SYMINGTON. Your next item.

PATRICK AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Patrick Air Force Base on page 285. We are requesting $1,119,000 for five items. The first one will provide an addition to the base communications building, the second one for an inspec-

tion and repair shop for aircraft engine, medium aircraft maintenance dock, a civil engineering maintenance shop, and a dining hall alteration project. These have not been questioned by previous committees.

Senator SYMINGTON. Please proceed.

SACRAMENTO PEAK

Colonel SMITH. Sacramento Peak, on page 291. We are requesting $2,889,000 for this facility that is located 16 miles south of Cloudcroft, N. Mex., or 30 miles east of Alamogordo. The planned use of this installation is to advance the knowledge of celestial bodies. This project is requested to provide a facility which will be used for detailed observations of the sun. These observations will aid in forecasting unsafe periods of solar proton showers, thereby enabling manned space flights to be made with greater safety. This item had been questioned by the House Appropriations Committee with the comment that planning not complete and not convinced that the work cannot be done in other existing facilities. We have letters actually from the National Science Foundation that state in part, if I may read one sentence:

> I have discussed these plans with appropriate members of my staff and I can state that we unhesitatingly endorse the proposed project.

This was signed by Allen T. Waterman, Director. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration also supports us in this by saying:

> Thus both from a scientific and practical standpoint, NASA is very interested in the conduct of a sound and moderately expensive program in solar research in this country. For some time the work at Sacramento Peak has been a major part of the U.S. solar astronomy program and the construction of the new equipment should add an important instrumental capability to the facilities which are presently being used by the competent observational and theoretical staff at Sacramento Peak Observatory.

We have in addition to this provided you with information on pages 32 and 33 of the supplemental booklet.

Senator SYMINGTON. Please proceed.

Colonel SMITH. We feel we are far enough advanced on this, in fact we know we are, to proceed with it in this time period.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

(The information referred to follows:)

Sacramento Peak upper air research site, New Mexico

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Vacuum telescope	$2,889,000	−$2,889,000	+$2,889,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The Air Force Sacramento Peak upper air research site, New Mexico, requires a tower mounted, vacuum telescope to make detailed observations of the sun. These observations are essential for the prediction of solar proton radiations which seriously hamper space operations.

The design for the optical portion of this MCP item will be finished in December 1963. A construction contract for this portion of the telescope will be let in January 1964. The remainder of the construction will start 3 months later,

and will be finished in late 1965. Lead time for the optics is necessary to insure the availability of the optics for integration into the structure.

Sunspots sporadically eject high energy protons which would kill a man in space and damage delicate components in space equipment. The only practical protection from solar proton showers is to avoid them. This is possible only by predicting the times when no protons will be ejected, and utilizing these times for space operations. During the time of sunspot maximum in 1966 to 1971, a man in space for a period of 5 days (chosen at random without the benefit of any prediction) has a 20-percent chance of encountering lethal proton radiation from the sun. The 1966–71 period will be one of increasing space operations. This is also the period of sunspot maximum when the danger of solar proton radiation is greatest and the complexity of solar activity makes prediction most difficult. The frightful penalties incurred from unexpected encounters with protons, particularly in manned space operations, necessitates that the errors be made on the side of safety with a consequent loss of flying time due to false alarms. The use of this telescope will reduce the false alarms, and multiply the usable flying time by at least three times. This improvement is due to the ability of the telescope to see smaller structures on the sun clearly. It is here that we can expect to see the windup for a flash discharge of protons, in the form of a buildup of strong fluctuations in small scale magnetic fields. The vacuum telescope, unlike any existing instrument, will give us the enormous advantage of seeing and measuring these fluctuations directly, instead of having to infer them from delayed and uncertain secondary effects in the larger solar features.

The refined observations required for an effective prediction program can be obtained only with instruments of power comparable to that of the vacuum telescope located at a site of the most excellent observing conditions. No operating telescope at present meets these requirements. The only telescope in the world that potentially has the capability is the one at the Kitt Peak Observatory, which is nearing completion.

The Kitt Peak telescope is being provided by the National Science Foundation as a national research tool for the astronomers of numerous colleges and universities who do not possess observing equipment. To attempt to conduct the Air Force prediction program with the Kitt Peak telescope would monopolize its useful observing time to the complete exclusion of its intended use.

The Sacramento Peak upper air research site was built by the Air Force explicitly for developing methods of prediction of all sun-induced phenomena affecting operations in and above the earth's atmosphere. It has had 11 years of productive experience in this highly specialized field.

During the last 2 years it has conducted a rudimentary program of proton predictions. The methods devised have been a useful stopgap for the simple conditions of the current sunspot minimum, but will be useless at sunspot maximum. Our prediction capability during this critical period depends upon the availability of the vacuum telescope, at the earliest possible time. Both NASA and the National Science Foundation fully concur in the need for the Air Force to pursue this program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 13)

"The request of $2,889,000 for the construction of a telescope at the Sacramento Peak site, New Mexico, is denied. Planning for this telescope is not completed and the committee is not convinced that at least a portion of this work cannot be done at existing facilities."

CAPE CANAVERAL

Colonel SMITH. Cape Canaveral on page 293. We are requesting $2,798,000 for four items. None of these have been questioned by the previous committees. They are a communications and electronic shop, a B–10 astronautics support facility, a missile fuel vehicle storage and shop facility, and electrical system alteration.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

GRAND TURK, MAIN BASE ANNEX

Colonel SMITH. On page 298, Grand Turk, Main Base Annex, we are requesting $230,000 for a dormitory and officers' quarters to provide adequate facilities down range for the personnel that work there. Neither of these have been questioned.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

WIDEAWAKE FIELD

Colonel SMITH. Wideawake, we are requesting three items at a total cost of $4,224,000. We are requesting an extension to the existing primary runway, and airmen dormitory which will provide quarters for natives that work down there and an officers' quarters for men that are assigned down range.

The House Appropriations Committee did deny the need for the airmen-type dormitory facility. This is one of the items that we also feel needs to be restored and have so indicated on page 31 of the handout. This item actually will provide 50 dormitory spaces of a prefabricated quonset type that is needed for housing personnel that are there on permanent duty. These are native personnel that come from St. Helena, which is some 700 to 1,000 miles away. It is necessary for us to provide accommodations for them. If we don't, the only thing we can resort to is trying to provide accommodations for our own personnel. We would have to try to hire them to replace the native personnel.

(The information referred to follows:)

Wideawake Field, Ascension Island

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Dormitory, airmen	$93,000	−$93,000	+$93,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

This dormitory is required to house native personnel who are employed by the Air Force on a permanent basis. These employees are British subjects and are natives of the island of St. Helena located over 1,000 miles southeast of Ascension Island. United States-British agreements require the U.S. Government to house and feed these employees as part of their remuneration. Failure to provide facilities makes personnel retention extremely difficult. The only alternative to using native personnel is to bring in people from the U.S. mainland over 4,400 miles away. This would be an extremely costly method of providing personnel who provide most of the housekeeping type labor for the U.S. Air Force at Wideawake Field.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

No reason given.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS

Senator SYMINGTON. Proceed to the next project.

Colonel SMITH. At various locations on page 305, we are requesting $640,000. These items are for the islands down the Atlantic Missile Range. The planned use of these stations is for the collection of data regarding missiles and space vehicles while they are in flight. Neither of these two items have been questioned.

Senator SYMINGTON. Proceed.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Colonel SMITH. This, then, will take us to the Strategic Air Command which is found on page 308. The mission of the Strategic Air Command is to organize, train, equip, administer, and prepare and maintain a force in a state of readiness capable of conducting intensive and conclusive worldwide aerial bombardment against the enemy in case of an emergency. We are requesting $24,146,000 for construction at 32 different locations.

ALTUS AIR FORCE BASE

The first one is at Altus Air Force Base, on page 310. We are requesting four items for $392,000. The first an area search radar facility. The second is runway approach lighting, an automotive administrative facility, and an alteration to the wing headquarters facility. None of these have been subject to question by the previous committees.

Senator SYMINGTON. Next item.

BEALE AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. On page 315, Beale Air Force Base, 45 miles north of Sacramento, we are requesting $470,000 for an addition to the alert apron at this location. This has not been questioned.

Senator SYMINGTON. Next item, please.

BERGSTROM AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. On page 317, Bergstrom Air Force Base, 5 miles southeast of Austin, Tex., we are requesting $720,000 for four items. The first is for an aircraft wash rack. The second for alteration project for the airmen dormitory. The third one for the officers' quarters. The last one for a gymnasium. The Hosue Appropriations Committee did question the need for the recreation gymnasium, stating that existing or local community support was adequate. Our position on this is reflected on page 36 of the additional handout. This is one of our Strategic Air Command bomber and refueler stations where crews must be maintained in a combat-ready status. We feel it is necessary for them to not only be physically capable but they need to do this while they are standing by and awaiting alert.

(The information referred to follows:)

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Tex.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Recreation, gymnasium	$257,000	−$257,000	+$257,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

This project is required to provide a place for everyday physical training, body conditioning, and recreation for both airmen and officers. It is most important that the B–52 and KC–135 combat crews assigned to this base be in the best of physical condition to insure the safety and success of the mission. These crews spend long hours in flight, on alert, and in training. It is necessary that a facility

be available in order that they may release the tension caused by long flights and alerts.

There is no gymnasium existing at Bergstrom Air Force Base. It is necessary that this facility be located on base since it would be used to a large extent by combat crews, and they must be readily available.

It is requested that this project be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 "Military construction" appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 14)

"Other items for which funds were denied by the committee include a gymnasium requested for Bergstrom Air Force Base, Tex., in the amount of $257,000; additional civil engineering storage and commissary facilities at Glasgow Air Force Base, Mont.; as well as an addition to the officers' club at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mont., requested in the amount of $510,000. Existing facilities at these locations, or in nearby communities, are adequate to meet these requirements for the present."

BIGGS AIR FORCE BASE

Senator SYMINGTON. Proceed.

Colonel SMITH. The next one is on page 322, Biggs Air Force Base, 7 miles northeast of El Paso. We are requesting a photographic laboratory. That has not been questioned.

Senator SYMINGTON. The next project, please.

BLYTHEVILLE AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Blytheville Air Force Base in Arkansas, 4 miles northwest of Blytheville. We are requesting five items at a cost of $549,000. A taxiway apron access, maintenance dock for large aircraft, headquarters group addition, and then alteration projects to a dormitory and a dining hall. None of these were questioned.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

BUNKER HILL AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Bunker Hill Air Force Base on page 331, which is 9 miles south of Peru, Ind. We are requesting replacement for a control tower. This has not been subject to question. The existing control tower is an inadequate one built in 1942. It has suffered deterioration. It is actually not capable of supporting the new equipment that is required.

Senator SYMINGTON. On what project are you?

CARSWELL AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Carswell Air Force Base on page 333, we are requesting $841,000 for four items. The first one is one of the repetitive items, an area search radar. The second a squadron operations facility alteration project. The third one a service club, which is one of the repetitive items. The last one, a gymnasium. All of these have been authorized and approved in previous hearings.

Senator SYMINGTON. Your next item, please.

CASTLE AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. The Castle Air Force Base on page 338 is 8 miles northwest of Merced, Calif. We are requesting three items for a total cost of $238,000. The area search radar and the chapel are repetitive

items. The other one is for a photographic laboratory. None of these have been questioned.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

CLINTON SHERMAN AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. On page 343, Clinton Sherman Air Force Base, 50 miles northeast of Altus, Okla., we are requesting three items at a total cost of $329,000. The first is for a large aircraft maintenance dock. The second is for an addition to the commissary store. The third one is for a water supply treatment facility. All of these have been approved by the previous review agencies.

Senator SYMINGTON. Proceed.

COLUMBUS, MISS.

Colonel SMITH. On page 347, Columbus, Miss., 10 miles northwest of Columbus, we are requesting one of the repetitive items, namely, an area research radar facility. It has not been questioned.

DAVIS MOUNTAIN AIR FORCE BASE

On page 349, Davis Mountain Air Force Base, 4 miles southeast of Tucson, Ariz., three items. We are requesting $709,000. Depot maintenance apron project, vehicle fueling station, and a chapel annex. The last one is a repetitive item. All of these have been approved by the previous committees.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

DYESS AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Dyess Air Force Base on page 355. We are requesting $653,000 for one item. For alteration to an airmen dormitory. This item has not been denied or questioned by the previous committees.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

ELLSWORTH AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Ellsworth, S. Dak., on page 358, we are requesting $51,000 for an addition to the fire station, crash, and structural station. It has not been questioned.

Senator SYMINGTON. Your next project please.

FRANCIS E. WARREN AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. On page 360, Francis E. Warren, we are requesting $1,391,000 for seven items. All of these have been authorized by previous committees. They consist of a base flight apron, fire station structural alteration projects, academic classroom project. Medium aircraft maintenance dock, auto storage alteration project, a kitchen alteration project, and an alteration project for an OQ.

Senator SYMINGTON. Please proceed.

GLASGOW AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Glasgow, Mont., page 369, we are requesting four items. Runway lighting approach and CE storage covered project, headquarters group airbase addition and a commissary store. The CE storage covered facility and the commissary store were denied by the House Appropriations Committee. In reference to the commissary store on page 37 of the additional handout, we have provided information, we hope, that will cause this item to be restored. This item actually was denied by the House Appropriations Committee and they had a statement that the total scope should be brought more in line with those of other locations. All of our commissary stores, including this one, have been developed in accordance with the authorized criteria that is standard DOD practice. This base, as you well know, 18 miles north-northeast of Glasgow, Mont., is in an area that has a town population of 6,500. On the airbase we have 1,427 family units. If you just take the population of this, you have a community on the airbase that is equivalent to the local town. The additional space is actually within the DOD criteria. It may have a couple of thousand feet difference than some of the others but it is due to the fact that Glasgow Air Force Base is one of the newer installations, having been built in 1957. There are not adequate supporting facilities at this base that you could use for backup storage or supply or other purposes for the commissary.

Senator SYMINGTON. Was this objected to by the House?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Are you making a reclama?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. And that is your position?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Glasgow Air Force Base, Mont.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Store, commissary (addition)	$165,000	−$165,000	+$165,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

This addition to the present commissary is required to provide space for the sale of groceries and allied subsistence items to authorized military personnel and their dependents. It is of particular importance that the personnel at Glasgow AFB have adequate facilities due to the remoteness of the installation. The closest town is Glasgow, Mont., which is located about 20 miles from the base and has a population of approximately 6,500. Community support furnished by the town is extremely limited. The cost of living index is high due to the remoteness as well as to the influx of personnel to the base, and is causing a financial hardship on airmen stationed there.

This addition to the existing commissary (11,168 square feet), which was constructed in 1960, will provide an adequate sales area and dry subsistence storage area to support this base where some 4,000 military personnel and their dependents are stationed.

The scope of the Glasgow Air Force Base facility is considered to be in line with Department of Defense standards and is based on dollar sales volume. The size of commissary facilities at most Air Force installations are considerably under the prescribed requirements. This is caused by increased base missions

in recent years and the assignment of additional personnel resulting in sales to increase.

Recurring provisions of the annual Department of Defense appropriation acts require that the Secretary of Defense must certify commissaries located in the 50 States for continued operation annually. This certification is based on one of the following criteria: (1) Commercial facilities prices are not considered reasonable; (2) commercial facilities not adequate; (3) commercial store facilities are not conveniently available. To be certified under price differential (practically all Air Force commissaries are certified under basis of price differential) the differential must exceed 20 percent. The items listed in the Bureau of Statistics, Department of the Labor "Market Basket" are used to determine the price differential between commercial and commissary facilities. The latest survey conducted at Glasgow AFB in September 1963 shows a 28-percent price differential between commercial facilities and the commissary store food prices.

It is requested that this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 14)

"Other items for which funds were denied by the committee include * * * commissary facility at Glasgow Air Force Base, Mont.; * * *. Existing facilities at these locations, or in nearby communities, are adequate to meet these requirements for the present. Should the Air Force desire to again request funds for the construction of the addition to the commissary at Glasgow Air Force Base, the committee will expect the total scope of the commissary facilities planned for this base to be brought more in line with those at other locations."

HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

Colonel SMITH. Homestead Air Force Base, on page 375. We are requesting $853,000 for three items. The first two are maintenance docks, one for large aircraft and one for small. The last item is a chapel annex facility that we spoke to in the repetitive item briefing. Page 39 of the additional information booklet provides you with a reclama on the annex for the chapel.

Where previously they were using dormitory space and other excess space, recent mission changes at Homestead have made it impossible now to find any excess space and the dormitories actually had to be returned for dormitory purposes.

(The information referred to follows:)

Homestead Air Force Base, Fla.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Chapel annex	$119,000	−$119,000	+$119,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The requirement for annex space is 8,700 square feet, and no space is presently assigned or so designated. The suggestion to utilize other facilities has been pursued since construction of the chapel in 1955, and worked most satisfactorily until recent mission changes forced us to vacate temporary usage of an available dormitory. The NCO guest house is also no longer available, and there is no other facility available which could be converted to fulfill this requirement. There are 2,077 families accessible to the base religious program, from which 695 have been enrolled in the religious education program. During the 3-month period ending March 31 of this year, there were 112 functions at Homestead which normally should be conducted in an annex facility; i.e., fellowship societies, youth-teen group meetings, holy name societies, sodalities, scouting activities, communion breakfasts, usher meetings, social/recreational, etc.

The recent reversion of loaned dormitory space to permit move of Army missile personnel on base and the absence of any other adequate facility due to mission change is seriously hampering conduct of a full religious program, and, under present conditions, will ultimately impair accomplishment of assigned duties. Reinstatement of this project would provide only 48 percent of the requirement for the present mission assigned this base.

It is requested that this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 14)

"The request of $119,000 for a chapel annex at Homestead Air Force Base, Fla., is denied, pending a firm decision with reference to the possible use of existing facilities for this requirement."

LARSON AIR FORCE BASE

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

Colonel SMITH. On page 380, Larson Air Force Base, we are requesting $722,000 for four items. The first three were covered in the repetitive briefing and are the area search radar—I beg your pardon—the dormintory airmen replacement was not covered in the repetitive briefing. The base chapel alteration project was and the noncommissioned officers open mess is a new item for alteration of that facility. None of these have been questioned by the previous committees.

Senator SYMINGTON. Please proceed.

LITTLE ROCK AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Little Rock Air Force Base, page 385; we are requesting $1,646,000 for 10 items. These are listed on pages 385 and 386, and provide operational mission training facilities, maintenance hangar, medium maintenance dock, surveillance and inspection facility, armament and electronics shop, a ground support equipment shop, storage space for bombpods, automotive administrative facility, a headquarters group airbase alteration project, and a commissary addition. All of these have been authorized by the previous committees.

Senator SYMINGTON. Your next project please.

LOCKBOURNE AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Lockbourne Air Force Base, page 397, we are requesting $487,000 for four items. Liquid fuel truck fill stand, aircraft shelter, a parachute and dinghy shop, and some storage drainage area. All of these have been approved by previous committees.

MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE

At Malmstrom Air Force Base, page 402, we are requesting two items at $609,000. The first one, a dental clinic, was covered in the repetitive briefing and the open mess officer replacement project was denied by the House Appropriations Committee, with a general statement that existing facilities are either adequate or there is sufficient community support. We want to provide additional information which is reflected on page 40 of the reclama sheet, talking to need for restoration of this facility. The existing officers' open mess at Malmstrom is an old wood frame building that had been put together in

increments and is a hodgepodge of separate buildings tied together. Structurally it is failing. In addition to that it is causing excess maintenance and repair. This item is badly needed and we hope that we can have this restored.

(The information referred to follows:)

Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mont.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Officers' open mess (replacement)	$510,000	−$510,000	+$510,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The existing structure now being used as an officers' open mess is inadequate for the needs of the base. The present facility consists of three buildings that were built in 1942 and have been moved together. The buildings are of temporary construction, and will be disposed of if this project is approved.

Malmstrom Air Force Base is a rather remote installation, and no facility similar to an officers' open mess is located within close proximity to the base. This project would provide a recreational and social facility for officer personnel. SAC missile crews spend long hours underground in performance of their duties. A facility of this nature would provide them a place to relax.

It is requested that this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 14)

"Other items for which funds were denied by the committee include a gymnasium requested for Bergstrom Air Force Base, Tex., in the amount of $257,000; additional civil engineering storage and commissary facilities at Glasgow Air Force Base, Mont.; as well as an addition to the officers' club at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mont., requested in the amount of $510,000. Existing facilities at these locations, or in nearby communities, are adequate to meet these requirements for the present."

MARCH AIR FORCE BASE

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

Colonel SMITH. March Air Force Base on page 405, we are requesting two items for $186,000. One is the dental clinic and refueling shop. Both were covered in the repetitive briefing. They have not been objected to by the previous committees.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

MINOT AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. On page 408, Minot, N. Dak. Minot Air Force Base is 13 miles north of Minot. We are requesting six items at a total cost of $1,408,000. The control tower, dental clinic, commissary store addition, service club addition, an open mess for the noncommissioned officers, and a recreation library. We have the heavy bomber mission refueling squadron, fighter-intercepter squadron, and strategic missile wing operating at this base. None of these were questioned by previous committees.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

MOUNTAIN HOME AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. On page 415 we are requesting an area search radar for Mountain Home Air Force Base. It was covered in the repetitive briefing. It was not subject to question by previous committees.

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE

Page 417, Offutt Air Force Base, we are requesting $663,000 for four items. The shop aircraft general-purpose alteration project, an engine inspection and repair alteration project, a shop ground support equipment and an alteration to the headquarters command facility. All of these have been authorized by previous review committees.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

PEASE AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Page 422, Pease Air Force Base, we are requesting $410,000 for four items. The first, area search radar was on the repetitive list. The next three are altering a maintenance dock for large aircraft, an alteration to an existing building to provide for demineralized water, and then a utility-type project to make additions to the hot water mains. None of these were questioned by the previous committees.

PLATTSBURGH

Plattsburgh, on page 422, we are requesting $89,000 for two items. An alteration project for a large aircraft maintenance dock and another alteration project for demineralized water capability.

SCHILLING AIR FORCE BASE

Schilling Air Force Base on page 430, we are requesting one of the repetitive items, an area search radar. This has not been questioned by previous review agencies.

TURNER AIR FORCE BASE

Turner Air Force Base, page 432, we are requesting $653,000 for four items. The first is a repetitive item, the area search radar. The second is for an alteration to the airmen dormitory facility. The third is a repetitive item for a base chapel. The last is for utility-type project altering the electrical distribution system on base. None of these have been questioned.

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE

At Vandenberg Air Force Base on page 438, we are requesting five items at $6,666,000. The first one is for an addition to the operational apron. The second for a telephone duct extension. The third item is a composite medical facility replacement item which the House Appropriations Committee denied.

The next one is administrative space for the research and engineering organization. The last is for an OQ for the officers' quarters for the men. Testimony from the House Appropriations Committee shows that inadequate planning on total area requirement for the Navy and the Air Force was the reason for denying the composite

medical facility. Colonel Carmichael, I think, addressed himself pretty well to that this morning during the repetitive briefing and we also have provided additional information on page 41 of the reclama booklet. If you would desire Colonel Carmichael could repeat or add any additional comments.

Senator SYMINGTON. If it is in the record that is sufficient.

(The information referred to follows:)

Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Composite medical facility replacement with 125 beds and 20 dormitories	$4,763,000	−$4,763,000	+$4,763,000

REMARKS/REASONS FOR RESTORATION

It would appear that there is some misunderstanding in relation to the amount of area support which the Vandenberg Air Force Base hospital will furnish. Testimony by the Air Force witness indicated that the area requirement had been provided for. Reference pages 389 and 390 of the "Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 1st Session, Part I, Department of the Air Force." This hospital will provide 48 beds for Air Force military, 41 beds for Air Force dependents, 3 beds for Navy military, 1 bed for Army dependents, 3 beds for Navy dependents, and 5 beds for the Pacific Missile Range (Navy). This is the total on-base and area requirement.

The costs associated with the reopening of the Vandenberg Air Force Base hospital were directly related to structural deficiencies and utilities. It was a "crash" program to reactivate the base. Minimal changes were made to bring this 20-year-old hospital into conformance with the requirements of present-day medicine. From the medical and functional standpoints, this hospital is obsolete. The reason that the Air Force delayed the programing of this hospital for 5 years was because the Air Force felt that the reopening costs should be amortized. The Air Force feels that they have.

Request that this item be reinstated into the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 14)

"The request of $4,763,000 for the replacement of existing medical facilities at Vandenberg Air Force Base is denied. Testimony disclosed inadequate planning with reference to the total area requirement, including both Navy and Air Force installations. The committee will expect a detailed study to be made of these requirements prior to again requesting funds for this installation. It should also be pointed out that the medical facilities at Vandenberg Air Force Base were rehabilitated a few years ago at the time this base was reopened. The cost of this rehabilitation was approximately $790,000."

WESTOVER AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Westover Air Force Base on page 444, we are requesting two items for $1,332,000. These are both alteration projects to provide for a photographic laboratory and for an Air Force headquarters at this location. Neither of these items were questioned.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

WHITEMAN AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Whiteman Air Force Base, page 447, we are requesting an area search radar for Whiteman Air Force Base. This was covered during the repetitive briefing.

WURTSMITH AIR FORCE BASE

At Wurtsmith on page 448 we are requesting $547,000 for three items. The first is for supply and equipment warehouse addition. The second one is for an officers' quarters. The third one is for an addition to the existing commissary store. All of these have been approved by the previous reviewing agencies.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well. That completes that book, is that correct?

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The next book is volume 3 and on page 453 is a summary for the Air Training Command. We have a listing of the installations that this program will cover. The mission of the Air Training Command is to provide flying training leading to an aeronautical rating, aircrew training, basic and advanced technical training leading to an Air Force specialty, basic military training, mobile training, and such other training as needed. The program requested is for $23,099,000 for facilities at 13 locations.

AMARILLO AIR FORCE BASE

The first one, on page 454, is for Amarillo, a technical training center. We are requesting two items for a total cost of $3,985,000. The first one provides for an alteration project on an existing facility for technical training space and the second one is a composite medical facility which the House Appropriations Committee denied. We have provided additional information on page 43 of the supplemental booklet and I believe Colonel Carmichael in covering this as a repetitive item also talked to the need.

(The information referred to follows:)

Amarillo Air Force Base, Tex.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Composite medical facility	$3,400,000	−$3,400,000	+$3,400,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The civilian medical facilities within 45 minutes driving time from Amarillo Air Force Base were thoroughly evaluated by representatives of the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget through the use of current data on the facilities. A representative of the Medical Section, Bureau of the Budget, made a field visit to the civilian medical facilities in Amarillo, Tex., during the period of May 16–18, 1962. This representative summarized his findings at that time to the extent that he would recommend replacement of the Amarillo Air Force Base medical facility with the deletion of obstetrical care. This latter care to be provided by the civilian hospitals in the city of Amarillo under "medicare."

During the subsequent Office of the Secretary of Defense-Bureau of the Budget review of the fiscal year 1964 military construction program in October and November 1962, the representatives decided that and additional on-site survey of the Amarillo Air Force Base area was not necessary and that the data obtained by the Bureau's representative during his visit in May 1962, and the August 1, 1962, Annual Guide Issue of the Journal of the American Hospital Association, provided sufficient data on which to make an evaluation. Accordingly, based on this data, they officially decided to delete the obstetrical service from the Air Force medical facility.

The Office of the Secretary of Defense reference to a limited survey did not imply that their ruling would have been changed by a joint on-site survey but rather that a different technique was used in the case of Amarillo Air Force Base. Therefore, the Air Force feels that the deletion of this item from the appropriation bill for the stated reason is not appropriate. The reference to costs of providing the obstetrical care was answered in Air Force testimony. The Air Force still feels that the provision of obstetrical service in the Air Force hospital is the most economical approach. Reinstatement of this composite medical facility would correct existing serious medical deficiencies. Even though the Air Force does not concur in the deletion of the obstetrical service, additional delays of this project are not warranted.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 14)

"Existing medical facilities at Amarillo Air Force Base provide obstetrical care for the dependents of military personnel. The replacement proposed by the Department of Defense would eliminate such facilities in the new construction. Testimony presented by the Air Force disclosed that a complete survey of existing community hospitals had not been made by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. The committee feels that a study is in order prior to the approval of funds for this hospital. Such a study should give adequate consideration to the additional cost to the Defense Department of providing this support in private hospitals as well as the ability of the community medical facilities to meet the Air Force requirements for the foreseeable future."

CHANUTE AIR FORCE BASE

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

Colonel SMITH. At Chanute Air Force Base we are requesting $3,723,000 for six items. None of these have been denied by previous committees. They will provide for alterations of technical training space, for weapons support training space, an airmen dormitory, and then two utility type items; namely, a substation addition and an alteration of the heating plant. These have all been approved by the prior review committees.

CRAIG AIR FORCE BASE

At Craig Air Force Base on page 466, we are requesting two items for $829,000. The first is for an extension to the primary runway and the second one is an area search radar facility, one of the repetitive items. As we go through the training command you will notice several of these extensions to the runways which are projects that will adapt the runway for usage of the T-38, the new trainer that is coming into our inventory.

At Keesler Air Force Base we are requesting $3,319,000 for six items. This is on page 472.

Senator SYMINGTON. What is that T-38?

Colonel SMITH. That is the new advanced trainer.

Senator SYMINGTON. The Northrop trainer?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. There are several other locations where we do conduct the pilot training.

Senator SYMINGTON. Why do you have to lengthen the runway or what do you have to do to it?

Colonel SMITH. This is lengthening of existing runways so we basically will have about an 8,000-foot strip, depending on the temperature and the pressure altitude of the locations. This is to provide safety for the trainees during their initial phases of training with the new and hotter aircraft.

B–47 Bases

Senator Symington. Without criticism, just for information, you have given up B–47 bases; have you looked at those carefully to see if they can take another form of jet, trainer or fighter, before you pull the base out?

Colonel Smith. Yes, we surely do. Actually, from our experience what has happened on the strategic basis primarily is that they are in areas that do not adapt themselves to a 365-day type training exercises needed for student pilots. They also lack the double runway capability that is required for the number of touch and go landings and takeoffs that you have in the training program. These are studied, sir.

B–52 Bases

Senator Symington. Now, you have stopped making B–52's, which I never thought was right and if for no other reason but attrition, you would have some bases there. Have you reviewed those B–52 bases from that standpoint, using them instead of building additional facilities at other places?

Colonel Gonye. Sir, as you know, the B–52 dispersal program is not yet complete, that was approved by the Congress. As the B–47's phase out the B–52's will continue their dispersal to a total of 41 bases. Strategic Forces will then be using a total of 45 bases. In addition some of the B–47 bases will be utilized for expanding airlift and tactical forces. The training bases must take into consideration in addition to runway length, airspace problems associated with the supersonic T–38 because we are operating in a new, much higher environment. An additional factor in the selection of training bases is the good flying weather associated with the present locations.

Senator Symington. I understand. I thought most of those B–47 bases could not take B–52's because the runways can not take the weight of B–52's.

Colonel Gonye. Sir, the Congress has appropriated the money to condition those bases to the B–52's. The last two bases are actually in this program. For the major part they have the facilities to accommodate the B–52. We are now dispersed on 38 of the 41 bases which we will disperse the B–52's to.

Senator Symington. Very well. Thank you.

Keesler Air Force Base

Colonel Smith. Keesler Air Force Base on page 472, requesting $3,319,000 for six items. These are for technical training facilities to alter and upgrade the space. A composite medical facility. An electric substation and hot water heat system. The composite medical facility was denied by the House Appropriations Committee, stating OSD has not released this for planning and design.

Senator Symington. Which one is that?

Colonel Smith. The Keesler composite medical facility.

Senator Symington. What do you do at Keesler now?

Colonel Smith. We have the technical training program in communications and electronics and missile guidance, SAGE, and A.C. & W.

Senator Symington. Why did they deny the medical facility?

Colonel SMITH. They have stated that the OSD has not released for planning and design.

Senator SYMINGTON. Is that true?

Colonel SMITH. Colonel Carmichael from our Surgeon's office.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Mr. Chairman, as I explained this morning on medical items we have two reviews, one for programing and one for design. The design review is to finalize the scope. We have not completed the design review at this time.

(The information referred to follows:)

Keesler Air Force Base, Miss.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Composite medical facility addition	$1,792,000	−$1,792,000	+$1,792,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The multiple reviews required in obtaining approval for the design of medical facilities quite often result in delays beyond congressional reviews. In each case the medical item is approved by the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget for programing purpose prior to congressional review. This "programing approval" insures that the medical capabilities, including the number of inpatient beds, will be in accordance with all existing laws and policies. This review and approval in turn restricts the total scope and cost to a fixed ceiling. The approval for planning and design is a follow-on action in which a detailed review of each room in the medical facility is made to allocate the square footage by room. Deviation between this finalizing scope and the programed scope, previously approved, generally results in a reduction of a very small magnitude and can never be more than that which is approved by Congress. Denying appropriation because of delays in the design approval reviews, which are beyond Air Force control, will result in undue hardship on Air Force personnel and will further delay the correction of the critical medical deficiencies in the existing Keesler Hospital.

It is requested that this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 14)

"The reduction relates solely to two medical facilities, a new hospital to replace existing facilities at Amarillo Air Force Base, Tex., requested in the amount of $3,400,000 and an addition to the existing facility at Keesler Air Force Base, Miss., requested in the amount of $1,792,000. The Office of the Secretary of Defense has not yet released the required approval for the Air Force to proceed with the planning and design of the facilities at Keesler Air Force Base."

ATTEMPT TO FINALIZE

Senator SYMINGTON. Why should you complete it this week?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. We are trying to do it. We are trying to meet with the Bureau of the Budget and finalize it.

Senator SYMINGTON. Then in theory, the reason the House gives is correct?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. In theory, yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. You can eliminate that by getting it done quickly, then you might get it in the budget?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. We are making every attempt to get cooperation of those outside of our control. We are asking them to expedite the review.

Senator SYMINGTON. Come out a little slower with that.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. We are asking the Bureau of the Budget to sit down with us and finalize the scope.

Senator SYMINGTON. Do you ask the Bureau of the Budget or do you ask the BOB through DOD?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Through the DOD is our normal channel.

Senator SYMINGTON. Do you happen to know it is held up in the Bureau?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Has the DOD passed up and approved what you want?

DUAL REVIEW

Colonel CARMICHAEL. It is a dual review. We sent it through DOD and they send it to BOB.

Senator SYMINGTON. What is the name of the man you are dealing with in the Bureau of the Budget?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. We deal with the Medical Section, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Ross, and Mr. Pelsey.

Senator SYMINGTON. They work for the Bureau of the Budget?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir, they are in the Medical Section of the Bureau of the Budget.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you.

NEED FOR MEDICAL FACILITIES

Colonel SMITH. I would like to add one additional thing to this. You will notice at this installation we have a population of about 20,000 to 25,000 there. This is with all the student effort we have going on. So the need for medical facilities is real evident.

Senator SYMINGTON. Have you no medical facility there?

Colonel SMITH. We have right now a 1957 version that cost $5 million. This will provide an addition to that.

Senator SYMINGTON. How many people do you have there?

Colonel SMITH. Approximately 25,000.

Senator SYMINGTON. How many people do you think you can handle there now with what you have?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. This is primarily a clinic addition. We have 352 beds for inpatient care. This is adequate. Our shortage is in the outpatient department because the inherent design of this facility was short in that area. Our direction in the practice of medicine has changed from inpatient to outpatient so our problem has gotten progressively worse through the last 10 years. It is primarily an outpatient department addition.

Senator SYMINGTON. That is very clear, Colonel. Thank you.

LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. "Lackland Air Force Base," page 479, we are requesting $2,869,000 for three items. The first one a dispensary, which is one of the repetitive items. The next two provide for recruit training and housing facility and a dining hall for the airmen. None of these were questioned by the previous committees.

LAUGHLIN AIR FORCE BASE

On page 489 we are requesting $909,000 for four items. The first item is for a runway extension project at Laughlin. The second for approach lighting. The next one for an organizational maintenance hangar, and the last one for water storage tank. These have not been questioned by the previous committees.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

LOWRY AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. At Lowry Air Force Base on page 500 we are requesting $974,000 for a dormitory alteration project. It has not been questioned.

RANDOLPH AIR FORCE BASE

Page 502, Randolph Air Force Base, we are requesting $3,044,000 for three items. The first is for an extension to the primary runway. The second is an alteration project for a headquarters building. The third is a land acquisition project for the runway extension. These have not been questioned by the committees.

REESE AIR FORCE BASE

Reese Air Force Base, page 509, we are requesting $504,000 for three items: An extension to the primary runway, an electrical distribution line underground, and then a land item.

MISSILE AND NONMISSILE FACILITIES

Senator SYMINGTON. What percent of the Air Force is in missile and what percent is in combat planes, leaving aside the cargo transportation developments and so forth, that is just what percentage of Air Force funds this year are for handling missile bases and what percentage Air Force bases? Will you file that for the record; you do not have to look it up now.

General CURTIN. Are you speaking of total funds, Mr. Chairman, or total appropriations?

Senator SYMINGTON. I was thinking of construction funds. However, General, if you can get the additional information that would be fine.

General CURTIN. We will furnish that for the record, Mr. Chairman.

(The information referred to follows:)

The Air Force fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation request is distributed between missile and nonmissile facilities as follows:

	Amount (in millions)	Percent of total
Strategic retaliatory forces	$174.2	32.6
Ballistic missiles	155.8	29.2
Strategic support	18.4	3.4
Continental air and missile defense forces	81.3	15.2
Interceptor aircraft	48.6	9.1
Control and warning	19.0	3.5
Defense support	13.7	2.6
General-purpose forces	55.6	10.4
Tactical aircraft	22.8	4.3
Tactical air command support	5.3	1.0
Oversea theater support	27.5	5.1
Airlift forces	13.5	2.5
Transport aircraft	5.9	1.1
Terminal facilities	3.4	.6
Airlift support	4.2	.8
Research and development	51.2	9.6
Space systems	12.2	2.3
Missile ranges	12.8	2.4
Research support	26.2	4.9
General support	158.6	29.7
Training	16.2	3.0
Logistical support	11.4	2.1
Communications and navigational aids	26.1	4.9
Medical facilities	20.2	3.8
Various classified and support facilities	32.6	6.1
Design	25.0	4.7
Minor construction	15.0	2.8
Access roads	12.0	2.3
Land acquisition ($25,000 and less)	.1	
Total	534.4	100.0

SHEPPARD AIR FORCE BASE

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

Colonel SMITH. The next base is Sheppard Air Force Base in Texas on page 513. We are requesting $1,723,000 for four items. The first is for a missile training facility, an alteration project, an alteration project for an aircraft weapons training facility, then an inert spares storage facility, and an alteration to an airmen dormitory. None of these have been questioned by the previous committees.

STEAD AIR FORCE BASE

At Stead Air Force Base, on page 522, we are requesting $236,000 for two items. These are an aircraft shelter facility and an academic classroom addition. These two have not been questioned.

On page 525 we are requesting an extension to the primary runway to support the T-38's that we were previously speaking to. This has not been questioned by the previous committees.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

AIR UNIVERSITY LOCATIONS

Colonel SMITH. The Air University locations are listed on page 547. The mission of the command is to prepare officers for command of Air Force units, wings, groups, and squadrons and for staff duties appropriate to those command positions and to provide education to meet the scientific requirements of the Air Force. We are requesting $1,617,000 for professional training facilities at the two locations.

GUNTER AIR FORCE BASE

The first location is Gunter Air Force Base in Alabama on page 548. We are requesting $765,000 for four facilities. The first facility is for alteration to a printing plant. The second one for an airmen dormitory. The third altering an officers' dining hall. The last one for a service club which was covered in the repetitive briefing. These have all been approved by the previous committees.

Senator SYMINGTON. What do you do at Gunter now?

Colonel SMITH. That is medical services training.

Senator SYMINGTON. Is it Gunter or Gunther?

Colonel SMITH. Gunter.

Senator SYMINGTON. You pronounce it?

Colonel SMITH. I pronounce it Gunter.

Senator SYMINGTON. What do you do there now?

Colonel SMITH. It is medical service training, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Adjacent to Maxwell?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; near Maxwell.

Senator SYMINGTON. What kind of medical service? Do you not have a big medical center in Texas that General Betts used to run?

Colonel SMITH. Colonel Petty.

BROOKS AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel PETTY. At Brooks Air Force Base, the School of Aviation Medicine trains primarily the doctors and nurses relating to flight. The school at Gunter is run by the Air Training Command to train medical specialists, doctors and dentists, medical men and nurses, people that are not related to flight aspects.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. The next Base is Maxwell Air Force Base on page 553. We are requesting $852,000 for five items. The first was a repetitive item for the refueling vehicle shop. The next two are alteration projects for administrative office space and an airmen dormitory. The next is for a base chapel which was covered in the repetitive briefing. The last one is for an alteration project for a noncommissioned officers open mess. These have not been questioned by the previous committee hearings.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Colonel SMITH. The next command we will cover is on page 559. This is Headquarters Command whose mission is to provide administrative and logistical support for the U.S. Air Force Headquarters Squadron and for those Air Force units stationed within the Washington area where inherent organizational structure does not permit other support. We are requesting $6,421,000 for two different locations. The first location is Andrews Air Force Base. We are requesting $2,421,000 for eight projects. Hydrant refueling facility, and an addition to the base communications building, lighting of the airfield runway, an engine test cell, aircraft field maintenance shop, a dental clinic addition, which was covered in the repetitive briefing, alteration project for airmen dining hall, and a utility item for electric power. These have all been approved by the previous committees.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Bolling Air Force Base. As a result of a request of the Senate Armed Forces Committee the Department of Defense conducted a study to determine the most economical basis for housing bachelor officers and enlisted personnel in the Washington area. Bolling Air Force Base was selected as one of the two areas. It will ultimately provide housing for about 3,100 single enlisted personnel and approximately 500 bachelor officers. The items in this year's program constitute the initial package to realize this cantonment study. It totals $4 million for two items. The first is for a 1,500-man airmen dormitory and the second is to provide utilities. These have been approved by the previous committees.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

Colonel SMITH. The next command is the Military Air Transport Service and listed on page 577. The mission is to provide airlift required in support of joint war plans, scheduled airlift to the Department of Defense, worldwide air transport, weather reconnaisance and air recovery service. The program requested totals $6,109,000 and provides for facilities at seven locations.

The first one is Charleston, S.C., where we are requesting $1,284,000 for five items. An aircraft maintenance shop, a large aircraft maintenance dock, and alteration project for a supply equipment warehouse and the last two are repetitive items, a dispensary and a chapel. None of these have been denied.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Dover Air Force Base on page 584. We are requesting an airfreight terminal facility which will be in addition to the existing one and was covered in the repetitive briefing.

HUNTER AIR FORCE BASE

Hunter Air Force Base on page 586 we are requesting one item for maintenance docks for large aircraft. This was approved by previous review committees.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

MCGUIRE AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. McGuire on page 588, we are requesting three items, an air freight terminal facility which was covered in the repetitive briefing, and an air passenger terminal alteration project and a field training facility which was also covered in the repetitive briefing. All of these have been authorized by previous review committees.

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well.

ORLANDO AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Page 592, the academic classroom at Orlando Air Force Base is an alteration project to provide additional capability for instruction and eliminate the distractions that are caused by high temperature and humidity and outside noise. It has been approved by previous review committees.

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE

Scott Air Force Base on page 597 we are requesting $145,000 for two items. The first is a repetitive item for the area search radar. The second one provides for a telephone ducting facility. These have been authorized as well.

TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE

Travis Air Force Base on page 597 we are requesting six items for $2,716,000. We are requesting a dispersed hardstand for loading and unloading equipment, hydrant fuel addition, flight simulator training facility, a communications and electronics shop, a composite medical facility which was covered in the repetitive briefing, and a utility item for emergency power. All of this has been authorized by previous committees.

Senator STENNIS (presiding). Gentlemen, I see you are in book III.

Colonel SMITH. Page 604.

Senator STENNIS. You have been going mighty fast. That is good. You are on page 605 now?

HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; page 604 identifies Hickam Air Force Base, page 605, the definitive list of line items which we are requesting for Hickam. We are requesting $1,373,000 for seven items: Alteration to the instrument runway, a fire station, an air freight terminal facility, which was one of the repetitive items we covered previously. A jet-fuel settling tank, bulk storage for liquid fuel, a dental clinic facility, a repetitive item, and a utility item for emergency power.

All of these items have been approved by the previous review agencies

Senator STENNIS. Is that the House?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I did not know we were a reviewing agency, gentlemen. I thought we appropriated the money. We are not reviewing you nor the executive branch of the Government either.

We are deciding how much money should go in the bill. That is the constitutional job that falls on the Congress.

Very well. I understand. Proceed with your next item.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND BASES

Colonel SMITH. On page 613, we have a listing of the Tactical Air Command bases, which will follow in this program. We are requesting $15,808,000 for 11 locations within the Tactical Command.

ENGLAND AIR FORCE BASE

The first base is England Air Force Base, on page 614. We are requesting six items. An area search radar covered in the repetitive briefing, a heavy equipment shop, an administrative office.

Senator STENNIS. What is that heavy equipment shop?

Colonel SMITH. This item will provide space for maintenance of 34 vehicles used to refuel assigned and transient aircraft. At the present time they are doing this work out in the open in unsheltered areas.

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

Colonel SMITH. An airmen dormitory project, alteration of an officers quarters and then a chapel annex facility which was covered in the repetitive briefing this morning. All of these have been approved.

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

GEORGE AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. The next base is George Air Force Base and we are requesting $4,226,000. This is on pages 621 and 622. These will provide for overrun on the runway, a squadron operations facility, and then the next three are repetitive items that we covered in the repetitive briefing, a flight simulator training facility, a field training facility, the aircraft weapons calibration shelter.

Then we have an engine inspection and repair shop. A maintenance dock for small aircraft. An auto maintenance shop which was covered in the repetitive briefing, a refueling vehicle shop covered in the repetitive briefing, an ammunition maintenance facility, an armament electronics shop, a civil engineering maintenance shop, an alteration for an airmen dormitory and an NCO open mess facility.

This may appear to be a large list of items for the base. We have deployed at this location our most modern tactical aircraft.

These items that we are talking about are in support of those weapons systems.

The civil engineering maintenance shop was questioned by the House Appropriations Committee, stating that the existing facility is adequate for the present.

On page 47 of the supplemental booklet we have provided additional information.

(The information referred to follows:)

George Air Force Base, San Bernardino, Calif.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Civil engineering maintenance shop	$245,000	−$245,000	+$245,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The project provides a civil engineering maintenance shop at George Air Force Base. This function is now housed in a hangar which is badly needed for aircraft maintenance work. The two tactical fighter wings assigned to this base require all available hangar space and in fact new aircraft programed will aggravate the condition to criticality. The base civil engineer maintenance shop functions cannot be relocated from the hangar due to a general lack of space availability. This project then provides an economical means for housing the civil engineer function and releases most critical aircraft maintenance space which otherwise will have to be provided at significantly greater costs.

It is requested that this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 15)

"This reduction made by the committee includes $245,000 for construction of a civil engineer maintenance shop at George Air Force Base, Calif."

MAINTENANCE SPACE

Colonel SMITH. The original civil engineer maintenance shop burned down. They were moved from that location to an aircraft maintenance hangar and had been operating there, but with the new aircraft that are coming in the inventory we need the maintenance space for aircraft maintenance purposes and the civil engineering maintenance shop will have to vacate this.

Senator STENNIS. You say you are moving the tactical air units. Where do they move from?

Colonel SMITH. They are new aircraft that increase the number of engines that are located on the installation, the number of personnel associated with this aircraft, et cetera. They are the new ones that we are producing and will replace other ones that are now there.

Senator STENNIS. This is another illustration whenever you change planes you have to change shops and shelters and docks and all.

Colonel SMITH. I think, as we have gone down from World War II until the present time and gone from the reciprocal propeller-type aircraft to the new high-speed, high-altitude airplane, we have a more intricate aircraft. We have more equipment on it. Your communications, electronics, radar, and everything has just progressed this much.

Where we can adapt existing facilities to it, we attempt to do that. If we can't, then we have to provide new.

This is the growth of the Air Force, I think. This installation, I might add, has a military population of about 5,400. It is one of our sizable installations.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. The next items are at Langley Air Force Base. We are requesting $2,067,000.

Senator STENNIS. What page?

Colonel SMITH. Page 637, Langley Air Force Base, Va. We are requesting $2,067,000 for six items. The first three are alteration projection for headquarters command facility, airmen dormitory, and dining hall. The next one is for an OQ. The last two are utility-type items; namely, a substation for power and a road.

The House Appropriations Committee denied the officers quarters, with the point being a question on the need to house students and transients.

On page 48 of our supplemental information, we are providing additional information in reference to this item.

Langley Air Force Base is the location of a major command headquarters; namely, the Tactical Air Command. As a result it has an unusual number of transient personnel from all over that command visiting the headquarters.

But in addition to this, taking any additional training that is required and upgrading their specialties, this OQ would provide for this capability

(The information referred to follows:)

Langley Air Force Base, Va.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Officer quarters, men	$878,000	−$878,000	+$878,000

REMARKS/REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The programed "Officer quarters, men," requirement at Langley Air Force Base, Va., is 395 spaces, of which 234 are permanent party requirement. A total of 156 officer quarter spaces exists to satisfy the requirement. The provision of this project would satisfy the permanent party requirement and provide 42 spaces for transient personnel and students. This project would increase the morale and esprit de corps of the bachelor officers using these quarters.

Reinstatement of this project would satisfy the requirement for the present mission assigned this base. There is no change contemplated in the present mission.

It is requested that this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 15)

"The necessity of providing permanent officer quarters for transient personnel and short-term students at Langley Air Force Base is questionable."

LANGLEY ITEMS APPROVED

Colonel SMITH. Luke Air Force Base is on page 644. All the rest of those items, sir, were at Langley and approved by all the committees.

The Luke Air Force Base in Arizona, near Phoenix——

Senator STENNIS. Just a moment, please. This road, how much is that, 631,000?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Why is that road necessary? What is the nature of it, and so forth?

Colonel SMITH. Sir, this road will provide for a new access to Langley Air Force Base and ties in with the off-base road system.

Actually, it provides a direct connection with the new four-lane Tidemill off-base access road. The congestion of the Tidemill access road has been one of longstanding duration.

The problem had been recognized by the State and its solution will be jointly accomplished with funds provided by the Federal Government and the city of Hampton as a part of this improvement work.

Senator STENNIS. How much is the city of Hampton going to fund?

General CURTIN. I don't believe we have that figure here, Mr. Chairman, but we can attempt to secure it. We can get it from the Bureau of Public Roads.

(The information requested follows:)

The city of Hampton is contributing $125,000 to the cost of Tidemill Road.

Senator STENNIS. Very well. Proceed.

LUKE AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Luke Air Force Base, on page 644. We are requesting one item for a liquid-fuel pipeline. This will provide additional aviation fuel dispensing facilities in closeer proximity to the operation of the aircraft. It has been approved by the other committees.

MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE

On page 646, the aircraft weapons calibration shelter was one of the repetitive items that we covered and it is for MacDill Air Force Base. It has been approved also.

MYRTLE BEACH AIR FORCE BASE

Myrtle Beach, on page 648, we are requesting one item for a warmup pad at the end of the runway. This will provide space for aircraft to hold prior to departure on instrument flights or under visual flight conditions.

It has been approved by previous committees.

NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE

On page 650, we are requesting $797,000 for two items, an administrative wing maintenance control facility and alteration to an existing dormitory. Both of these have been approved previously.

Senator STENNIS. How does that come in about your administration wing?

Colonel SMITH. Sir, they presently are using a World War II wood frame barracks. At this location we have F–100, F–105 aircraft deployed. They will average anywhere from 150 to 200 aircraft on station. This is the key facility that ties in your aircraft maintenance work. It will be used by personnel who actually plan, schedule, and control all maintenance actions on the aircraft and the ground-supporting equipment; 250 personnel will be working in this building, handling these management functions for these basically 200 aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. Very well. What kind of alteration is that for the dormitory?

Colonel SMITH. The alteration to four each mobilization-type open bay dormitories will provide adequate living quarters for the personnel.

The alteration work for these structurally sound buildings will provide 176 spaces. It consists of installing interior partitions, new plumbing and lighting, and better ventilation and this type of alteration.

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

POPE AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. On page 653, Pope Air Force Base, we are requesting $3,957,000 for six items. The first is an extension to the primary runway. The second is for an overrun on the runway. The third will provide engine inspection and repair capability. The next two items are repetitive items, the auto maintenance shop and the ground-support equipment shop.

Both of these are additions to handle the equipment.

The last item is the land requirement for the associated runway and overrun requirement.

All of these have been approved by the previous committees.

Senator STENNIS. Why do you have to have so much runway extension down there? I thought we finished up last year.

Colonel SMITH. We have had a couple of extensions, in fact several in the previous program for ATC, where they supported the T–38 training aircraft. It is a modern high-speed jet aircraft that will be used for training.

The one at Pope is specifically designed to accommodate the C–135 turbofan and turbojet aircraft so that they can fly in and out of Pope to pick up troops from Fort Bragg and to support the operations there.

Because of the nature of this aircraft and the temperatures that you experience in the Pope area, it is necessary to extend the runway so you can take out a full troop load. It is directly associated with the Army/Air Force support airlift program.

From an operational standpoint, the capability and potential of the C–135 in the rapid deployment of battle forces is essential to both contingency and emergency war plans.

Senator STENNIS. Is this part of the new plans for the troop carriers, flying them over a division at a time?

Colonel SMITH. This helps support that, sir. However, it was developed prior to that. I would say it would have increased emphasis now in accordance with that plan.

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

SEWART AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Sewart Air Force Base, on page 660, we are requesting six items for $1,786,000. The first one is for a control tower facility, the second is refueling vehicle shop, which was one of the repetitive items. The next two items are for alteration to airmen dormitory facilities. The next one is for replacement of a dormitory. The last one is for an alteration to an officers' quarters.

All of these have been approved by the previous committees.

Senator STENNIS. What is the primary function of Sewart?

Colonel SMITH. Sewart is near Nashville and supports a troop carrier wing and combat crew training squadrons. It supports C–130-type activity.

Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base on page 667 in North Carolina——

Senator STENNIS. What about that last item for $632,000. You say alterations. What kind of alterations is that?

Colonel SMITH. This is alteration work to mobilization-type officers' quarters that presently have community bathrooms and poor lighting and inadequate ventilation.

The requested 160-man facility when completed will take care of approximately three-quarters of the total officers' quarters requirements at this location. It provides for partitioning and electrical wiring within the interior, new heating systems, and air conditioning.

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

SEYMOUR-JOHNSON AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base in North Carolina, we are requesting $650,000 for four items. The first item is for an administrative office facility addition. The second is to alter the existing headquarters wing facility. The third is alteration to an airmen dormitory and the last one for alteration for an officers' quarters. We are providing air conditioning in these last three.

All of these have been approved by the previous committees.

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

SHAW AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. At Shaw Air Force Base, we are requesting $1,087,000 for four items. The first, a repetitive item, an area search radar: the next are photographic laboratory facility, electronic storage and maintenance shelter, and the administrative wing maintenance control facility. All of these have been approved as well.

Senator STENNIS. What about that photo laboratory? What is that?

Colonel SMITH. Sir, this item is for an 18,672-square-foot addition to the existing photographic laboratory. The additional space requested is needed to handle increased photo-reconnaissance, target evaluation, and photo processing work of the four assigned squadrons. Existing temporary wood frame buildings are not suitable for use in this reconnaissance function.

The mission at Shaw is reconnaissance. It is not a normal base type photographic facility we are speaking to. It is tied in with aerial photography and reconnaissance activity.

Senator STENNIS. What do you do if it is not classified? What kind of reconnaissance? What area do you cover?

Colonel GONYE. Colonel Gonye from Aerospace Programs.

The reconnaissance squadrons located at Shaw consist of four squadrons, RF–101's and RB–66's, which make up part of the forces which are assigned to strike command from the Tactical Air Command. In addition there are two other squadrons which conduct tactical reconnaissance combat crew training.

At the present time, Shaw is the only continental base we have for reconnaissance activities. We do all of our training there. We station the forces there which would support strike command in any movement to an oversea area.

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEMS BASES

Colonel SMITH. The aircraft control and warning system bases are listed on page 677.

This system is a part of the continental aircraft control and warning system whose function is to detect and identify hostile targets and commit and control air defense weapons against them and to provide for the safe passage of Strategic Air Command and other operational aircraft during an air battle.

We are requesting $1,731,000 for facilities at 15 locations in the United States.

ADAIR AIR FORCE

The first of these is Adair on page 578. We are requesting one facility, a service club facility which was covered in the repetitive briefing and we have supplied the information.

The House Appropriations Committee denied this item and during the repetitive briefiing we talked to the difference between permanent and semipermanent type construction for this facility.

We do provide additional information on page 50 of the supplemental data.

(The information referred to follows:)

Adair Air Force Station, Oreg.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Service club	$183,000	−$183,000	$178,000

REMARKS/REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The Air Force has reevaluated the design of the Adair Service Club and has changed the design to semipermanent. Specific instructions have already been sent to the design agent to revise the design. This results in a revised estimated cost of $178,000.

This service club is necessary for the welfare and morale of the enlisted personnel of this station. At present service club activities are housed in 1,637 square feet of a World War II substandard building which is entirely inadequate for this purpose.

It is requested that the $178,000 to fund this project be restored.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The reductions include an overall reduction of $150,000 to ensure the use of semipermanent facilities at several of these locations and denial of the request of $183,000 for a service club at Adair Air Force Station, Oreg. The Department of the Air Force is restudying the design for this facility."

BEDFORD AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Bedford Air Force Base, on page 681, we are requesting one item, a replacement for an airmen dormitory. This

project replaces four temporary open bay sheet metal buildings with an adequate facility. Realizing that the aircraft control and warning area is confronted with 24 hours a day, 7-day operation, the airmen are coming and going during all parts of the day and night. This will provide them with adequate facilities.

It has been approved by other committees.

BLAINE AIR FORCE BASE

The next item on page 683 is for Blaine Air Force Station. It is one of the repetitive items covered this morning for a multipurpose recreation facility. It has been approved.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

CHARLESTON AIR FORCE STATION

Colonel SMITH. Charleston Air Force Station near Bangor, Maine. The auto storage facility that we are requesting was one covered this morning in the repetitive briefing. It has been approved by the previous committees.

Senator STENNIS. The next one the same thing?

COTTONWOOD AIR FORCE STATION

Colonel SMITH. Cottonwood is the same, yes, sir.

CUSTER AIR FORCE STATION

At Custer Air Force Station, which is near Battle Creek, we are requesting a civil engineer maintenance shop and this has been approved by the previous committee. This project will provide for preengineered civil engineering maintenance shop. The existing six deteriorated mobilization buildings are over 20 years old, are poorly heated and lighted and they are inadequately laid out for a shop space.

It has been approved by the previous review committees.

Senator STENNIS. You state it was inadequately laid out.

Colonel SMITH. This was way back in 1942 when it was constructed, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This is Custer?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The figure here says "year of initial occupancy, 1953."

Colonel SMITH. It sure does. I will have to recheck my figures here. I have that it was constructed in 1942, a $37,000 wood frame facility, 11,000 square feet.

I will recheck, sir.

I have been advised that this was an old Army post and this initial occupancy is an Air Force occupancy.

Senator STENNIS. Very well. You think that clears it up. That is the reason?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

FINLEY AIR FORCE STATION

Colonel SMITH. Finley Air Force Station, N. Dak. We are requesting one item, an addition to the existing heating plant. This has been approved by the previous committees. This will provide an additional boiler capacity.

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

GETTYSBURG AIR FORCE STATION

Colonel SMITH. Gettysburg Air Force Station, Gettysburg, S. Dak., 76 miles southwest of Aberdeen. We are requesting one item for an airmen dormitory replacement. This has been approved by previous committees.

They presently have four temporary poorly heated open bay sheet metal buildings that they are using for dorm spaces.

Senator STENNIS. You are on page 693, I believe?

HAVRE AIR FORCE STATION

Colonel SMITH. The next item is on page 695, sir, at Havre, Mont. This is a repetitive item we are requesting, an auto storage facility at this location. It has been approved by all committees.

Senator STENNIS. That is the dormitory for airmen, 693?

Colonel SMITH. I am sorry, the dormitory airmen for Gettysburg, 693, is replacement for four temporary, poorly heated, sheet metal buildings. It has been approved.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean by auto storage? How many vehicles is that going to take care of?

Colonel SMITH. Colonel Scherer advises me there are 18 vehicles located at this location.

Colonel SCHERER. I am sorry. It is nine. I added the total. It is nine total.

Colonel SMITH. This is at Havre, Mont., where we have 40° below zero weather. The vehicles are essential to the operations even during the cold periods.

Senator STENNIS. That is about $4,000 a vehicle. How much does the vehicle cost? Are they just ordinary automobiles?

Colonel SCHERER. No, sir. There are 2 trucks; one and a half-ton trucks; 2 one-half ton trucks; one 29-passenger bus; one industrial-type tractor; one track-laying tractor, and two station wagons.

Senator STENNIS. I do not see how you are getting along without it. But you have been getting along without it haven't you?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Colonel SCHERER. This is one of the repetitive items that we spoke of this morning, sir. There will be no heat in the building. This just has the electrical outlets for head bolt heaters. This is one of the deep snow areas and high wind areas we spoke of this morning in the repetitive briefing.

Senator STENNIS. I do not see how you have been operating without something. Do you have any protection there for them now?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir. They have been out in the open. It is difficult to start and sometimes impossible to get them started without a lot of extra effort.

Senator STENNIS. I know this will help some, but they will still be as cold inside as outside.

Colonel SMITH. With the head bolt heaters you can keep the engine and accessories warm enough so you can start them with your starter and get them running.

Senator STENNIS. Very well. The next item.

HOUMA AIR FORCE STATION

Colonel SMITH. At Houma, La., we are requesting three items for $238,000. The first is a replacement for airmen dormitory. The second one, a dining hall; the third one, an NCO open mess. All of these items have been approved by the previous committee.

LAREDO AIR FORCE STATION

Colonel SMITH. At Laredo Air Force Base, page 701—not Air Force Base, Laredo Air Force Station—located 13 miles northwest of Laredo and the mission of the site is for tracking and space detection. We are requesting one item to provide space for the equipment and the operations. It will replace an inadequate deteriorated evaporating cooling system that we presently have. The electronic systems that we have need the air conditioning for proper operation. It has been approved by the previous committees.

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed.

LEWISTOWN AIR FORCE STATION

Colonel SMITH. Lewistown, Mont., we are requesting an auto storage facility. This was one of the repetitive items that we covered this morning. This likewise is in a cold climate area of 40° below zero weather and is similar to the one for Havre, Mont.

OSCEOLA AIR FORCE STATION

Osceola Air Force Station in Wisconsin, one item, a heating plant addition. This project for the addition of a 74-horsepower boiler, the present boiler at this cold climate site is taxed to capacity and in the event one of the boilers must be shut down for repair or maintenance, you have to go without sufficient heat.

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

SUNDANCE AIR FORCE STATION

Colonel SMITH. Sundance, Wyo., we are requesting one of the repetitive items, an auto storage facility. This is in the same general climate that Havre and Lewistown, Mont., are in.

This has been approved by previous committees.

TOPSHAM AIR FORCE STATION

At Topsham Air Force Station in Maine, we are requesting two items, a civil engineer maintenance shop addition and a central security control facility. The existing civil engineering maintenance shop is only about half the space that is required to properly maintain this base which has in excess of some 200 buildings and associated utilities and

the security control facility project will provide a building that is properly located to take care of police-type operation, identification, and control. Both of these items were approved by the other committees.

Senator STENNIS. We will run a little longer, gentlemen.

AIR FORCE BASES OVERSEAS

Colonel SMITH. On page 714, we have a listing of the aircraft control and warning stations overseas and we are requesting $1,132,000 for these five locations. They are: DEW line stations, Pinetree stations, or BMEWS.

CAPE DYER, DEW

The first one on page 715, Cape Dyer, we are requesting a liquid fuel pipeline facility. This project will provide uninterrupted delivery of fuel oil from the existing bulk diesel fuel oil storage tank to 10 major buildings, a diesel-electric generating plant, and numerous temporary buildings, all requiring fuel oil.

We can amortize this project in just over a year. It has been approved by previous committees.

HALL BEACH DEW STATION

Page 717, at Hall Beach DEW Station, we are requesting one item for officers' quarters addition to provide for 20 men. It is required to provide accommodations for these 20 men that are assigned to operate the Hall Beach terminal of this communications link. There is no surplus housing available at this station.

You will notice that we have increased the number of personnel there by approximately 20 people. This has been approved by previous committees.

Senator STENNIS. All right; 719, 721 are reptitive items?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; 719 is Saglek Air Station and 721 is Stephenville Air Station. Mr. Chairman, you noted that the projects on pages 719 and 721 were repetitive.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

THULE AIR BASE

Colonel SMITH. On page 723, for Thule Air Base in Greenland, we are requesting two items for $339,000; namely, a water storage tank and bridge for a road. This later is a replacement item.

Both of these items were approved by previous committees.

Senator STENNIS. Very well. The next item.

AIR FORCE—EUROPE

Colonel SMITH. Air Force, Europe program, the stations are listed on pages 726 and 727 and we are requesting $23,884,000 for 27 locations. The first of these is at Alconbury, in England.

ALCONBURY, RAF

Senator STENNIS. What is the general purpose of these, Colonel?

Colonel SMITH. You are speaking specifically of Alconbury or the total overseas?

Senator STENNIS. No, I am talking about all of them.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. We are deploying reconnaissance-type aircraft or new tactical aircraft to this theater and these items will be operational and supporting items for those weapons systems.

Senator STENNIS. You mean planes that we fly over there from here?

Colonel SMITH. Or that are stationed over there, sir. Mostly are stationed there. They are the new tactical aircraft that we are bringing into the inventory.

Senator STENNIS. Are these outside of anything we have in NATO?

NATO COMMITMENT

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. This has been discussed previously in reference to whether it should be NATO infrastructure, or solely U.S. Air Force responsibility. We make a review of each individual facility and where it can be applied to the NATO commitment we do so.

These facilities that we are requesting in this program are items that are over and above this requirement and to specifically support the U.S. Air Force mission and hence would be funded from this military construction appropriations program.

Senator STENNIS. What was that now?

Colonel SMITH. It would be funded from this military construction program appropriation.

Senator STENNIS. Not these items?

Colonel SMITH. These items; yes, sir. From this appropriations program.

Senator STENNIS. Do I understand correctly now that they would be funded from our contribution to NATO or NATO funds?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir. It is separate and distinct from the NATO funding.

Senator STENNIS. It would not be in this bill?

Colonel SMITH. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. This is all in addition, then, to the NATO commitments?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How many planes and personnel do you have over there in the Air Force?

Colonel GONYE. I would have to do a little figuring.

Senator STENNIS. I do not mean exactly. I mean in round numbers.

BREAKDOWN OF AIR UNITS

Colonel GONYE. In the United Kingdom we have two reconnaissance squadrons. At the present time we have four SAC reflex bases in the United Kingdom. We made a public announcement a week and a half ago that two of those would close.

We have a tactical air refueling squadron in the United Kingdom which we announced a week and a half ago we would be reactivating next summer.

We have three tactical fighter wings in the United Kingdom and we have three tactical fighter wings in Europe, in Germany specifically.

In addition to that, we have two squadrons, I beg your pardon, six squadrons of tactical missiles, the MACE missiles. At the present

time we have three squadrons of C–130's permanently stationed overseas and an additional C–130 squadron on rotation overseas in Europe.

In addition, we have one C–124 transport squadron on rotation in Europe.

We have a total of four fighter interceptor squadrons in the European area, two additional fighter interceptor squadrons in Spain. We have, at the present time three SAC reflex bases in Spain with B–47's.

Senator STENNIS. You have a very fine knowledge of it and have gone far enough to make me know I would like to have a list of all of them.

Colonel GONYE. Yes, sir. In addition to the forces listed above, there are six tactical reconnaissance squadrons in Europe, and four additional tactical fighter squadrons are rotated to the European area from bases in the United States.

BASES ALLOCATED BY ALLIES

I might add that the majority of these forces that we are supporting are committed to NATO. But the funds in this program support the American forces largely on bases which have been allocated by our allies specifically for American use.

Senator STENNIS. I want to get into that picture a little more. Will you list the ones we have there? Will you fill the picture out and even put in the MACE missiles?

Colonel GONYE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much.

We will go back to the pages now.

Colonel SMITH. Alconbury on page 728, we are requesting five facilities for $1,922,000. It is to provide approach lighting, an alert hangar facility, a photographic laboratory, a squadron operations facility, and a field training facility, this last one being a repetitive item. The House Appropriations Committee denied the photographic laboratory facility.

In reference to that, we have provided on page 57 of the supplemental booklet additional data on this requirement.

They presently are using trailers, mobile-type trailers, to accomplish this photographic reconnaissance work. In accordance with today's requirements and capability and high resolution photography, this capability just has to be improved in order to quickly process their results.

(The information referred to follows:)

Alconbury Air Base, England

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Photo laboratory	$251,000	−$251,000	+$251,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

There are no existing facilities at this station which will provide space for photo processing, interpretation, training, large mosaic layout work, secure storage and space for base level photographic laboratory work. The use of 13 trailer workshops do not adequately support the tactical and combat responsibilities assigned the tactical reconnaissance wing. The currently used trailer

space of 3,120 square feet does not permit large mosaic work nor is there sufficient storage space. If this project is not approved, specialized up-to-date processing equipment scheduled for delivery with the new programed aircraft cannot be used because of insufficient space and the lack of enviromentally controlled facility.

It is requested that this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 15 AND 16)

"The amount of $18,553,000 is approved for installations in support of the Air Force mission in Europe, a reduction of $5,331,000 in the program estimates. * * * In each instance existing facilities are adequate for present to meet the requirements."

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

Colonel SMITH. The others were approved.

ANKARA AIR STATION

In Ankara, we are requesting one cold storage facility. This item was also denied by the House Appropriations Committee. It appears that it is a general overall reduction on trying to save gold outflow. The cold storage facility that we actually have in Ankara today is one that we are leasing.

This facility will replace that leased facility and eliminate a yearly cost of about $140,000 for the leased facility, which is downtown and not readily accessible to the personnel. We have provided additional information on this item on page 58 of the supplemental booklet.

(The information referred to follows:)

Ankara Air Station, Turkey

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Cold storage base facility	$447,000	—$447,000	+$447,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

Based on the most recent Secretary of Defense decisions concerning the flow of gold, Ankara Air Station will be a permanent location for military forces of the United States. The Turkish Government has furnished land to consolidate all Air Force activities (Ankara Air Station) outside of the city of Ankara. There are no existing or programed facilities in prior year authorizations for cold storage facilities at Ankara Air Station. This requirement must be leased from the Turkish Government and involves a direct foreign exchange cost of $120,000 per year. The foreign exchange cost in this project, if approved, is $106,000, therefore the foreign exchange cost for this facility can be amortized the first year of operation.

It is requested this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (PP. 15 AND 16)

"The amount of $18,553,000 is approved for installations in support of the Air Force mission in Europe, a reduction of $5,331,000 in the program estimates. * * * In each instance existing facilities are adequate, for the present, to meet the requirements."

Senator STENNIS. Ankara?

Colonel SMITH. That is in Turkey, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I know. Is that the capital?
General CURTIN. The capital, and located in central Turkey.
Senator STENNIS. The next item.

ATHENAI APT

Colonel SMITH. Athenai, Greece. We are requesting three items at a total cost of $316,000. The first is a ground support equipment shop which was one of the repetitive items covered this morning. Then we are requesting additional dormitory space and water storage.

All three of these items have been authorized by the previous committees.

The dormitory requirement itself is attempting to make up a deficiency that we have had there continually. We just don't have enough dormitory space.

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

AVIANO AIRBASE

Colonel SMITH. Aviano. We have three items for $495,000. The first is a parachute and dinghy shop. The second one is for an elementary school addition. The last one is for a water storage facility. The elementary school facility, the House Appropriation Committee deleted. The comment was that these reductions represent a denial of various items aimed at reducing the flow of gold.

We actually have, on page 59, talked to the need for this school facility, but it basically is along this line. We have 445 dependent children there that have only about 25 square feet gross per student right now. There are no other elementary school facilities available in this area. We need to really get between 60 and 70 square feet per student in order to have adequate educational programs there.

(The information referred to follows:)

Aviano Airbase, Italy

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
School, elementary	$250,000	−$250,000	+$250,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The programed requirement for elementary school facilities at Aviano Air Base is 31,150 square feet for a programed requirement for 445 U.S. dependent children. The present 13,692 square-foot facility is woefully overcrowded. By cutting design to barest minimum essentials, this requested project for an additional 13,678 square feet will make possible an adequate basic educational program for the future. There are no other elementary school facilities, Italian or otherwise, which can be used to meet this requirement.

Reinstatement of this school project will satisfy the elementary school requirement at this tactical base. There is no change contemplated in the mission at Aviano Airbase.

It is requested that this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 15)

"* * * Generally speaking, these reductions represent a denial of various items aimed at reducing the flow of gold. In each instance, existing facilities are adequate for the present to meet requirements."

Senator STENNIS. You have an air rescue squadron and tactical fighter squadron, ROT?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What does that mean?

Colonel SMITH. This is rotational, sir. They will fly in and out of this airbase. Right now they are F–100 type aircraft, a squadron of them.

AIR RESCUE SQUADRON

Senator STENNIS. That does not involve any children.

They are in and out?

Colonel SMITH. Not that portion of it. It is maintaining the base and keeping it ready and operating it to support this mission.

Senator STENNIS. This is an air rescue squadron. That is all you have there?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What does it mean, air rescue squadron?

Colonel SMITH. These are detachments that are located at most installations to provide rescue support to a flying mission. They will be helicopters and small aircraft that support them. In this instance, they have four helicopters. It is a safety flight provision.

You will notice actually that we have a permanent complement on the station of about 1,700 to 1,800.

Senator STENNIS. I do not see how it takes that many people to run just an air rescue squadron. This is on a standby basis. How many schoolchildren did you say you had?

Colonel SMITH. 445 at the last count. This fluctuates, of course.

Senator STENNIS. I understand. You are talking about a base in Italy which is used for rotational tactical fighter squadrons, but it is mainly a rescue squadron. There are 1,770 people involved. When the families are considered, they have 445 children.

EMERGENCY CAPABILITY

Colonel GONYE. We rotate one squadron into this base. But the base itself is one of these locations overseas which would permit the Air Force to extend its power overseas if need be. In other words, there is a capability at this base which can be used in the event of contingency or emergency. Therefore, it is kept in such a condition that it could take other types of aircraft, additional fighter squadrons if necessary.

The rotational fighter squadron personnel change approximately every 3 months. The airplanes change approximately every 6 months at the present time. The people that are permanently based there are there to give us the capability to move larger forces in should the United States have to do this.

Senator STENNIS. That is in Italy?

Colonel GONYE. That is at this particular base, sir. The rotational squadron is there all the time. One replaces the other.

Senator STENNIS. I mentioned that because it did not involve any schoolchildren. No schoolchildren are involved in those squadrons; is that right?

Colonel GONYE. The pilots are temporary duty personnel. But all the people that support the activity at the base are stationed at the base permanently.

Senator STENNIS. Then these are the people with families?

Colonel GONYE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It seems to be a lot simpler if we knew what kind of a war we would probably have.

Senator BIBLE (presiding). Colonel, had you completed your testimony on Aviano Air Base?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Do all of these items involve restorations or is this the same type of presentation you made before and you point out where you are asking for restoration; is that correct?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. In the case of Aviano, it was the elementary school facility.

RESTORATION REQUEST

Senator BIBLE. The elementary school was the restoration you are requesting?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. $250,000?

BENTWATERS RAF

Colonel SMITH. The next base is Bentwaters in England. We are requesting $1,597,000 for seven items. The first item is for a squadron operations facility. The second item is a repetitive item for the field training facility. The third item, aircraft weapons calibration shelter, a repetitive item. An aircraft engine inspection and repair facility, in addition, a headquarters squadron facility, an airmen dormitory facility, and an officers quarters. The headquarters squadron facility and the dormitory were denied by the House Appropriations Committee.

The general comment is that a reduction in the program for gold flow purposes.

In reference to the headquarters facility we have a new mission going into this base in the time period that actually doubles the officers and increases the airmen strength. The existing facilities just are not adequate to take care of this increased requirement.

(The information referred to follows:)

Bentwaters RAF, England

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
1. Headquarters squadron	$210,000	−$210,000	+$210,000
2. Dormitory, airman	348,000	−348,000	+348,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

1. Headquarters squadron

Currently, the two squadrons assigned to this base are using a squadron operations facility (4,930 square feet each) which is one-half the space required for the programed mission aircraft. A deficiency of 8,400 square feet will exist upon arrival of the new-type aircraft. Thus, the existing facility (8,859 square feet) will only support one squadron or approximately half of the programed mission requirement of 17,259 square feet of squadron operations facilities. The new mission change doubles the officer strength and increases the airmen strength as well as doubling administrative and storage space requirements by 50 percent.

If this facility is not provided, both squadrons would be forced to operate from an existing building which cannot accommodate the increased personnel and equipment requirements of the new-type mission aircraft.

2. Dormitory, airman

The change in type of aircraft programed for this base has resulted in a requirement for 1,870 airman dormitory spaces. To meet this requirement, adequate dormitory space will provide for only 1,321 airmen. The programed requirement is based on the assumption that up to 1,215 airmen will be accompanied by dependents, thus not requiring dormitory space. At present over 465 airmen are living in substandard Niesen huts originally constructed during World War II. The continued occupancy of these huts in close proximity to modern standard dormitories generates morale problems and hardships for the airmen concerned. The present huts are scattered, lack latrine facilities, and are beyond economical repair. The design of this project has been reviewed to permit maximum use of U.S.-procured materials.

Reinstatement of this dormitory project will only partially meet the programed requirement for dormitory space at RAF Bentwaters which is being met through a program of regular incremental projects.

It is requested that these items be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 "Military construction" appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (PP. 15 AND 16)

"The amount of $18,553,000 is approved for installations in support of the Air Force mission in Europe, a reduction of $5,331,000 in the program estimates. * * * In each instance existing facilities are adequate for the present to meet requirements."

Colonel SMITH. In reference to the dormitory, they presently have Niesen huts that have very inadequate ventilation and no modern convenience at all. The 465 airmen are living in substandard Niesen huts that were constructed in World War II. The continued occupancy of these huts, in close proximity to modern standard dormitories, actually generates serious morale problems, which are in addition to those problems resulting from the inadequacies of the existing huts: The lack of latrine facilities, the Niesen huts, and the very poor condition of the facilities as a whole. Without this facility it will be necessary to crowd the airmen intolerably. All of the other items have been approved by the committees.

Senator BIBLE. In addition you are anticipating some pickup in inventory there, too?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. As shown on your backup material?

Colonel SMITH. Page 745.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

BITBURG AIRBASE

Colonel SMITH. Bitburg, on page 753, we are requesting one of the repetitive items that we covered this morning and the refueling vehicle shop. It has been approved by the previous committees.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

BUSHEY HALL SCHOOL

Colonel SMITH. On page 755, we are requesting a high school facility at Bushey Hall. This item will have a scope of 67,000 square feet to accommodate 550 pupils. This has been previously approved by the committees. It is an alteration-type project.

Senator BIBLE. How many children do you have there?

Colonel SMITH. 550 total.

Senator BIBLE. Bushey Hall School?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I must not understand this. What is your strength there?

Colonel SMITH. This is the permanent strength. This is an effort to consolidate into available facilities in the London area. This high school facility and other schools are concentrated in a few select areas. It is a part of the London area consolidation plan that we have had in effect.

General CURTIN. This school actually serves a large area, Mr. Chairman, and the number of students involved is not directly relatable to the strength here.

Over the period of the last 5 to 10 years, there has been an effort to consolidate and improve the school facilities for Americans in the London area.

This would be one of the places at which the school would be concentrated.

Senator BIBLE. Who goes to the school? It is misleading. It shows here you have 2 permanent enlisted men and 33 civilians for a total strength of 35 and I understood you have 500 children going to school. This is a rather amazing record.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; I would agree that it is misleading.

Senator BIBLE. Just for the sake of the record, I wish you would indicate who is entitled to go to the school.

SCHOOL FACILITIES

Colonel SMITH. I think possibly I can cover this.

Bushey Hall High School will be located in the northwest London suburbs approximately 15 miles from downtown. Including students from High Wycombe, this facility will serve 822 pupils in grades 6 through 12. In addition to Bushey Hall High School, 2 elementary schools: West Ruislip of 598 pupils, and East Coast's 572 pupils will provide for 1 through 6 and 1 through 8, respectively.

These two schools are located in the western suburbs of London. West Ruislip is approximately 12 miles due west of the downtown area and East Coast is about 3 miles northwest of Ruislip. So what we are attempting to do here is to have centralized school facilities for all the population that is located in the immediate area.

Senator BIBLE. Who is eligible to go to the school?

Colonel SMITH. Just the military dependents, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Is that Air Force military dependents or all services?

General CURTIN. All services, Mr. Chairman. The Third Air Force is responsible for support activities in the London area. This is the London area and these various circles on the map indicate major Air Force activities in and around London concentrated largely to the west and north.

These show the three proposed school locations in relation to these other sites.

Senator BIBLE. Then the 500 students are the children of military personnel in these various areas?

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. They are all entitled to attend Bushey Hall School?

General CURTIN. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. I appreciate that clarification. This item was allowed by the House, is this true?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; it was approved.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

CHATEAUROUX AIRBASE

Colonel SMITH. The next item is at Chateauroux, on page 757. We are requesting two facilities. The air freight terminal facility was in the repetitive item briefing and a jet-fuel storage facility. The last one, the jet-fuel storage facility has been denied by the House Appropriations Committee wherein they talk about NATO funding. This, Mr. Chairman, is covered on page 61 of the supplemental information and is classified "secret." But, basically, the NATO storage has been taken care of and this storage that we are talking about here is over and above this and specifically tailored to what we feel should be our needs at this time. So it is not capable of being funded through NATO.

Senator BIBLE. If you want to amplify that further, you will do so in the executive session; is that correct?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

CIGLI AIRBASE

Colonel SMITH. On page 760, we are requesting seven items at Cigli in Turkey. It costs $1,356,000. The first item is a hangar access apron addition, an aircraft wash rack facility, a repetitive item for the aircraft weapons calibration shelter, a headquarters group airbase facility addition, an airmen dormitory, an airmen dining hall and electrical aircraft outlets. Three of these items, the headquarters group airbase facility, the dormitory, and the dining hall were denied by the House Appropriations Committee.

We have provided additional information on pages 63 and 64 on these items.

Actually, the dining hall and dormitory are tailored to the personnel that are assigned there with the tactical fighter aircraft, and you will notice that we have a slight increase there in total population figures.

Senator BIBLE. Tell us why these items should be restored.

Colonel SMITH. The headquarters group airbase facility are actually using other space that was originally built for combat operation center and is required for this function.

They have a base communications requirement that is tied in with this and, as a result, we actually need the additional headquarters space to offset the need to accommodate these other functions in the building that was originally planned.

Senator BIBLE. You say it is a new base. What is the year of U.S. Air Force occupancy?

DORMITORY REQUIREMENT

Colonel SMITH. 1959, sir.

In reference to the airmen dormitory, we have an increased dormitory requirement here by virtue of having a requirement for 1,130 airmen. The present and funded dormitory will only provide space for 914. The total requirement is further based upon available housing in the area that the married personnel will live in.

So this is actually constructing for a deficiency.

Senator BIBLE. You do not have enough dormitory space to take care of the airmen that you have over there during this fiscal year; is that right?

Colonel SMITH. That is right. Of course, with the additional personnel, the dining hall facility becomes more important, but it has been considered inadequate in the past.

I should not say "considered." It actually is. It does not provide adequate sanitary facilities and sufficient storage for refrigerated products.

Senator BIBLE. Using this Turkish base as an example, supposing the House disallowance stands and is not restored, what do you do for additional space for a dormitory and additional dining room facilities? You get along as you get along now?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. In accordance with the indication on page 765 for the dorm program, we right now are short by about 200 spaces. If we don't get them, we will just have to crowd up. The dining hall will have to continue in its unsatisfactory state.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION

General CURTIN. Mr. Chairman, some of these are related to the foreign exchange program. I wonder if it would be helpful to the Chair if I might take these three items as an example of how the foreign exchange is interwoven with the construction.

Senator BIBLE. I know it would be to me and quite probably to the other members of the committee. I am not aware of the explanation.

General CURTIN. I think this would give some balance to the thing, if I could, sir.

Under normal procedures, if we were to build these three items without regard to the current situation on foreign exchange, we would estimate the cost to be $920,000, of which $889,000 would be involved in the foreign exchange. The balance would be procured in the United States.

Under the revised procedures on which this program is based, that is, making maximum use of U.S. products and services, the total cost is revised upward to $1,083,000 but the foreign exchange drops to $491,000. Therefore, we have already reflected in the program before you a reduction of $398,000 in the foreign exchange to reduce the foreign exchange. We must actually increase the total cost of certain of these projects.

This gives some feeling of the balance of dollars we are talking, this is generally the situation we find where foreign exchange is involved.

Senator BIBLE. I am glad to have that explanation.

Colonel SMITH. All the rest of the items were approved by the previous committees.

(The information referred to follows:)

Cigli Airbase, Turkey

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
1. Headquarters group airbase (addition)	$428,000	−$428,000	+$428,000
2. Dormitory, airmen	385,000	−385,000	+385,000
3. Dining hall, airmen	270,000	−270,000	+270,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

1. Headquarters group airbase (additional)

This facility will provide administrative space for a combat operations center, base communications, and a headquarters group. Since Cigli is a new base and partially occupied by the Turkish Air Force, there are no facilities surplus to mission requirements on this base.

At present, a building constructed in the original NATO package is being used as an interim combat operations center (COC). This building is too small to incorporate the crypto section, a vital function of a COC. Therefore, relocating the COC to space in the new addition to the headquarters group building will consolidate the crypto and command function. The present NATO constructed facility will be utilized as a squadron headquarters. This squadron is presently located in a leased facility in Izmir, 18 miles away. The base communication requirement is 4,280 square feet and is necessary for suitable operations and maintenance space. The existing communications facility of 1,886 square feet will support only the machine rooms required for the communications equipment now in place. The communication maintenance and operations functions are located in separate deteriorated temporary quonsets which are beyond economical repair. The headquarters group requirement of 11,040 square feet is necessary to provide adequate administrative space for 99 personnel of the headquarters group staff. These personnel are using temporary quonsets scattered throughout the base. The new administrative space provided by this project will improve working conditions and permit disposal of the quonsets.

2. Dormitory, airman

The change in the type of aircraft assigned to this base will result in an increased airman dormitory requirement for 1,130 airmen. Present and funded dormitories will provide for only 914 airmen. The requirement is further based on the assumption that 656 airmen will be accompanied by dependents—thus not requiring dormitory facilities. Unless this facility is approved, severe overcrowding of dormitories will continue to exist. The design and cost of this project have been revised to make maximum use of U.S. procured materials. Reinstatement of this dormitory will satisfy the programed airman dormitory requirement for the various missions assigned to this base. No changes are contemplated in the missions programed for this base.

3. Dining hall, airmen

This facility is required to provide adequate sanitary facilities for the efficient storage (refrigeration), preparation, and serving of meals to personnel stationed at this base. Present facilities are not adequate to take care of the additional personnel assigned, resulting from an increase in mission and the feeding of Army manpower to be stationed at this base.

It is requested that these items be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 "Military construction" appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 15 AND 16)

"The amount of $18,553,000 is approved for installations in support of the Air Force mission in Europe, a reduction of $5,331,000 in the program estimates. In each instance existing facilities are adequate for the present to meet requirements."

Colonel SMITH. The next item is on page 768.

DREUX AIRBASE

It is a jet fuel storage facility for Dreux Airbase. The House Appropriations Committee has denied this item and it is similar to the one that we talked on at Chateauroux a moment ago, and can be covered in more detail later.

Senator BIBLE. This will be covered in executive session.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Very good.

ETAIN AIRBASE

Colonel SMITH. At Etain, we are requesting one item, water mains, and this has been approved by the previous committee. It provides additional capacity for fire protection and also for normal personnel consumption use and will cover the ammo storage and salvage yard areas for fire protection purposes.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

EVREUX FAUVILLE AIRBASE

Colonel SMITH. At Evreux, we are requesting one item, a jet fuel storage facility.

The House Appropriations Committee has denied this one again for similar reasons as those previous.

Senator BIBLE. You will cover that when you cover the other two?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Next item.

HOLTUM RADIO RELAY STATION

Colonel SMITH. At Holtum Radio Relay Station, we are requesting one facility for the radio relay facility.

HAHN AIRBASE

Senator BIBLE. Colonel, you are ahead of me. Next on my list appears to be Hahn Airbase.

Colonel SMITH. You are correct. I am sorry. On page 774, Hahn Airbase, we are requesting one utility-type item for electric primary power. This program provides for additional underground primary electric distribution lines needed to service the facilities and provide increased power requirements on this base. It has been approved by the previous committees.

At Holtum, on page 776, we are requesting this facility for the radio relay squadron to replace van-mounted equipment. The House Appropriations Committee denied this one.

On page 76 of the additional information, we have given you a classified version of the reason we feel that this should be reinstated.

Senator BIBLE. We will hold that for comment during the executive session.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

INCIRLIK AIRBASE

Incirlik, on page 778, we are requesting six items for $1,666,000. The first one was a repetitive item for a dispensary. The next one is

an administrative office, then a dining hall, a commissary store, electric primary power, and water mains.

The House Appropriations Committee denied the administrative office and also the commissary store.

The office space is for supply personnel managing the inventory at Incirlik where the space has been critical for several years. They are currently operating in two warehouse buildings with a total of 3,000 square feet which is inadequate and causes split operations. The facilities are also lacking adequate latrine facilities, and air conditioning for mechanical accounting equipment. Additional information is contained on page 70 of the Supplemental Bulletin.

In reference to commissaries in the oversea areas, the commissaries themselves are primarily the sole source, in fact are the sole source, for the personnel to obtain foodstuffs. They have less than 50 percent of the capability that they need over there.

They have experienced lines of personnel trying to check out with foodstuffs with 60 persons in line. They lack backup storage for foodstuffs and have resorted to portable containers.

They also are lacking adequate refrigerated space.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

Senator BIBLE. These two items, Colonel, particularly the administrative office, you draw attention to the fact that you have had a critical space problem for several years.

Have you constantly asked for the funds to build their administrative office and is this an item that is constantly deleted?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir. This is the first time we have actually brought this to this level. I would have to research the records to see if we had denied it previously because of other important facilities.

Senator BIBLE. The purpose of the question was that you yourself indicate in your request for reclama that the need there has been critical for several years.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. We have had about 8,000 square feet of substandard inadequate space and active projected requirements for about 12,000 square feet. This additional 4,000 feet, even keeping the substandard space, will correct much of the situation.

Senator BIBLE. Has the strength of this base been about the same over the last 3 or 4 or 5 years?

It appears to fall off this year.

Colonel SMITH. We do show a slight reduction here but it has been running basically in this neighborhood.

Senator BIBLE. In the neighborhood of 2,000. Thank you.

(The information referred to follows:)

Incirlik Airbase, Turkey

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
1. Administrative office	$105,000	−$105,000	+$105,000
2. Commissary store (addition)	116,000	−116,000	+116,000
Total	221,000	−221,000	+221,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

Based on the most recent decisions of the Secretary of Defense concerning the flow of gold, Incirlik Airbase will be a permanent location and will have tactical aircraft of the USAF assigned.

1. Administrative office

Office space for supply personnel managing the inventory and stocks at Incirlik Airbase has been critical for several years, and will be more critical in the immediate future because of the conditions these people have to operate under. They are currently operating in two warehouse buildings with a total of 3,000 square feet, which is totally inadequate, and are widely separated, causing a split, inefficient and costly operation. The facilities used are lacking in adequate latrine facilities and the space used is urgently needed for storage purposes. In addition, this project will provide much-needed air-conditioned space for mechanical accounting equipment scheduled for this base. There are no other facilities on this base that can be used for this purpose.

It is requested that this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

2. Commissary store (addition)

This addition is required to provide an adequate commissary for the base. The existing store contains less than 50 percent of the space required. Presently there is insufficient shelf space, backup storage, checkout counters, and there is no space available to accommodate additional refrigerated cases on hand. Due to this shortage of space, stockage of some items common in most commissaries is not possible. Checkout lines sometimes exceed 60 persons. Backup storage must be provided in 20 Conex containers, located outside the store, and frequent trips to the commissary warehouse, almost 2 miles away, are required. If this addition is not provided, the conditions outlined above cannot be alleviated, and the present inefficient operation will continue. When completed, the addition will permit disposal of the Conex containers and morale of patrons and commissary personnel will be improved by eliminating long checkout lines and having available more cash registers. Strongly request this project be approved. The commissary does more to increase morale than any other service furnished military personnel. It is requested that this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (PP. 15 AND 16)

"The amount of $18,553,000 is approved for installations in support of the Air Force mission in Europe, a reduction of $5,331,000 in the program estimates. * * * In each instance, existing facilities are adequate for the present to meet the requirements."

IZMIR AIRBASE

Colonel SMITH. On page 785, Ismir, Turkey, we are requesting one item, alteration to the supply and equipment warehouse. This facility will provide space with adequate heat, potable water, and adequate electrical circuits within it.

It has been approved by previous committees.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

LACKENHEATH AIRBASE

Colonel SMITH. At Lackenheath, we are requesting a dining hall for the airmen. They presently are using Quonset huts or Niesen huts for this purpose. This is in need of replacement. The present antiquated kitchen and serving areas are constant sources of sanitation problems. This has been approved by all committees.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, sir.

LAON AIRBASE

Colonel SMITH. At Laon, we are requesting three items: A reconnaissance combat operations center; a refueling vehicle shop, a repetitive item; and a high school facility.

The three items have been approved by the other committees, and this does support one of our tactical reconnaissance photographic organizations that has three squadrons assigned.

SEMBACH AIRBASE

On page 793, we are requesting an elementary school at Sembach. The House Appropriations Committee denied this on the general basis of the outflow of gold.

We have 800 students at this location.

I might state that we have put in additional information on page 71 of the supplemental booklet.

Without this facility, the students are down to about 25 square feet per person. This results in severe overcrowding. They have had to resort to using basements and other scattered locations and spare rooms.

It results in poor instruction areas and handicapped school programs.

(The information referred to follows:)

Sembach Airbase, Germany

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Dependent school, elementary, addition	$400,000	−$400,000	+$400,000

REMARKS-REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The present adequate elementary school at Sembach Airbase contains only 18,721 square feet suitable for 350 students. The programed requirement is for 800 students. Part of the deficiency in school space is met by severe overcrowding in the present school. The remainder of the classrooms are located in basements and isolated rooms scattered all over the living and administrative areas. The projected school enrollment of 800 students will be more than the present enrollment of 715 students. The continued use of scattered rooms, remote from the basic school facility and occupying nonstandard, ill-shaped basement storage areas, is not conducive toward a sound basic elementary school education. Also, the present unsatisfactory school operation results in wasted time, increased expense, and a poor student-teacher ratio.

Reinstatement of this school addition will eliminate the necessity for continued use of scattered, substandard classrooms and will alleviate overcrowding in the existing standard elementary school. No changes are contemplated in the mission or the personnel strengths programed for this tactical base.

It is requested that this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 15)

"* * * Generally speaking, these reductions represent a denial of various items aimed at reducing the flow of gold. In each instance, existing facilities are adequate for the present to meet requirements * * *"

GAIN IN PERSONNEL

Senator BIBLE. You show a projected gain there of a little over 500 personnel. Certainly that would indicate more pressure on your present elementary school. Do I understand that you contemplate that you will hold at that relatively same strength for a number of years?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir. I will have to correct the figure you are speaking to because an error was made. We extracted the wrong figures. The end population should be 1,823 instead of the 2,136.

Senator BIBLE. It shows 2,136 and it should be what?

Colonel SMITH. It should be 1,873.

Senator BIBLE. The breakout can be supplied for the record.

Colonel SMITH. It does reflect an increase but not as great as you stated.

(The information referred to follows:)

SEMBACH AIRBASE

Corrected and population strength for Sembach is as follows:

Officers	211
Enlisted personnel	1,618
Civilians	44
Total	1,873

Senator BIBLE. Is there any way you can project the figure of 1,873 to a larger or lesser figure in the ensuing fiscal year? How far do you project these figures?

Colonel SMITH. It should project right on out.

Colonel GONYE. (Aerospace programs.) Our primary mission at Sembach consists of three tactical missile squadrons commonly known as MACE. This is programed throughout the program period which is limited by the Department of Defense to 5 years. We would envision it would go on some time longer than that.

Senator BIBLE. At least you have the program for 5 years.

Colonel GONYE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You show a strength of 1,800 to 1,900 men.

Colonel GONYE. The strength would normally stay the same.

Senator BIBLE. The need for a school is going to get worse before it gets better.

Colonel GONYE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. If tradition works right along.

Colonel GONYE. If the families get larger this would be so. The strength of the station should stay approximately the same.

Senator BIBLE. If it follows the same pattern of bigger families, it would follow the same general trend. Is that correct? Is that Air Force history?

LARGER FAMILIES

Colonel GONYE. I would say the Air Force has progressed to the point where Air Force personnel have larger families now than they did a few years back.

Senator BIBLE. How much would an Air Force family average; two or three, four or five children? I do not know if that is too pertinent.

General CURTIN. The statistical average is about 2.4 or 2.5.

Senator BIBLE. The staff tells me that you Air Force men average three children per family.

Colonel SMITH. We had better do a little research on this because we have about 50 different answers back there.

Senator BIBLE. It probably was not too relevant to the record. I was rather curious. Most of my Air Force friends do pretty well. They hold up a little above that three average.

Very well, Colonel.

SOUTH RUISLIP ASN

Colonel SMITH. The next item on page 795, at South Ruislip. We are requesting an alteration project for a dormitory. The House Appropriations Committee denied this on the same general basis that they used on other oversea items.

These are presently housed in an open bay area of a former shoe factory. We speak to this on page 72 of our supplemental justification.

The project will provide additional lighting, ventilation, and eliminate noise and provide a degree of privacy. I think the best that can be said about the facility that we actually have there is that it is bad.

General CURTIN. This was really, Mr. Chairman, a light industrial facility that was taken over by headquarters, Third Air Force, part of it used as administrative space, part for hospital, part for dormitories.

I am personally familiar with it, and I can attest of the need to do something to improve its condition.

(The information referred to follows:)

South Ruislip Air Station, England

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Dormitory, airman, alteration	$246,000	−$246,000	+$246,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The airmen at this station are presently housed in open bays in warehouse buildings, formerly a shoe factory. The lighting, ventilation, noise level, and lack of privacy in these facilities create substandard conditions which can be alleviated if this project is reinstated. The redesign of the present dormitories into living accommodations more compatible with standard facilities will contribute toward increased morale and efficiency of the occupants. Design and cost of this project have been reviewed to permit maximum use of the U.S. procured materials.

Reinstatement of this project will alleviate substandard dormitory conditions at minimum cost as compared with the cost of replacement.

It is requested this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 15)

"* * * Generally speaking, these reductions represent a denial of various items aimed at reducing the flow of gold. In each instance, *existing facilities are adequate* for the present to meet requirements * * *." [Italic supplied.]

FLOW-OF-GOLD REDUCTION

Senator BIBLE. Tell me this, General: Is there an attempt made in the Air Force to meet the problem of the reduction that we have tried to accomplish in the flow of gold by buying prefab buildings here and shipping them over to England and having them assembled there? Is there a policy on that?

General CURTIN. There is a policy in the Department of Defense which is implemented actually, Mr. Chairman, when the program is put together. The overall objective is to reduce the flow of gold by the maximum amount. This is considered not only when the project is approved as a project but actually in determining by what means it will be implemented.

Of course, we do have a factor here when we are talking about the United Kingdom that is very difficult to overcome.

Sometimes we oversimplify it but there is the question of the Government agreements on what can be imported and what can not be imported.

We have imported from this country or from USAF assets prefabricated buildings into the United Kingdom. These imports have not been for housing because we have found that as a general rule over there and apart from the gold-flow problem we can build brick structures cheaper than we can import and reerect.

This does not address ourselves to the gold problem but it is a unique situation over there. This can be done but it would be subject to our agreement with the British.

Senator BIBLE. The reason I asked for the comment was that apparently the denial of this item, as well as many other items, rested almost entirely upon the use of the flow of gold. I am wondering if you met that argument by this use of the prefab house.

You say you do not particularly meet it because you have to have an independent agreement anyway, plus the fact you can construct cheaper there by using brick and getting it in England and building in England rather than shipping over from the United States. I may be oversimplifying it.

General CURTIN. I would say again that these are very difficult things to solve back here at Washington.

This foreign exchange problem was looked at when the project was approved. The Department of Defense and Bureau of the Budget approved the project at the increased amount for the foreign exchange.

I assume they weighed the overall value of this project in terms of the amount of gold we might potentially save and felt we should go ahead with this.

Senator BIBLE. In any event, General, aside from whether a mechanism can be worked out to reduce the flow of gold, it is very clear in your mind that this existing facility at South Ruislip is not adequate?

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Whatever you have to do about it, you have to do something?

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir. There is no question in my mind whatsoever.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

SPANGDAHLEM AIRBASE

Colonel SMITH. Spangdahlem, on page 797, we request one item for a communications receiver facility. This will provide space for housing new equipment that is scheduled for delivery to support the radar approach facility that controls five airbases around that area.

It had been approved by all committees.

TOUL ROSIERES AIRBASE

On page 799, at Toul Rosieres, we are requesting 10 items at a total cost of $3,234,000. These have been approved by all committees. It provides for an instrument landing system, alert hangar facility, reconnaissance combat operations center. One of the repetitive items for a field training facility; a shop armament and electronics; a ground support equipment shop, a repetitive item; a weapon storage igloo; a a chapel annex facility, a repetitive item; and two utility type items for electric primary power; and the road.

Senator BIBLE. Each of these items was allowed by the House.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

WETHERSFIELD RAF

At Wethersfield, we are requesting $4,183,000—on page 811—for 15 items. All of these have been approved with the exception of the administrative wing facility and the officers' quarters only. They approved the others.

Senator BIBLE. This is $345,000?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. We have provided additional information on page 73 of the supplemental booklet on both of these items.

The administrative wing maintenance control group is the one that controls all aircraft maintenance—the centralized planning, scheduling and accomplishment of aircraft maintenance.

Senator BIBLE. Before you get to the officers' quarters, you say the administrative wing is completely inadequate. Why is it completely inadequate?

Colonel SMITH. The function is now being performed in a dilapidated World War II Butler type building of about 4,000 square feet, the number of people now using this facility total 73. This actually works out to a factor of about 60 square feet per person or a little bit less.

The existing building is just inadequate for the chief of maintenance to get his maintenance control, his quality control, and scheduling completed.

Senator BIBLE. How long has this building been that way?

Colonel SMITH. This will have been there since we have occupied it in 1952.

Senator BIBLE. I am sorry. You occupied it when? In 1952?

Colonel SMITH. The installation was occupied by us in 1952.

Senator BIBLE. The function is being performed in a dilapidated World War II Butler type building about 4,000 square feet in size?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. But you did not start occupancy until late in 1952?

Colonel SMITH. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Then it has been inadequate ever since you have been in it. When did it become inadequate?

Colonel SMITH. It becomes more critical with the advent of the newer aircraft and the follow-on weapons systems, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Why? Do you have to have more people and more equipment?

Colonel SMITH. More people and more engines are associated with the aircraft.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Now you are going to comment on the officers' quarters.

Colonel SMITH. With reference to the officers' quarters, they can only accommodate 30 officers at the present time. An additional 38 officers are quartered on base in substandard buildings. The remaining of the bachelor officers live off base in widely scattered facilities around the English countryside.

The shortage of on-base facilities and the continued use of substandard bachelor officers' quarters adjacent to a modern bachelor officers' quarters creates more problems in the way of morale.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

(The information referred to follows:)

Wethersfield RAF Station, England

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
1. Administration wing DFRP	$165,000	−$165,000	+$165,000
2. Officers' quarters	180,000	−180,000	+180,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

1. Administration wing

This facility is required to house the management functions of the chief of maintenance. This function is now being performed in a dilapidated World War II Butler type building of about 4,000 square feet in size. The maximum number of people using this facility at any one time is 73. The existing building is completely inadequate for this vital function. The existing building will continue to be utilized with essential day-to-day functions.

The requested facility will house the following functions:

(*a*) Chief of maintenance.
(*b*) Maintenance control.
(*c*) Quality control.
(*d*) Material control.
(*e*) Record and data analysis.
(*f*) Maintenance standardization.

Lack of adequate facilities necessary to support a vital weapon system will result in degradation of quality maintenance management. This unsatisfactory condition will continue until the construction of the urgently required facility is constructed.

2. Officer quarters

The requirement for bachelor officer quarter spaces at this base is for 92 officers. The modern standard bachelor officer quarters will accommodate only 30 officers. An additional 38 officers are quartered on base in substandard buildings. The remainder of the bachelor officers now live off base scattered widely around the rural English countryside. The shortage of adequate onbase facilities and the continued use of the substandard bachelor officer quarters adjacent to the modern bachelor officer qarters create problems of morale, loss of efficiency, and hardship for the bachelor officer concerned. This base has a vital tactical mission of critical importance to the security of Western Europe. To continue to require highly trained tactical fighter pilots who comprise the-

larger portion of this bachelor officer quarter requirement to occupy remote, substandard facilities is incompatible with the importance of their mission. The design and cost of the bachelor officer quarters have been reviewed to allow maximum use of U.S. procured material.

Reinstatement of this project will meet the immediate bachelor officer quarter requirements for this important tactical fighter base. No changes are contemplated in the mission programed for this base.

It is requested that these items be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 15)

"* * * Generally speaking, these reductions represent a denial of various items aimed at reducing the flowing of gold. In each instance existing facilities are adequate for the present to meet requirements * * *."

WHEELUS AIR BASE

Colonel SMITH. The next item is at Wheelus Airbase, on page 828. We are requesting diesel storage facilities at this location. This has been denied by the House Appropriations Committee. This item will provide diesel storage required to maintain a 2 weeks' supply of fuel for operating base generators.

Diesel fuel is used for all electrical power generation and lack of fuel actually could cause a possible shutdown. This has not occurred and this is more of a safety valve type of an item.

Senator BIBLE. This was disallowed?

Colonel SMITH. This was disallowed by the House Appropriations Committee.

Senator BIBLE. It is a $38,000 item.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

WIESBADEN AIR BASE

The next item is at Wiesbaden, on page 830. We are requesting four items for $710,000. The first item is for an airfield pavement strengthening project; the second one, warmup pad; the third is refueling vehicle open storage area; and the last is alterations to the existing heating plant.

Senator BIBLE. Were they all denied?

General CURTIN. The first two were denied by the House Appropriations Committee, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. At Wiesbaden?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The first item is to strengthen the airfield pavement by providing an asphalt concrete overlay to support the C–97 aircraft that are there.

Senator BIBLE. What page is this on the reclama?

Colonel SMITH. We did not necessarily put in one on this one. We considered that we could adequately cover this in open discussion.

Senator BIBLE. I just could not find it. If you did not put it in, I guess there is a good reason. What is the basis for this request for restoration?

Colonel SMITH. Both of these items we feel actually are valid requirements, but in light of conditions, we have been getting along, I guess, without it and we probably could continue.

Senator BIBLE. You are not asking for restoration?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir; not necessarily.

Senator BIBLE. Not necessarily? You are or you are not.

Colonel SMITH. I would like to say this. We have this as a requirement.

General CURTIN. Mr. Chairman, can we treat this off the record, sir?

Senator BIBLE. Surely.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator BIBLE. That completes Wiesbaden?

WOODBRIDGE

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. Woodbridge on page 835 we are requesting one item, an aircraft weapons calibration shelter, and this has been approved by all review committees.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

CARIBBEAN AIR COMMAND

Colonel SMITH. This was one of the repetitive items covered this morning. The Caribbean Air Command is found on page 839. We have two installations within this program. We are requesting $638,000 for those two locations. The first one, Albrook, on page 840, we are requesting two items, a dispensary addition and alteration to a dormitory.

HOWARD AIR FORCE BASE

The dispensary was a repetitive item and the alteration to the dormitory item was approved by all committees. At Howard Air Force Base on page 843, we are requesting four items at $347. The first item is for addition to the taxiway lighting, the second is to relocate the weather modulator facility, the third for an air passenger terminal, and the last one for a bulk storage liquid fuel facility.

The House Appropriations Committee denied the air passenger terminal facility which is primarily air conditioning. The denial was not real specific. This location of the air freight terminal is the Caribbean stopoff point for those that are assigned in that area as well as any other flights that are going between here and South America.

The air passenger terminal itself is a lean-to to an existing hangar and does not enjoy the benefit of having cross ventilation.

In addition to this, you get peakloads when concentration of personnel get up as high as 275 in the terminal at any one point in time. We do experience temperatures down there in the 90° bracket with an 80-percent humidity factor, and with personnel traversing the air passenger terminal, both as passengers and as personnel welcoming those, they create this additional heat within the facility that we feel requires air conditioning.

They have an average monthly passenger load of 2,450. They have peak months of 4,000 going through the terminal.

AIR CONDITIONING

Senator BIBLE. Is air conditioning generally found in your other terminals? I have been to Howard Air Force Base. Did you find air conditioning in the other buildings there? Is this an air-conditioned facility or not an air-conditioned facility?

Colonel SMITH. No; this is not an air-conditioned facility. But it is within the zone where we recognize that facilities should be air conditioned and particularly where you have one with high-density traffic going through it and during the heat of the day. If you had cross ventilation on this, that it was not a lean-to to a hangar, you would have another set of circumstances.

Senator BIBLE. Are quarters air conditioned there?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir.

General CURTIN. Not as a general practice, Mr. Chairman. Normally, in the evenings it gets fairly cool because of the trade winds and you get cross ventilation. The quarters are generally built on an open style. However, we are talking about a facility that cannot benefit from cross ventilation because of its location and also one in which the peak loading is during the heat of the day which makes the situation a little different.

Senator BIBLE. Do you establish criteria within the Air Force as to what buildings and what bases located where should be air conditioned?

General CURTIN. The Department of Defense has very detailed criteria governing the air conditioning by zones, based upon temperature, humidity, the duration of the extreme conditions, and also in terms of priority of what facilities will be done first.

Senator BIBLE. This air-conditioning problem somewhat concerns me. I was amazed to find that St. Elizabeths, which is our mental institution at the Nation's Capital, has a population of about 8,000, I think, between the patients and the people who take care of the patients and they had very, very few facilities there.

The air conditioning seems needed. I believe all who live in Washington know that sometimes the summer heat is insufferable and unbearable.

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. I was wondering what type of guidelines you had in the Air Force and DOD. This is within the area which you have made a determination that it should be air conditioned.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; that is correct, sir. It is a peculiar situation. It would be desirable, perhaps, to air-condition other buildings in the Canal Zone but again it is a question of cost and priority.

As we have previously testified, we have been getting along some time now with the open dormitories. The men are predominantly in there in the late afternoon and evening when it is cooler. Therefore, they can get their rest which is of major importance.

Senator BIBLE. I suppose it is kind of logical where we are trying to work out this dollar problem and this priority problem that is one thing that falls by the wayside many times.

That is the only item that was disallowed out of this group of items at Howard Air Force Base?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Howard Air Force Base, C.Z.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Passenger terminal, air conditioning	$110,000	−$110,000	+$110,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

This project is required to provide minimum environmental conditioning for the many individuals utilizing this facility. During 1962, the average number of passengers processed through this terminal monthly was 2,450. The peak number of passengers handled during any 1 month totaled 4,000 and the peak number handled during any 1 day was 300. During 1962 the peak number of visitors, per month, utilizing the passenger terminal totaled 750, while the largest daily number of visitors was 100. The highest concentration of individuals within the terminal at any one time, during the 1962 period, has been recorded at 275.

There is no DV (distinguished visitors) lounge, or children's nurserywithin this terminal. There is no cross ventilation in the terminal, a 273- by 60-foot hangar lean-to, and the temperature inside this facility reaches 90° F., with 80 percent humidity.

It is requested that $110,000 be restored for air-conditioning this passenger terminal.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 16)

"The committee has * * * denied the request of $110,000 to air-condition the passenger terminal at the latter location."

MATS

Colonel SMITH. The next area is for MATS (Military Air Transport Service Overseas) and the stations or installations are listed on page 848. We are requesting $1,232,000 for three different locations.

KINDLEY AIR FORCE BASE

The first one, Kindley in Bermuda, on page 849 we are requesting three line items, taxiway lighting, primary power addition and electrical distribution lines underground. All of these have been approved by all committees.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

Colonel SMITH. On page 853 at Lajes we are requesting two items, the area search radar facility and the approach lighting. You will notice that both of these are either replacement or deficiency replacement items. The House Appropriations Committee denied these because of the present base rights status.

We briefly referred to that this morning. We can cover this in executive session.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, proceed.

(The information referred to follows:)

Lajes Field, Azores

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
1. Area search radar RPMT	$87,000	−$87,000	+$87,000
2. Approach lighting DFRP	385,000	−385,000	+385,000
Total	472,000	−472,000	+472,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

Lajes is the termination of long oversea flights and must have an all-weather recovery capability. Approaches to Lajes must be made over water and rough terrain which causes false perspective and depth perception. The proposed approach lights which include sequenced flashing and roll bars will greatly improve perspective and depth perception. The area search radar is to replace obsolete equipment and with its increased range is essential for control of modern aircraft.

The Senate Report No. 571 on the fiscal year 1964 military construction authorization bill (Public Law 88–174) on page 26 restricts construction of these projects pending definite base agreement. These projects are urgent from a safety standpoint and approval is requested so that immediate action may be taken when agreement is consumated. Otherwise these projects will be delayed until the next military construction program cycle after an agreement is reached.

It is requested that the $472,000 to fund these projects be restored.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 16)

"The request for certain radar and lighting facilities at Lajes Field, Azores, is denied pending a more realistic settlement of the base rights available to the Air Force at this location."

WAKE ISLAND

Colonel SMITH. Wake Island, page 856, we are requesting one item, a warehouse facility. This has been approved by all committees. What this will provide is covered warehouse storage to store valuable equipment and supplies.

Currently this material is stored out in the open and is subject to deterioration from the salt-laden air and subject to possible typhoon activity in that area.

Senator BIBLE. That item was allowed?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. This, then, takes us to the Pacific Air Forces on page 858 where we have a listing of the bases that are involved within the Pacific. We are requesting $25,634,000 for 15 different locations. The first of these is Awase communications annex in Okinawa. We are requesting alterations to the communications facility.

This is on page 858. This will reduce corrosion. This item has been approved by the committees.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

CLARK AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. At Clark Air Force Base we are requesting 19 line items at $8,584,000. In all of these, they are directed toward the support of follow-on aircraft that arrive at this installation.

You will notice that they are operational-type items. The House Appropriations Committee did deny the officers quarters. The operational apron and the milk processing plant were also denied.

Senator BIBLE. Give us your reason for the restoration of these three items. For the officers quarters.

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. On page 80 of the additional data sheet we have talked to these individual items. The officers quarters actually will provide quarters for the bachelor officers assigned to Clark. There is a projected deficiency of 250 officers quarters and this project will provide just an increment of that deficiency.

A considerable amount of study has gone into providing quarters in different configurations and number of quarters and the costs resulting therefrom. But this incremental approach to the solving of Clark's problem we feel is the best way of solving this without getting to the point where you almost overbuild.

On the operational apron we will provide space for sustained operation and permit adequate maintenance to be accomplished close by. In the interest of economy the World War II-type dispersal stubs will be continued in use and maintained for parking purposes.

But these are not available for continual operational use without large expenditures of funds and increasing man-hours for equipment in scattered areas.

The fighter-interceptor apron will be sited near the fighter maintenance complex and the A. & E. shop and maintenance docks that are also in this program.

MILK PROCESSING PLANT

Now, on the milk processing plant, this is the sole source of milk products for the personnel that are there. As you will notice there is a considerable number, between 10,000 and 12,000 Air Force personnel at this location.

Providing an adequate facility here to replace the substandard quonset huts will actually improve the sanitation under which this is processed and improve our capability of meeting the needs for milk.

Senator BIBLE. Have you run into any health problems in connection with this milk processing plant that you have now?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir; not that I am aware of. The medical personnel have not had any indication of any.

Senator BIBLE. The House disallowed this for what reason?

GOLD FLOW PROBLEM

General CURTIN. In their comment on the Pacific area, Mr. Chairman, they speak first generally to the question of gold flow, as they spoke in the European area. In the case of the office quarters at Clark, there is a reference:

The Air Force method of meeting the larger deficiencies which exist at these locations should be restudied and more acceptable and less costly means of meeting these requirements formulated.

We are not quite sure what interpretation should be put on that.

Senator BIBLE. I read the House report. I was wondering what other alternate method of meeting the requirements you have in case of a milk processing plant?

General CURTIN. I think there have been questions here, Mr. Chairman, of the possibility of contracting with firms in this country.

I am not fully conversant with all the process and conditions of this. There have been offers to produce it here and ship the products over, or alternatively for private organizations to build a plant either on the base or in Manila and furnish these products.

IN-HOUSE ACTIVITY

In general discussions with our people in the Air Staff it has been felt that the most efficient and economical long-term way to provide this is to provide it as a Government in-house activity.

Senator BIBLE. Do you actually run a dairy as an in-house activity?

General CURTIN. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Is this just a milk processing plant?

General CURTIN. This is taking the dehydrated fats and reconstituting milk, the basic products of which would be brought from this country and reprocessed in the Philippines.

Senator BIBLE. Are there any dairy herds there where you could buy milk?

General CURTIN. I am not too familiar with the details.

Senator BIBLE. Neither am I. I was just wondering. This is not an in-house dairy?

General CURTIN. No, sir. It is a milk reprocessing plant. That would be the proper description of it, at least, in my terminology, in which the components are reconstituted and you make milk.

Colonel SMITH. I am sure this is similar to Japan where dry products are reconstituted into our milk products.

Senator BIBLE. It takes that large an investment to have an adequate milk processing facility?

Colonel SMITH. This estimate has been increased to reduce gold flow. This causes an inconsistency in the total cost of this facility. But by so doing we can reduce the outflow of gold by as much as $250,000.

Senator BIBLE. I don't know about milk processing facilities, but it seems to me that $550,000 sounds like a lot of money to build a milk processing facility.

AREA SERVED

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. This plant, Mr. Chairman, actually will provide service for approximately 24,000 persons which include all the U.S. Armed Forces in the area, U.S. civilians, and dependents. In the past year the plant was able to provide only about 70 percent of the Naval Fleet requirements.

Senator BIBLE. 17,000-square-foot building appears to work out to what—$30 a square foot. Is that comparable with your experience in this area?

Colonel SMITH. We have calculated this at $28 a square foot and this was increased for gold flow requirements.

Senator BIBLE. The cost is somewhat high. This is all I was indicating. I was wondering why they cost you $30 a square foot or whatever it is.

Colonel SMITH. With the sanitation and everything that goes along with milk processing, it is supposed to be a good clean facility.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. The House doesn't seem to indicate that it is the reason. It says less costly means. I would think they might be worried about the cost of this facility, $550,000, which sounds like a tremendous amount of money for a 17,000-square-foot facility.

Colonel SMITH. Sir, we feel we could build this facility under normal procedures in the Philippines for not more than $400,000. The rest of it is a reflection of what we feel will be required to minimize the outflow of gold.

Senator BIBLE. To minimize that how? By purchasing the material in the United States and shipping it?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Rather than purchasing it there?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You stop the flow of gold but it costs you $150,000 to do it on a $550,000 investment?

Colonel SMITH. We will save in the outflow of gold to the best of our calculation right now about $270,000.

Senator BIBLE. On this one facility?

Colonel SMITH. On this one facility.

General CURTIN. In other words, the $150,000 increase in cost, actually $148,000, Mr. Chairman, would result in a savings in foreign exchange. The foreign exchange would be reduced by $267,000, from a previous estimate of $402,000, to $135,000.

Senator BIBLE. I am glad to have that additional explanation. Our next item?

(The information referred to follows:)

Clark Airbase, Philippines

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
1. Officer quarters	$550,000	−$550,000	+$550,000
2. Apron, operational	620,000	−620,000	+620,000
3. Milk processing plant	550,000	−550,000	+550,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

1. Officer quarters

The project requested is required to provide adequate living quarters for bachelor officers stationed at Clark Airbase.

There is a projected deficiency of 250 officer quarters. This project will provide an increment of that deficiency. A considerable amount of study has gone into providing quarters in different configurations, and the numbers of quarters and the costs resulting therefrom. The incremental approach to the situation at Clark Airbase has been determined to be the best method in order to preclude over programing.

2. Apron, operational

Clark Airbase continues to be an important base as the gateway to Southeast Asia for all contingency operations of CASAF and troop and cargo airlift. It is also the hub of a large volume of emergency war plan aircraft landing and staging operations.

In the interest of economy, the World War II-type dispersal stubs will be continued to be used and maintained for limited parking purposes. These stubs are not usable for continuous operational use without (1) large expenditure of funds to improve the weight bearing capability and access taxiway system, and

(2) increasing the man-hour and equipment requirements in support of widely scattered aircraft undergoing operational upgrading to meet readiness status.

It should be noted that the proposed fighter interceptor operational apron is to be sited in consonance with the fighter interceptor maintenance complex in which the A. & E. shop and maintenance docks, also proposed in the fiscal year 1964 program, are to be a part.

To obtain an equivalent operational apron in the stub area would require new construction and reconstruction of a number of stubs into a consolidated operational apron. This would have two disadvantages; i.e., (1) A loss of space already identified for contingency use and (2) require more access taxi construction to the fighter interceptor maintenance area. The construction of the apron within the fighter interceptor complex is the logical and economical solution.

It is in the interest of military essentiality that the fighter interceptor operational apron be retained in the fiscal year 1964 military construction program.

3. Milk processing plant

The requested facility is urgently needed to replace a deteriorated, substandard facility that is too small to produce the milk and milk products required by the U.S. Armed Forces and U.S. civilian agencies' personnel and their dependents.

The present plant has deteriorated to the point where it could fail at any time. If this would happen, a severe shortage of milk and milk products would result due to limited availability of commercial milk. A civilian agency is most anxious to construct a milk processing plant for us at or near Clark Airbase. An onsite study of the milk processing plant was conducted during September 1963. All details pertaining to sanitation, cost to the Government, service to personnel, location, and gold flow were reviewed carefully. Based upon this study, it appears that the only sound solution to the problem is for the airbase to continue to process milk and milk products on a direct operation for members of the military and civilian agencies and their dependents. They found there are interested people who want to operate the milk plant, but none is qualified to pick up the operation at this time. Those interested and who claim willingness to take over the operation cannot do so without raising the cost price to the customers who are the U.S. military and civilians and their dependents.

The price differential, by best estimates, for milk is 36 cents per gallon more by concession operation. Since the present output 40,000 gallons per week, this means that the customers will be paying $14,400 into the local economy for milk products alone, or a total of $748,000 annually. Since the initial outflow of gold is only about $160,000, the amount of perpetual outflow, if the plant is operated by contract would offset this outlay within a few months. After that time, there would be a continuous gold flow saving as long as the plant is operated directly by the military. It is safe to assume that the cost of all other products would likewise be increased.

It was also pointed out that the problems of contract and sanitation would not be insured under concession management.

It is requested that these items be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 16)

"The funds requested for officer quarters at Clark Air Force Base, in the amount of $550,000 and for similar facilities at Kadena Air Force Base, Okinawa, in the amount of $350,000 are included in the items disapproved by the committee. The Air Force method of meeting the large deficiencies which exist at these locations should be restudied and more acceptable and less costly means of meeting these requirements formulated."

GREEN PARK, JAPAN

Colonel SMITH. Green Park in Japan on page 882, this is a repetitive item covered this morning for a chapel with an annex. This Green Park housing annex is where we don't show much of a permanent party but it does have 699 family units located there.

They presently are using a basement of a large building and it is

totally unsatisfactory for religious services. This item has been approved by all committees.

Senator BIBLE. That cost, likewise, seems too high to me.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Is it for the same reason you indicated before?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. All of the prices in the oversea areas have been increased on these calculations to minimize the outflow of gold.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. This is an approved item?

ITAZUKE AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. At Itazuke Air Force Base, on page 884, we are requesting 10 items at $2,052,000. These items, with the exception of the alteration to the officers' quarters facility, have been approved by the other committees.

That item for the officers quarters was to alter an existing building to provide adequate space for 50 officers at an adjoining auxiliary airfield named Brady. Messing facilities that are already in this building will continue to be used.

Senator BIBLE. Are you appealing that item? I don't see an appeal on it.

KADENA AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. No, sir. The next item is at Kadena Air Force Base on page 896. This is on Okinawa. We are requesting $2,320,000 for nine items.

The first one, an area search radar was a repetitive item. Replacement of airfield lighting is a new item. The airfreight terminal was a repetitive item this morning. Then a control tower facility, a dormitory, and officers' quarters, and a substation. I am sorry, it was seven items, instead of nine.

The dormitory and the officers' quarters were denied by the House Appropriations Committee with the general statement of reducing gold flow or a more acceptable method of accomplishing deficiencies. What we have attempted to do within all of our programing is to get usable increments to make up deficiencies, but not to get too large of an increment. The items that we would select would permit us to get adequate contracts and build a usable increment.

The dormitory and the officers quarters additional information is provided on pages 83 and 84. In reference to the officer quarters, there is a deficiency of 160 spaces. This will provide 1 increment of 40.

Senator BIBLE. I didn't understand you.

Colonel SMITH. It will replace only 40 of the required 160 deficiency.

Senator BIBLE. You have a deficiency of 160 and if this request is granted, it will only supply a deficiency of 40?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You will still have a deficiency of 120?

Colonel SMITH. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Colonel SMITH. Within the dormitory situation, we have a deficiency of about 476 spaces. The lack of adequate dormitories here necessitates assigning airmen to existing quonset huts and inadequate

and substandard facilities. We are attempting in this project to upgrade their living conditions in this area and provide facilities for 200 airmen.

Senator BIBLE. That takes care of approximately 50 percent as you say?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. If the item is not restored, then you are short 467 dormitory spaces. As a practical matter how do you handle that? Do you put three men or four men together instead of two?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; they will have to do that plus using the quonset huts that they have over there. From my own personal experience with those, they have been there so long that the corrugated metal on the outside has corroded or rusted through, and the structural members have actually rotted at the bottom and have been patched to gain strength.

They are hard to maintain. They will leave us as one of the first typhoon actions occur.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

(The information referred to follows:)

Kadena Airbase, Okinawa

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Officer quarters	$350,000	−$350,000	+$350,000
Dormitory, airman	513,000	−513,000	+513,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

1. Officer quarters

This project will provide adequate living quarters for officer personnel stationed at Kadena Airbase.

There is a projected deficiency of 160 officer quarters, and this project will provide an increment of that deficiency. Officer quarters are being provided on an incremental basis at this station in order to preclude overprograming.

In order to reduce the flow of gold, materials are being procured in the United States which accounts for a higher cost.

It is requested that this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

2. Dormitory, airman

There is a projected deficiency of 476 dormitory spaces at Kadena Airbase. This project will provide for approximately 50 percent of that deficiency.

The lack of adequate dormitories necessitates assigning airmen living space in quonset structures. These quonsets are dark and damp, and are not conducive to good health or morale.

The cost per man of the dormitory is higher than normal since the approach on gold flow is causing the price differential.

It is requested that this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

1. Officer quarters (p. 16)

"The funds requested for officer quarters at Clark Airbase, in the amount of $550,000 and for similar facilities at Kadena Airbase, Okinawa, in the amount of $350,000 are included in the items disapproved by the committee. The Air Force method of meeting the large deficiencies which exist at these locations should be restudied and more acceptable and less costly means of meeting these requirements formulated."

2. *Dormitory, airman (p. 16)*

"Generally speaking, the reduction results from the deletion of items to reduce the flow of gold."

KADENA AMMO STORAGE AREA

Colonel SMITH. The next items are for Kadena ammo storage area. This will provide for a security fence around one of our critical weapons storage facilities. It has been approved by all committees.

Senator BIBLE. That costs what?

KIMPO AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. $78,000. At Kimpo Air Force Base in Korea we are requesting a gymnasium. The House Appropriations Committee denied this item. There are no such facilities available in this area for the assigned personnel.

You will notice that we have about 708 people assigned to this location. Actually, at Kimpo, as short a time ago as 1959 and 1960, the men were still living in squad tents and other inadequate facilities.

They have not had a gymnasium. These personnel are in an isolated area where they have limited recreational facilities. We feel strongly on this gymnasium. Actually, on page 85 of the reclama booklet we have indicated that we feel this needs to be reinstated.

Senator BIBLE. What type of recreation area do they have there? You say they don't have a gymnasium?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Do they have bowling alleys, theaters?

Colonel SMITH. Do we have a list of any other activity?

Major STURGEON. I have no record of them having a bowling alley at Kimpo. They do have a theater.

Senator BIBLE. What are the recreational facilities that they have? Is the recreational facility limited to one theater?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir, one theater.

Senator BIBLE. Nothing else?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Basketball courts, baseball diamonds, gymnasiums, bowling alleys?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. My records indicate one four-lane bowling alley and a small workshop that they can use as a hobby shop. This is all the indoor activities that they have there.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

(The information referred to follows:)

Kimpo Airbase, Korea

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Recreation, gymnasium	$126,000	−$126,000	+$126,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

This project is urgently needed to provide the minimum required gymnasium for the personnel assigned to this base. There is no like facility in the area that our personnel can use. Without this gymnasium, our people will continue to seek amusements in the local, offbase area which is extremely unwholesome.

The Air Force would recognize many benefits from this facility in that the health, morale, and welfare of personnel would increase.

It is requested that this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 16)

"Generally speaking, the reduction results from the deletion of items to reduce the flow of gold."

KUNSAN AIRBASE

Colonel SMITH. At Kunsan Airbase in Korea, and this is 100 miles south of Seoul, Korea, we are requesting $603,000 for three items. The first one a dispensary facility was on the repetitive briefing this morning.

The second one is a replacement of airmen dormitories. The third is to alter the sanitary sewage mains. The House Appropriations Committee deleted the dormitory replacement and on page 86 of the supplemental information we have asked restoration of this item. Kunsan is still using skidmounted quonset huts or tropical shelters to house some of their airmen.

We have had some success in providing some standard facilities. In fact, 776 of these. But the other boys that still have to live in these 1957 skidmounted tropical shelter-type facilities have inadequate space.

They have no internal sanitary facilities. It is a little better really than living in tents.

Senator BIBLE. What is the strength of Kunsan?

Colonel SMITH. Kunsan has an airmen population of a thousand, a total population on the base of 1,439.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

(The information referred to follows:)

Kunsan Airbase, Korea

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Dormitory, airman, replacement	$226,000	−$226,000	+$226,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The programed dormitory requirement at Kunsan Airbase, Korea, is 1,058 airmen spaces. A total of 776 adequate airmen dormitory spaces exist to satisfy the requirement. The remainder of the airmen are living in quonsets and tropical shelters built in 1947. The latrines are in separate buildings. These temporary dormitories and latrine buildings are heated by hazardous oil-fired space heaters. There is no privacy in the dormitories with 10 men assigned each building in an area of 960 square feet. The temporary buildings are at ground level, damp, and are beyond the stage of repair. Using these temporary buildings creates a difficult problem in housing airmen personnel. A part of them are housed in the permanent domitories and the rest in the temporary, substandard buildings; this creates friction among the airmen as some of them live in good quarters and others in slumlike conditions.

It is requested that this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 16)

"Generally speaking, the reduction results from the deletion of items to reduce the flow of gold."

MISAWA AIRBASE

Colonel SMITH. At Misawa Airbase in Japan we are requesting items at a total cost of $1,568,000. The first is for an aircraft wash rack. The second, an area search radar, a repetitive item as was the ground support equipment shop.

Then we are requesting a precision measurement equipment laboratory, an officer's quarters, an elementary school, a high school, and commissary. Those two school projects being additions to the existing facilities.

The House Appropriations Committee denied the commissary store facility with the same general comments. From personal knowledge of this facility, it is a building that was built in 1948 under the termination of war agreement.

They lack adequate refrigerated storage space. It does not acclimate itself to proper storage of food. It is the only facility within 350 miles from which approximately 5,000 people can get their commissary supplies.

It is our northernmost active installation in Japan that is a major airbase.

Senator BIBLE. The strength of that base has gone up considerably since you assumed occupation in what year?

Colonel SMITH. 1948 is when it was reactivated. This base has been subject to a couple of decisions between 1948 and the present time when we were reviewing deployments.

Today it serves as one of the vital parts of our system over there. It is the northernmost airbase on Japan where we maintain our fighters.

Senator BIBLE. But the strength of the base has gone up from 1948 to the present?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Has there been a gain in strength over these years? In other words, you have more men on the base now than you had in 1958 or 1955 or 1948. You stress the complete overcrowding of them?

Colonel SMITH. I was looking at the 1963 figure here and it was the same. I was trying to recall. This strength has been running between 4,500 and 5,000 since at least the 1958–59 time period.

Senator BIBLE. Prior to that time was it materially less?

Colonel SMITH. It had dropped off and then come back.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

(The information referred to follows:)

Misawa Airbase, Japan

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Store, commissary (alterations)	$111,000	−$111,000	+$111,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

Based on the most recent decisions of the Secretary of Defense regarding the flow of gold, Misawa Airbase will remain an operational airbase and will have tactical aircraft of the USAF assigned. The major repair and general alteration of the commissary sales store facility (Bldg. S–7) at this base is absolutely

mandatory to assure continued operational capability for this vital base mission support activity as hereinafter described: 1. Commencing with the reactivation of the 21st Tactical Fighter Wing at this base in 1958 the base population expanded rapidly so that the base commissary sales store (Bldg. S-7), a structure valued at $120,000 built during 1948 by the Japanese Government had become so completely overcrowded by late 1958 that an original base exchange portion of the facility comprising 3,478 square feet was removed to provide sales store enlargement. Despite all subsequent attempts by the base to alleviate the acute overcrowding, deteriorated and unsanitary meat-handling portion of the facility and the nearly absolute lack of perishable and service stock preparation and pricing areas the existing base commissary facility is forced to provide all basic foodstuffs sales due to the extremely isolated location of the base and the absolute lack of sanitary offbase food stores for the assigned personnel. Strongly request this project be approved. The commissary does more to increase morale than any other service-furnished military personnel.

It is requested that this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 16)

"The amount of $21,330,000 is approved for the Pacific Air Forces; a reduction of $4,304,000 below the programed request."

NAHA AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. The next airbase is Naha Air Force Base in Okinawa. We are requesting $1,195,000 for four items. The first one is for a mission staging operations facility. The second one was a repetitive item for a field training facility.

The third, an engine inspection and repair facility for aircraft. The last one, a service club facility. The service club facility at Naha is one that the House Appropriations Committee deleted from the program. We have on page 88 of the supplemental data furnished some more information.

Actually they had four quonset huts they were using for a service club when we developed this program.

Senator BIBLE. This is a repetitive item, was it not? Wasn't that testified to this morning?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. This is where we are down to two quonsets at the present time.

Senator BIBLE. We have a record on that. It seems to me it is a very good justification.

(The information referred to follows:)

Naha Airbase, Okinawa

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Service Club, DFRP	$415,000	−$415,000	+$415,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The requested 11,800-square-foot service club is required to provide enlisted personnel with recreation and relaxation during offduty hours. Without an active recreation program, morale of the men cannot be maintained. This will contribute to lowered efficiency and a corresponding increase in disciplinary problems. There are few wholesome recreational places off base available for military personnel.

The present facility was housed in four dilapidated quonset structures, two of which have been destroyed by typhoons. The remaining two quonsets, while still standing, are likewise subject to destruction by heavy winds.

Prior to submission of this project, consideration was given to "gold-flow" aspects. In order to reduce the flow of gold, materials are being procured in the United States where possible.

It is requested that this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 16)

"Generally speaking, the reduction results from the deletion of items to reduce the flow of gold."

OSAN AIRBASE

Colonel SMITH. The next base is Osan Airbase in Korea, page 931. This is 35 miles south of Seoul, Korea. We are requesting four items for a total cost of $1,110,000. The first is a base communications facility, the second a dormitory replacement, and the third for officers' quarters, and the fourth a base theater.

The House committee denied the officers' quarters and the dormitory. We have furnished additional information on page 89. In both of these instances, both the officers' and airmen's dormitory they are still having to occupy quonset huts and tropical shelter-type facilities that do not have internal latrine facilities.

It is a shame from my viewpoint that we still send our personnel to such areas as this and expect them to live for 13 months in this type of a facility. These two items we feel very strongly on, that they should be reinstated.

Senator BIBLE. This will pick up about half of your deficiency, is that right?

REQUIREMENTS

Colonel SMITH. As I recall in both instances that is correct. We have a requirement in dormitories for about 3,000 and we have only 1,964 there with about 834 substandard facilities.

Two hundred twenty-eight officers' spaces are required, versus 132 adequate, plus the 177 substandard facilities.

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you respond to the House? I don't know that you do on this one item. I guess you respond. Part of the reason for disallowing the officers' quarters is the high unit cost used by the Air Force for the construction of dormitory and officers' quarters facilities in Korea.

The Air Force and the Office of Secretary of Defense has reviewed this cost. You say that the cost is less than the congressional limitation of $8,500?

Colonel SMITH. Yes. Actually this cost has been increased somewhat to offset the gold flow situation again. I think the comment was directed toward whether we were having the same dollar cost as other services in Korea. The Army and Air Force programs were looked at by Department of Defense during the review of this program to see that we were compatible.

I will say this: In the Army program, you will have already reviewed officer quarters facilities that are of a quonset hut nature. These are up on the front line near the demilitarized zone. But it is the Army policy to build similar facilities to these that we have in

this program when you are back away from this demilitarized zone. They are compatible.

CONGRESSIONAL LIMITATION

Senator BIBLE. What is this congressional limitation of $8,500? Was that limitation put in the Appropriations Act, itself?

General CURTIN. It is in the Authorizing Act, Mr. Chairman. It is a limitation per officer, and it includes all of the construction to what is known as the 5-foot line of the facility; 5 feet outside of the foundation line. In other words, it does not include the roads, sidewalks, and utilities in terms of site development.

Senator BIBLE. This is a limitation written into the Authorizing Act?

General CURTIN. It has been written into the Authorizing Act for many years. If my memory serves me correctly, it was 3 years ago it was raised to the $8,500 limit. It was in one form or another. It started at $6,000 a man, and has grown to $8,500.

Senator BIBLE. You are within that limit that you indicate?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. With the increased cost, you decrease the flow of gold?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. We have been attempting to reduce the cost of officers' quarters without regard to limit. We have tried to keep those down under $6,000 a man, because we feel, in most cases, we can get an acceptable facility for this price.

(The information referred to follows:)

Osan Airbase, Korea

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
1. Officers' quarters, replacement	$319,000	−$319,000	+$319,000
2. Dormitory, airman	287,000	−287,000	+287,000
Unidentified increase		+3	−3

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

1. Officers' quarters, replacement

This project is to replace substandard quonsets and tropical shell structures that were constructed in 1952 and 1953 with a life expectancy of 2 years.

The cost of this project is much less than the congressional limitation of $8,500. Costs have been increased to some degree to provide for procuring materials in the United States, thus reducing the gold flow.

There is a deficiency of 96 officers' quarters at Osan Airbase.

This project will provide for 50 percent of that deficiency.

It is requested that this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

2. Dormitory, airman

This project is to replace substandard and tropical shell structures that were constructed in 1952 with a life expectancy of 2 years.

There is a requirement at Osan Airbase to house 2,950 airmen. However, adequate dormitories available are only capable of housing 1,964 airmen. This project would provide an increment to satisfy the deficiency.

The cost of this project has been increased to some degree to provide for procuring materials in the United States in order to reduce the flow of gold.

It is recommended that this item be reinstated in the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

1. Officers' quarters, replacement (p. 16)

"The committee questions the high unit cost used by the Air Force for the construction of dormitory and officer quarters facilities in Korea, and will expect the Air Force and the Office of the Secretary of Defense to thoroughly review these costs prior to initiating construction or requesting funds in the future for such facilities."

2. Dormitory, airman (p. 16)

"The committee questions the high unit costs used by the Air Force for the construction of dormitory and officer quarters facilities in Korea, and will expect the Air Force and the Office of the Secretary of Defense to thoroughly review these costs prior to initiating construction or requesting funds in the future for such facilities."

TACHIKAWA AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. The next base is Tachikawa Air Force Base in Japan; page 937. All of these have been approved by the committees. The first one is for a dining hall facility in the hospital in the repetitive item this morning. Then, a dormitory, and officer quarters, elementary school, and storm drainage facility.

Senator BIBLE. All of which have been allowed?

TAINAN, FORMOSA

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. At Tainan, Formosa, we are requesting one item, water mains replacement and this has been approved by all committees. It will replace existing water-distribution systems that are undersized or that have developed serious leaks and are causing excessive repair.

Senator BIBLE. That item was allowed?

YAMATO AIRBASE

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The next item. Yamato Airbase in Japan, outside of Tokyo, we are requesting a high school facility an alteration project on an existing building. This has been authorized by all previous committees.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

YOKOTA AIRBASE

Colonel SMITH. At Yokota Airbase, west of Tokyo, Japan, we are requesting 12 items at a total cost of $2,626,000. These items provide for communications transmitter facility, a radar approach facility, an area search radar, a fire station, a high altitude training facility, an operations mission training facility by alteration.

A repetitive item in the weapons calibration shelter, an armament and electronic shop, a ground support equipment shop which was a repetitive item, base rocket storage facility, and then the utility items for electrical and sewage treatment and disposal.

All of these have been approved by the review committees. They support our main tactical effort and defense effort that is in central Japan.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine.

AMMO STORAGE

Colonel SMITH. On page 964, ammo storage at various locations has been reduced by $600,000 by the House Appropriations Committee. I beg your pardon, by $400,000. In view of the fact that this is for various locations we did not write up a reclama for it.

Senator BIBLE. You are not appealing it and you are accepting the reduction. Very fine. Now, you are apparently over to another command.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND OVERSEAS

Colonel SMITH. This is for the Strategic Air Command overseas and on page 966 we are reflecting a program that will cost $1,500,000 for five locations. The mission of this command overseas is similar to what it is in the States on their strategic response.

On page 967 we are requesting one item, water supply item. This has been approved by all review committees. At Ernest Harmon on page 969, we request an area search radar facility, a mortuary project, and utility electrical power. The estimated total cost is $491,000.

All of these have been approved by the committees. At Goose Airbase in Canada we are requesting one item, a heated automotive storage facility, one of the repetitive items we talked to this morning.

It has been approved. At High Wycombe, we are requesting two items, an elementary school facility and water storage tank at a total cost of $340,000. These have been approved. At Ramey Air Force Base on page 978 we are requesting one item for a base explosive storage facility, and this has not been questioned.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

This brings us to page 980 where we are speaking to and requesting $15 million for minor construction. This will provide for urgent items, not exceeding $200,000 that we can accomplish within the Department of Defense and within the Department of Air Force to keep pace with mission changes or operational requirements as they come along. The House Appropriations Committee reduced the $15 million request to $10 million and we, on page 95 and 94 of the supplemental information, have provided what we hope to be justifications for the restoration of this to the entire $15 million.

In this justification we point out that we have been experiencing, in the past, anywhere from $25 to $30 million worth of requirements in this area.

In the future, we see no relaxation of this. In fact, we may even experience increased activity. It helps us support such critical actions as the Berlin contingency operation, the southeast Asia operation; the Cuban situation, et cetera; plus other urgent requirements that we don't really feel we can await further action on.

Senator BIBLE. How much was allowed the last fiscal year for this item of minor construction?

HOUSE REDUCTION

General CURTIN. The appropriations in fiscal year 1963 for this purpose were $21 million. This year the request was $15 million. It

is the $15 million figure for 1964 that the House has reduced, or proposed a reduction to $10 million.

This $10 million, as Colonel Smith has pointed out, would affect something of the order of 40 or 50 percent of the activity in this area. One of the points I think that is most important here—having administered this program for many years I can speak pretty precisely on it—every project in this program before it is implemented has to be determined to be urgent either by the Secretary of the Air Force or the Secretary of Defense.

Every project prior to implementation has to come to Washington for approval. I can't think of any other program in any of the departments, at least in the Department of Defense, that this limitation applies to.

REVIEW OF PROJECTS

I only point that out to show that these projects are looked at extremely carefully both in the air staff and in the Department of Defense.

We have found over the years that this is really the only means with any reasonable flexibility that we have to meet emergency situations, to meet contingency operations, to meet revisions in deployment, and if you will, even to take advantage of situations wherein we can increase our efficiencies and economy of operation by the expenditure of a small amount of money today to save two or three times that amount. I think one of the things that has been overlooked, as we have come down the road with this program, is that until 2 years ago this program only included projects that were of a new construction nature; that is, a new venture, if you will.

At that point in time the Congress saw fit to deny the use of operation and maintenance funds for alterations. That is, alterations to existing facilities as distinguished from new construction.

Therefore the services had no recourse except to include alterations and minor new construction under this permanent and existing authorization.

So, really, whereas we were living in the 1960 and 1961 time period with about a $15-million appropriation each year, with the addition of the alterations to the requirement, our actual experience is now showing something of the order of $20 to $25 million of approved and valid requirements annually.

If the $10 million is allowed to stand, between now and the next appropriation we will be permitted to approve something of the order of a million dollars of additional projects, over and above those that have already been validated by the Secretary of the Air Force or the Secretary of Defense.

Manifestly, from our viewpoint, this is entirely unrealistic. This, to us, is our bread and butter. With a small amount of expenditures closely controlled, we make the force more effective and do a lot with a relatively small amount of dollars.

HOUSE FIGURE UNREALISTIC

We feel very strongly that the $10-million figure is unrealistic, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. General, where do you get the authority for the emergency fund; is this fund in the authorizing act?

General CURTIN. No, sir. This is prior authority. I can't quote you the exact statute right now. It is what is known as permanent and continuing authorization which under certain prescribed conditions permits the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Air Force to approve these projects within certain dollar limitations provided they are urgent, essential, cannot await another military construction program, and so on. It is under the authorization of 10 U.S.C. 2674, they tell me, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Does that particular code section have a dollar ceiling on it?

General CURTIN. No; it does not.

Senator BIBLE. It is discretionary with the Secretary of Defense.

DOLLAR CEILING

General CURTIN. The dollar ceiling that is prescribed in the law only pertains to the approval of individual projects. It does not have any total dollar limit or any limit that may be appropriated in any one year for this purpose, if I interpret your question correctly.

Senator BIBLE. He still must stay in the overall budget request of $15 million, for example?

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. For minor construction?

General CURTIN. That is correct. This is a programed amount and controlled amount.

PREVIOUS APPROPRIATIONS

Senator BIBLE. You indicate in the last fiscal year you received an item of $21 million?

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. In the fiscal year before that was it in the same neighborhood?

General CURTIN. No, in the fiscal year before that the new appropriation was $13.5 million. But as a consequence of the Berlin build-up an additional $8 million was transferred into this appropriation, bringing our total availability for that year up to $21.5 million.

CONTINUING OPERATION

Senator BIBLE. Just one further question. When this military construction bill finally becomes law almost half of a fiscal year will be gone. Does that affect your answer as to the amount you need for your emergency?

General CURTIN. No, sir; Mr. Chairman, this is a continuing operation, as you may guess. At the end of each fiscal year, we have a certain amount of unobligated carryover. For example, going into fiscal year 1963, we had $8.9 million carried over from the prior year's cumulative appropriations.

Then we had the $21 million appropriated. This gave us $30 million availability during that year.

Senator BIBLE. You carry over this $21 million if it is unexpended?

NO-YEAR MONEY

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. This is no-year money and it is available for obligation in subsequent fiscal years as distinguished from operation and maintenance money which is yearend money and has to be obligated in the year in which it is appropriated.

This is a continuing program. We have projects approved up to and within $1 million of the total carried over from fiscal year 1963 plus the $10 million.

Senator BIBLE. That is not enough margin?

General CURTIN. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You need an additional $5 million?

General CURTIN. The $5 million in itself will be marginal in our view, being realistic about this program.

Senator BIBLE. So, I understand this correctly, if we finally arrive at a figure of $15 million for this item of minor construction and if on June 30, 1964, you had a million dollar carryover, that goes into the next fiscal year?

General CURTIN. That would be correct, sir. It would be combined with the funds that are appropriated in that year. This amount of estimated carryover is actually considered when the new appropriation is made up, approved within the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget as being a normal requirement or being necessary to meet a normal requirement.

AMOUNT OF CARRYOVER

If I may, Mr. Chairman, let me just go from fiscal year 1963. I have talked about a total availability here. Actually, the figure was $32.9 million availability in fiscal year 1963. During fiscal year 1963 we obligated $23.0 million. That would leave us on that basis $9.9 million carryover into fiscal year 1964. $15 million new appropriation would give us an availability for this year of $24.9 million. That would compare with an estimated obligation of something of the order of $21 to $22 million minimal requirements.

This is barring any contingency operations, anything like Berlin. Just the normal run of the mill projects. That would then, leave us something of the order of $3 million going into the following fiscal year.

The carryover has to be considered in the light of the practicalities of life also because as you well know, military construction appropriations do not necessarily become available normally until sometime in October.

So, we have to have some fiscal carryover in order to take care of projects in the 3 or 4 months' intervening time.

(The information referred to follows:)

General authorization

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Minor construction	$15,000,000	$5,000,000	+$5,000,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The minor construction program is the only means available to the Air Force to meet facility requirements that are generated by unprogramed actions and that are of such urgency that their implementation cannot be deferred until the next regular congressional construction program. *Every project accomplished* under this program is individually certified as being urgently required by *either the Secretary of the Air Force or the Secretary of Defense.* Within these stringent selection procedures, individual projects were determined urgent in the total amount of $31.2 million in fiscal year 1962, and $30.2 million in fiscal year 1963.

The present atmosphere of rapid change and technological advances, and the need to respond to worldwide military contingencies, manifestly makes the availability of this authority essential. Progressive revision in deployments, especially overseas, also generate minor construction demands which must be met. These and like adjustments require minor construction to implement. In all such cases, maximum use is made of existing facilities by adapting them to the new needs. Minor construction funds provide the most practical and economical and, in many cases, the only means by which advantage of improved and new systems capabilities can be realized. The availability of this type authority is invaluable to meet such unprogramed requirements as those generated by the emergency deployments which had to be made for the Berlin, southeast Asia, and Cuban contingencies.

As of June 30, 1963, urgent projects which had been approved by the appropriate Secretary under the minor construction authority exceeded fund availability by over $5 million. Additional projects totaling $9 million have been approved since that date. This makes a total of $14 million in approved projects which are in excess of currently available funds and must be financed with fiscal year 1964 appropriations. Design has been completed on most of these projects and construction contracts will be awarded promptly when fiscal year 1964 funds become available.

Contract awards made in fiscal year 1963 totaled over $24 mililon. Since June 30, 1963, virtually all of the $9 million unawarded balance as of that date has been placed under contract.

The rate of obligation of our minor construction funds, as well as contract awards, is at a high level. Obligations during fiscal year 1963 totaled $23 million. This total obligation amount for fiscal year 1963 compares with a level of $14 to $17 million per year for the preceding 5 years. One of the major reasons for this increased level of activity is the necessity to accomplish, as minor construction, alteration-type projects formerly financed with O. & M. appropriations.

It is evident that the coming year will be similar to the past in that continually evolving international realinements and economic pressures can suddenly cause major force adjustments and unit redeployments. Such actions have usually generated significant construction requirements on short notice, the most critical of which have been met with minor construction authorization and funds.

Based on recent experience, and projected requirements of equal or greater magnitude, it is requested that the deletion of $5 million from this program by the House of Representatives be restored.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

No reason for this reduction was stated in the House report.

ACCESS ROADS

Senator BIBLE. Does that finish your presentation on this particular document, volume No. 4?

General CURTIN. I think we have a few others.

Colonel SMITH. Page 983 we talk to the requirement for about $12,100,000 to support two areas of endeavor. The first access roads of $12 million and the second minor land acquisition at $100,000. The access road portion of this is primarily devoted to the requirements in support of the missile program that we have in the 1964 time period.

MINOR LAND ACQUISITION

Then, the additional amounts are for other access roads. The minor land acquisition for $100,000 permits us to acquire real estate when it is under $25,000 to meet immediate requirements.

Senator BIBLE. Gentlemen, I have much appreciated your presentation. This is my first time before you. I have enjoyed it a very great deal.

COMMITTEE RECESS

We will stand in recess until 8.

(Whereupon, at 6:55 p.m., Tuseday, November 26, 1963, the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 8 p.m. the same day.)

EVENING SESSION, 7:45 P.M., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1963

(Whereupon, at 7:45 p.m., the subcommittee was reconvened, pursuant to recess at 6:55 p.m. the same day, Senator Leverett Saltonstall presiding.)

AIR FORCE RESERVES

Senator SALTONSTALL. The subcommittee will come to order. We have a statement of Maj. Gen. Robert H. Curtin, Director of Civil Engineering, Department of the Air Force. That is a statement that he is going to make on the Air Force Reserves.

Colonel MCDONALD. Yes, sir. I request that it be inserted in the record.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Without objection, that will be put into the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. ROBERT H. CURTIN, DIRECTOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH—MAJ. GEN. ROBERT H. CURTIN

Born 1916, Winchenden, Mass. Graduated West Point, 1939. Masters degree civil engineering, Harvard, 1948. Continuous regular active service from 1939; 1939–43 with 11th Engineer Regiment, Canal Zone; 1943–44 Engineer Aviation Unit Training Center, McDill Field, Fla.; 1944–47 Engineer Division, SHAFE, USFET, European Aviation Engineer Command and USAFE; 1948–53, Headquarters USAF; 1954–57 3d Air Force, United Kingdom; 1958 to present—Headquarters, USAF, Directorate of Civil Engineering. Decorations: Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, Army Commendation Ribbon, Air Force Commendation Medal, Belgian Order of Leopold, and Belgian Croix de Guerre.

MISSION

Until 1961 the Air Reserve Forces were employed under a concept which envisioned these forces as augmentation of the active Air Force in the event of war. However, the 1961 Berlin and 1962 Cuban events modified their concept to a significant degree. In both of these contingency events selected units of the Air Force Reserve were called upon to augment the active Air Force. We now have an additional element of airpower which can be relied upon for use over the entire spectrum of war.

Let us look at some specifics as they apply to the Air Force. First, the Reserve units and individuals responded quickly and effectively to these rapid mobilizations. For the Cuban callup, there was no period of premobilization alert. The decision to recall selected Reserve units was made during the late evening of Saturday, October 27, 1962. The effective time set for mobilization was 9 a.m. local time the next day, Sunday the 28th. Ninety-three percent of the assigned officers and airmen made this deadline.

Eight troop carrier wings with 24 flying squadrons, plus 6 aerial port squadrons, were called to active duty. The 8 wings were equipped with 439 C–119 and C–123 aircraft. This mobilization involved a total of 14,100 people, all of whom were members of the Air Force Reserve. This force sufficiently augmented the active Air Force units to meet the airlift needs of the several plans under consideration. In other words, these units were trained to combat effectiveness and equipped so that they could have performed a combat mission immediately.

Although this force was not employed in combat in this instance, it contributed significantly by marshaling supplies, equipment, and personnel to the southeastern area of the United States at the peak of the crisis. Also, immediately before and after the recall, Air Force Reserve units provided additional help. Eighty aircraft flying more than 1,000 hours delivered 361 tons of equipment to the Florida area without accident or incident. More than 1,000 tons of supplies and equipment were airlifted for Air Force and Army units returning to their home stations. In addition, the five C–124 Globemaster-equipped Air Force Reserve squadrons, although not recalled, contributed concurrently to other worldwide airlift requirements. The flew 870 hours providing over 80,000 passenger miles and 1,300,000 ton-miles of cargo to such places as Vietnam, Turkey, and Germany.

It is clear that an immediately responsive active force, capable of global deployment and dependent upon Reserve Force augmentation for contingency operations must have these Reserve units in a "ready now" status with adequate support.

INSTALLATIONS UTILIZATION

The Reserve flying units, numbering 50 squadrons, are using 36 installations and 720 aircraft. There are 5 squadrons equipped with the Globemaster, 37 with C–119 flying boxcars, 3 with C–123 assault troop carrier type, and the 5 remaining are air rescue. It is the policy of the Department of Defense to locate Reserve activities at regular Air Force, Army, and Navy installations, or on other Government-owned facilities. Our flying units are situated on 20 Air Force bases, 2 Navy installations, and 14 civil airports. Nine of the 14 civil airports are used jointly with the Air National Guard.

STATUS OF FISCAL YEAR 1963 APPROPRIATIONS

The appropriation of $5 million for fiscal year 1963 Air Force construction covered 31 items at 21 locations. Twenty-six (80 percent) are under contract.

Development of our programs under the lump-sum plan initiated in fiscal year 1963 to replace the line item procedure is giving us much-needed flexibility in administration of the yearly programs. It makes possible quick response to weapons changes and resulting facilities requirements with a minimum of administrative and legislative actions. It also assures more effective costing and processing of each project. This is a good solution which we hope will be continued.

APPROPRIATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1964

We are requesting $4 million for our $5 million program including $200,000 for urgently required minor construction and $200,000 for advance planning and design, and $4.6 million for major construction. The $1 million difference consists of anticipated savings from favorable bid awards. The major portion of the total will be for flying units with C–124 Globemaster aircraft. Additional maintenance facilities and operational apron are required to support these large aircraft at a peak operational readiness. We must therefore depend on the current appropriation under consideration and those for fiscal years 1965 and 1966 to meet these urgent requirements.

We are vigorously seeking ways to achieve greater economy in meeting the total need and with some success. For example, some months ago we designed a permanent hangar addition to adapt our troop carrier hangars so that the larger wingspan of the C–124 could be accommodated. This will have many applications and already one of these has been completed at Tinker Air Force Base at 60 percent of the cost of constructing one large maintenance dock. In this fiscal year 1964 program alone, three such additions at McClellan Air Force Base and Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base will yield a savings of approximately $500,000. Additional savings from this development through fiscal year 1968 is estimated to be $2,700,000.

This concludes my general statement to the subcommittee. We are prepared to answer any questions which you may have.

HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now is this the book on the Reserves that we have before us?

Colonel MCDONALD. Yes, Senator.

Senator SALTONSTALL. To finance the military construction program totaling $5 million during the fiscal year 1964 at military installations in accordance with authorizations approved by the Congress.

The balance of funds to construct this $5 million program will be provided from prior years' savings. Now, did the House give you the full $4 million?

Colonel MCDONALD. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that the various items in here are all approved by the House. Now where do you want to take it up?

PLANNING AND DESIGN

Colonel MCDONALD. Let us start with the first project. We have in our program $200,000 requested for planning or design, and $200,000 for minor construction projects. Major construction projects total $4,673,000, which we round off to $4,600,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How does this planning and design compare with last year's appropriations?

Colonel MCDONALD. It is in the same amount.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is that the customary amount?

Colonel MCDONALD. Yes, sir; although our design costs are creeping up and we have concluded that we must come in with a higher amount for design in 1965. But we feel that the $200,000 will be sufficient for the design of the 1964 program.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now the details of this program are as before, six locations that amount to $4,673,000, Is that correct?

Colonel MCDONALD. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now have you listed the items where they are to be?

SHOPPING LIST

Colonel MCDONALD. Yes, sir. I have a shopping list here of the items updated to indicate the status of the design funds. These projects are now programed for construction under the lump-sum authorization plan for the Reserve Forces.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now for Air Force Reserves you have three projects in California.

Colonel MCDONALD. Yes, sir; we do.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have after here 50 percent. What does that mean?

Colonel MCDONALD. That means that the design is 50 percent complete.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now what is this maintenance dock for?

Colonel MCDONALD. The maintenance dock at March is for the accommodation of larger aircraft, C–124 Globemaster that is coming into that base. There are no maintenance facilities at this location which will accept the larger aircraft.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, a bigger plane and you have to have more room?

Colonel MCDONALD. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now the hangar at Hamilton and McClellan, why are they needed?

Colonel MCDONALD. Here again at both of these installations the C–124 larger aircraft, the Globemaster, is replacing the C–119 aircraft.

Senator SALTONSTALL. To get them under cover?

Colonel MCDONALD. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, Florida at the Homestead Air Force Base, apron and wing, is that the same problem?

TRAINING BUILDING

Colonel MCDONALD. This is the first of two increments of aircraft parking apron to bed down the larger aircraft. The wing administration and training building there is to accommodate the training of the Reserve wing personnel.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What do you have there now for training?

Colonel MCDONALD. This project fulfills the deficiency in administrative and classroom space required for the wing headquarters and four Reserve units at this location. The only available space at present is the premanent-type airman dormitory that is now being used.

Although this is unsuited functionally for headquarters or classroom area. The net requirement for the project under consideration is based on the continued use of the dormitory area to avoid additional costly construction.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you are going to do is enlarge the dormitory?

Colonel MCDONALD. No, sir; we are going to build the wing administration training building and use the dormitory as it properly should be used.

Senator SALTONSTALL. For dormitory purposes?

Colonel MCDONALD. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now you have in Missouri a hangar addition and maintenance dock, and so on. Is that for the same purpose, bigger planes?

Colonel MCDONALD. Yes, sir; at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base we have two groups equipped with C–124 aircraft which are now short of facilities.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In Oregon you have the same problem, have you not, a maintenance dock?

Colonel MCDONALD. Yes, sir; but at Portland it isn't the conversion to the C–124 aircraft. They still will be using the C–119 aircraft, but this will provide two undercover maintenance spaces. With the one existing, this will fulfill a longstanding requirement.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now where 50 percent of your planning design is completed are you going to be able to go forward and use all this money?

Colonel MCDONALD. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Will planning be finished so that you can use them?

SCHEDULE FOR AWARDING CONTRACTS

Colonel McDONALD. Right, sir. We have a schedule for the awarding of the contracts, period by period, running through June, that each of these projects will be awarded, will be under construction.

Senator SALTONSTALL. With this money carried over you have enough to go forward with your program?

Colonel McDONALD. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do you have anything more to say?

Colonel McDONALD. Thank you, no, Senator.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you very much. Now the National Guard.

HOUSING PROGRAM

Mr. REXROAD. The National Guard is not here yet. If we want to get in the record anything about their housing program let us take that up now while the guard is coming.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do you have an overall statement?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir; I have a statement for the record.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General Curtin, Mr. McNamara spoke here. I heard part of his statement. In substance he said that he had priorities in housing and that he would give us the list of the priorities in housing.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

PRIORITIES

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do you have a list of your priorities?

General CURTIN. Our priorities were incorporated in the Department of Defense list. We saw them in draft form. I don't know whether they have been furnished to the committee or not.

Mr. REXROAD. They have not been furnished.

Colonel MANNING. I do have a copy, should you care to find out any particular one.

General CURTIN. In the development of it we are not trying to formalize all of this, so we have an informal copy. That is probably a better word.

HOUSE ACTION

Senator SALTONSTALL. You know that the House cut you back some on the housing, did they not?

Colonel MANNING. The House Armed Services?

Senator SALTONSTALL. No, the Appropriation cut you back.

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir, they did.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What did you ask for?

Colonel MANNING. We asked for 4,045 units.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How many did they give you?

Colonel MANNING. They gave us 2,056. I am sorry, 2,250.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So they cut you almost in half, about 40 percent? Now, how much of that was foreign?

Colonel MANNING. 650 units, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Those were overseas?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Of those 650 units overseas, where were they located?

Colonel MANNING. These were located in Goose Bay, Laborador, Canada, Clark Air Force Base in Philippines, and one classified site, classified designation "QC." Now when we go into executive session I will be glad to identify that site, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that they cut you 1,095 houses, is that right, in this country?

Colonel MANNING. 1,145, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. 1,145 in this country?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir.

RESTORATION REQUESTED

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are asking a reclama of all of them?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir. If I may, I would like to point out that Mr. Sheppard's committee did not refute or question our requirement for additional housing. He only questioned the two methods or the two concepts to be applied in providing these units. One, of course was the relocatable units that we would use here within the United States. The other concept was the USAHOME proposal that we would use overseas.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The USAHOME prefabricated house?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir. It is fabricated in the United States. It can be completely erected in the United States and shipped erected overseas or it can be shipped in pieces and you erect the entire house overseas.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now this amounted to a total reduction of $29,631,000. Is that right?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir.

RECLAMAS IN THE UNITED STATES

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now you have five reclamas here in the United States, is that right?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir. There are four specific locations and one covers various locations, sir. The various locations are the item for the 14 aircraft control and warning sites and one for our Sacramento Peak Observatory.

Senator SALTONSTALL. These are all standard housing?

RELOCATABLE HOUSES

Colonel MANNING. No, sir, these are relocatable houses.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are talking about the various houses.

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. At K. I. Sawyer Airbase, Grand Fork, and Minot, are those relocatable houses?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir, they are.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that your whole program that was cut out and that you are reclamaing was relocatable houses?

Colonel MANNING. Within the United States.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, General, you have listed these on your priorities?

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PRIORITY LIST

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, the Department of Defense actually has made up the final priority list. We were asked to furnish them input. We characterized the list as being the Department of Defense priority list.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think it is very important to get into the record your priorities within the United States and without the United States which is approved as I understand it by the Secretary of Defense; is that correct?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. We can do that based upon our best knowledge of the Department of Defense list.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then you would like to have these reclama statements go right in the record?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir. This does not establish priorities, sir. We will be happy to provide that.

AIR FORCE PRIORITY LIST

Senator SALTONSTALL. We will put that in the record. We will put in the record the Department of the Air Force fiscal year 1964 family housing plan. These are the reclamas.

(The material referred to follows:)

The Secretary of Defense has submitted to the Senate Military Appropriations Subcommittee an integrated priority list of family housing units denied by the House of Representatives. The following listing is an extract which shows only the Air Force stations involved.

Priority	Installation	Number of units
1	Site QC	200
2	Grand Forks Air Force Base, N. Dak	300
3	Minot, N. Dak	300
4	Various locations (A.C. & W.)	121
5	Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mont	200
6	Clark Airbase, Philippine Islands	250
7	Goose Airbase, Labrador, Canada	200
8	Various locations (A.C. & W.)	124
9	K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Mich	100
	Total	1,795

RECLAMAS

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE FISCAL YEAR 1964 FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAM

Reclama

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Budget request	Program approved	Restoration requested
Concept of relocatable houses:	(17,175)	0	(17,175)
K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Mich	1,500	0	1,500
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mont	3,000	0	3,000
Grand Forks Air Force Base, N. Dak	4,500	0	4,500
Minot Air Force Base, N. Dak	4,500	0	4,500
Various worldwide (A.C. & W. sites)	3,675	0	3,675
Concept of USAHOME houses:	(12,456)	0	(12,456)
Goose Airbase, Canada	4,086	0	4,086
Clark Air Force Base, Philippines	4,650	0	4,650
Site QC, Air Force Security Service	3,720	0	3,720
Total reclama	29,631	0	29,631

Installation, various locations

[In thousands of dollars]

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
"Relocatable" concept, 1,145 units	17,175	0	17,175

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The concept of relocatable housing was brought to the attention of the Air Force in 1960 by three manufacturers of this type unit. (The Department of the Interior had been using this type housing since 1956.) To demonstrate to Air Force and Department of Defense officials that this type housing was a logical approach to our problem of providing adequate housing at remote locations, a relocatable housing exhibit was set up at Bolling Air Force Base in late 1960 by these manufacturers. Samples of stock items that had been on the market for some time were furnished and transported from as far as California.

Concurrently, an architect-engineer firm hired by the Air Force and under the auspices of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Family Housing) was developing the drawings for a similar, more adequate house embodying the best features of the three types with the size and arrangement desired. Five projects of 27 relocatable house units each, using the resultant design, were completed in early 1962 in the Southeastern United States. Average unit cost in place was slightly more than $15,000, which included site development, house, air conditioning, and carports. The houses were reported by occupants as "attractive, well planned, and constructed." Replies to questions on their livability were most flattering. Maintenance and utility costs to date have been very nominal and compare favorably with conventional construction. The only problem encountered was in transporting the unit. This was the reluctance of some States to allow an exception to the normal 10-foot wide loads permitted on their highways for the two 12-foot wide sections of the house. In addition, there was an extra cost involved in moving two loads per house.

To overcome this problem area and improve both the room arrangement and transportability, a further redesign was completed without difficulty in late 1962 for the fiscal year 1963 relocatable housing program. A prototype of this design was completed by National Homes Corp. and delivered to the Air Force at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., in January 1963. The new house has met all the requirements as to transportability and provides the space, arrangement, and amenities expected of the average three-bedroom, fixed-type house of the same category. Although no fiscal year 1963 units are actually in place at any site, three model houses have been fabricated, tested for moveability, erected, and approved by the Air Force for production. Fabrication has started on three of the six procurement contracts. We no longer consider these houses as experimental. Production costs have not risen during the development of the model houses, and in fact, have been somewhat reduced. Therefore our cost experience to date substantiates the feasibility of using the relocatable house for its intended purpose.

On one occasion, bids in the fiscal year 1963 program were rejected. The reason for this rejection was not due to fallacy of the design, but high costs resulting from the tight production schedule required in the bidding documents. Although some minor changes in design were made prior to readvertisement, these were incidental to the affect that the relaxed production schedule had on obtaining subsequent acceptable bids.

While both the Air Force and Department of Defense have been convinced of the feasibility of this methods of construction, neither have any objection to providing this type of unit only at the various A.C. & W. sites and fixed units at the major Air Force installations. This would reduce the relocatable housing program from 1,145 to 245 units.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 17) SUMMARY

"The family housing program has seen two major housing innovations designed to meet two peculiar problems of the military services.

"One of these is the design of a so-called relocatable house to meet the housing requirements at military installations where the mission is not of a long-range or permanent nature. The design of this house encountered considerable difficulties. On one occasion bids received for the construction of these houses had to be rejected because of excessive costs. A design was finally completed and construction contracts issued. Site preparation is underway at most locations involved in the fiscal year 1963 program but, as yet, no houses have been completely accepted by the services and none erected on site. There are no houses of this particular type available in the civilian economy.

"The committee has followed, with a great deal of interest, the development of this new housing concept. Admittedly, it presents at least an attempt to answer a critical problem of the military family housing program. It is, however, in the nature of experimental-type housing. There has been little, if any practical experience in construction or erection, and until the first year's program has been executed no practical cost or construction experience is available. The nature of the program dictates that it should proceed at a very careful rate. Discussions with the military services and officials of the Department of Defense bear out this fact. Accordingly, the committee has denied the request of $17,175,000 for the construction of relocatable houses. This reduction is made solely because of the lack of experience to date in this housing program and the desire of the committee to await the execution of the fiscal year 1963 program prior to approving additional units. In no way should it be interpreted to represent a disapproval of this concept. The committee will expect the military service concerned and the Office of the Secretary of Defense to carefully monitor the execution of the fiscal year 1963 programs for this type housing and keep the appropriate committees of the Congress informed of the results of such studies. Should the concept prove successful, the military services will be expected to request funds for additional units in future years as they may be required to meet housing needs."

Installation—K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Mich.

[In thousands]

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Family housing—dwelling, 100 units	$1,500	0	$1,500

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The 100 additional family housing units requested for K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Mich., are urgently required because of the mission buildup recently experienced at this location. Input of the heavy refueling squadron has completely saturated the housing market. This base is located 16 miles south of Marquette, Mich., in a rural and very sparsely settled area. Population of the commutable area is only 3,000 and cannot be expected to provide much community support. Practically no rental units are available except those located in Marquette. Because there is little or no housing market in the area, the majority of our housing needs must be provided through Government-owned assets.

We presently have 66 eligible assigned servicemen separated from their families and 553 of our eligible families are forced to accept substandard housing in order to avoid family separation. The scarcity of housing in the area is further reflected in the fact that 85 eligible families are now forced to live beyond our acceptable mission reaction time and distance. Personnel living beyond these limits jeopardize our emergency war plan operations. Further, 346 eligible families are forced to live in homes costing more than their ability to pay. Because of these conditions, it is imperative that additional Government-owned housing be provided if we are to expect full operational capability of all our operational units assigned to this northern outpost. These 100 additional housing units will do little to help the plight of the 579 families of junior grade airmen who, because of their meager pay and allowances, cannot compete with other grades of military and civilian personnel for adequate housing. These ineligible families must depend almost entirely on dregs of the housing market which are refused by the higher paid individuals. It is not difficult to imagine the inadequacies of their housing accommodations.

Restoration of the denied funds either for relocatable units or, if the committee prefers, for fixed-site housing, will substantially alleviate these conditions and will help make available the additional housing required at this location

In addition to heavy refueling squadron operations, this base also supports a squadron of fighter-interceptors and a heavy bomber squadron.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 17) SUMMARY

Funds for the 100 relocatable units requested for this base were denied by the committee solely because of the lack of experience to date in the relocatable housing program. Actual housing requirements and justification of the request for 100 additional units in fiscal year 1964 were not questioned or refuted. Only the type of construction was questioned.

Installation—Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mont.

[In thousands]

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Family housing, dwelling, 200 units	$3,000	0	$3,000

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The 200 additional family housing units requested for Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mont., are urgently required because of the mission buildup already experienced at this major installation. This base is located 5 miles east of Great Falls, Mont. Population of the commutable area is only 70,000 and an adequate supply of rental units cannot be expected to be provided by this sparsely settled area. Practically no rental units are available except those located in the city of Great Falls. The local housing market is completely saturated and cannot meet the housing needs of our 1,852 eligible families. This figure of 1,852 in all probability will increase to 2,083 if our projection for typical MINUTEMAN operations is substantiated by future housing survey requirements.

We are presently confronted with the fact that 42 eligible servicemen are separated from their families because no housing of any kind can be found. In addition, 313 of our eligible families are forced to accept substandard housing accommodations in order to avoid family separation. The scarcity of housing in the area is further reflected in the fact that 17 families are now forced to live beyond our acceptable mission reaction time and distance. Personnel living beyond these limits jeopardize our emergency war plan operations. Further, 599 eligible families are forced to live in homes costing more than their ability to pay. Because the MINUTEMAN personnel were last to arrive we find that this category of critical personnel are faced with the greatest housing problem. It is imperative that additional Government-owned housing be provided if we are to achieve full operational capability of our operational units. These 200 additional housing units will do little to help the plight of the 621 families of junior grade airmen who, because of their meager pay and allowances, cannot compete with other grades of military and civilian personnel for adequate housing. These families must depend almost entirely on the dregs of the housing market which are refused by the higher paid individuals. It is not difficult to imagine the inadequacies of their housing accommodations.

Restoration of the denied funds, either for relocatable units or, if the committee prefers, for fixed-site housing, will substantially alleviate these conditions and help make available the additional housing required.

In addition to MINUTEMAN missile operations, this base supports a fighter-interceptor squadron and an air rescue squadron.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 17) SUMMARY

Funds for the 200 relocatable units requested for this base were denied by the committee solely because of the lack of experience to date in the relocatable housing program. Actual housing requirements and justification of the request for 200 additional units in fiscal year 1964 were not questioned or refuted. Only the type of construction was questioned.

Installation—Grand Forks Air Force Base, N. Dak.

[In thousands]

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Family housing, dwelling, 300 units	$4,500	0	$4,500

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The 300 additional family housing units requested for Grand Forks Air Force Base, N. Dak., are urgently required because of the projected mission buildup at this major installation. This base is located in an isolated rural area approximately 16 miles west of Grand Forks, N. Dak. Population of the commutable area is only 43,000 and an adequate supply of rental units cannot be expected to be provided by such a sparsely settled area. Practically no rental units are available except those located in and immediately adjacent to the city of Grand Forks. The local housing market is already completely saturated by the personnel currently assigned, without consideration of the missile buildup, which is expected to increase our housing requirement from 2,045 to 2,673 eligible families.

Already we have 53 eligible assigned servicemen separated from their families and 496 of our eligible families are forced to accept substandard housing accommodations in order to avoid family separation. The scarcity of housing in the area is further reflected in the fact that 63 families are now forced to live beyond our acceptable mission reaction time and distance. Personnel living beyond these limits jeopardize our emergency war plan operations. Further, 153 eligible families are forced to live in homes costing more than their ability to pay. Because of these conditions, it is imperative that additional Government-owned housing be provided if we are to expect full operational capability of all our operational units. These 300 additional housing units will do little to help the plight of the 820 families of junior grade airmen who, because of their meager pay and allowances, cannot compete with other grades of military and civilian personnel for adequate housing. These families must depend almost entirely on the dregs of the housing market which are refused by the higher paid individuals. It is not difficult to imagine the inadequacies of their housing accommodations.

Restoration of the denied funds either for relocatable units or, if the committee prefers, for fixed-site housing, will substantially alleviate these conditions and will help make available the additional housing required by the incoming missile personnel.

In addition to MINUTEMAN operations, this base also supports a fighter-interceptor squadron, a heavy bomber squadron, and a heavy air refueling squadron. All these units utilize our latest nuclear operational equipment.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 17) SUMMARY

Funds for the 300 relocatable units requested for this base were denied by the committee solely because of the lack of experience to date in the relocatable housing program. Actual housing requirements and justification of the request for 300 additional units in fiscal year 1964 were not questioned or refuted. Only the type of construction was questioned.

Installation—Minot Air Force Base, N. Dak.

[In thousands]

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Family housing, dwelling, 300 units	$4,500	0	$4,500

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The 300 units of family housing requested for Minot Air Force Base, N. Dak., are urgently required because of the projected mission buildup at this major installation. Facilities for a MINUTEMAN missile wing are currently under construction.

The base is located in an isolated rural area approximately 13 miles north of Minot, N. Dak. Population of the commutable area is only 30,600, and an adequate amount of rental units is not expected from such a sparsely settled community. Practically no rental units are available except those located in the city of Minot. The local housing market is already completely saturated by the personnel currently assigned, without consideration of the missile buildup which is expected to increase our housing requirement from 2,419 to 3,158 eligible families.

Already we have 88 eligible assigned servicemen separated from their families and 44 of our eligible families are forced to accept substandard units in order to avoid family separation.

The scarcity of housing in the area is further reflected in the fact that 551 families are now forced to live beyond our acceptable mission reaction time and distance. Personnel living beyond these limits jeopardize our emergency war plan operations. Further, 70 families are forced to live in homes costing more than their ability to pay. Because of these conditions it is imperative that additional Government-owned housing be provided if we are to expect full operational capability of all our operational units.

These 300 additional housing units will do little to help the plight of the 796 families of junior grade airmen who, because of their meager pay and allowances, cannot compete with other grades of military and civilian personnel for adequate housing. These families must depend almost entirely on the dregs of the housing market which are refused by the higher paid individuals. It is not difficult to imagine the inadequacies of their housing accommodations.

Restoration of the denied funds, either for relocatable units or if the committee prefers, for fixed-site housing, will substantially alleviate these conditions and will help make available the additional housing required by the incoming MINUTEMAN personnel.

In addition to MINUTEMAN operations, this base also supports a fighter-interceptor squadron, a heavy bomber squadron, and a heavy air refueling squadron. All these units utilize our latest nuclear operational equipment.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 17) SUMMARY

Funds for the 300 relocatable units requested for this base were denied by the committee solely because of the lack of experience to date in the relocatable housing program. Actual housing requirements and justification of the request for 300 additional units in fiscal year 1964 were not questioned or refuted. Only the type of construction was questioned.

Installation: Various locations (A.C. & W. sites)

[In thousands]

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Family housing, dwelling, 245 units	$3,675	0	$3,675

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

At various locations (14 A.C. & W. sites and the Sacramento Peak Solar Observatory) a requirement exists for 245 additional family housing units in support of the special missions performed at these locations. Most of the A.C. & W. sites and the Solar Observatory are located in extremely isolated regions where community support housing is either nonexistent or extremely scarce. In such isolated locations private enterprise rarely ever builds rental housing. If Government housing is not provided, servicemen must accept what little substandard housing is available, travel excessive distances to find suitable housing, bid against each other at inflated prices for the available housing, or be separated from their families. At the 15 sites involved in this request all of the suitable housing has already been absorbed. In addition, 11 eligible servicemen are separated from their families and 142 of our eligible families have been forced to accept substandard housing accommodations in order to avoid family separation. The scarcity of housing in these areas is further reflected in the fact that 201 eligible families are living beyond our acceptable mission reaction

time or are forced to live in homes costing beyond their ability to pay. Because of these conditions, it is imperative that additional Government-owned houses be provided if we are to expect full operational efficiency from these units.

Restoration of the denied funds either for the requested relocatable units or, if the committee prefers, for fixed site housing, will substantially alleviate these conditions and will help make available the additional housing required.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 17) SUMMARY

Funds for the 245 relocatable units requested for various locations (14 A.C. & W. sites and Sacramento Peak Solar Observatory) were denied by the committee solely because of the lack of experience to date in the relocatable housing program. Actual housing requirements and justification of the request for the 245 additional units in fiscal year 1964, were not questioned or refuted. Only the type of construction was questioned.

Installation: Various locations

[In thousands]

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
USAHOME concept, 650 units	$12,456	0	$12,456

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The concept of the USAHOME developed from the requirement to reduce foreign exchange costs of oversea housing projects to the minimum. This concept is not new, having been adapted from conventional wooden, prefabricated houses which have been produced in the United States for many years. The design for the fiscal year 1963 projects was actually made by the successful fabrication contractor who had previously fabricated and satisfactorily erected a model duplex house of similar design and materials, using his normal manufacturing and erection procedures.

The only new concept involved is the packaging and oversea shipment of the units. This can be accomplished with conventional methods.

Initial design of the USAHOME by the Air Force encountered some difficulty in materials, fastening devices, and erection due to the wide variations in climatic conditions of the worldwide project. Usability under diverse climatic conditions had to be encompassed in a single design. A particular design factor was the ability to withstand winds of 140 miles per hour in typhoon areas. When these design conditions were subsequently reduced to those peculiar to the particular project location, fabrication, and erection were greatly simplified. The basic arrangement of the house units being supplied is very similar to the prototype unit erected in the climatic laboratory, Eglin Air Force Base, January 1963. This unit was highly praised by the young Air Force family which occupied the unit for nearly a month during weather cycles from minus 45° to a plus 110° F. both from its adaptability to climatic conditions and livability.

While we do not at this time have physical proof of the success of this concept of erecting American manufactured components in foreign countries, we feel that it is entirely feasible, and the relatively low cost has been amply demonstrated. In addition, we know that this method of providing additional housing in oversea areas will meet its intended purpose of reducing the outflow of U.S. dollars by as much as 85 percent in some areas and slightly less in others. The Department of Defense is fully in accord with us in the determination that this method of construction be utilized wherever possible.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 17) SUMMARY

The family housing program has seen two major housing innovations designed to meet two peculiar problems of the military services.

One type of housing referred to is that developed for construction in oversea areas primarily as a result of gold-flow requirements and the amount of land available for family housing construction. This house, referred to as a USAHOME, is a prefabricated unit. It is to be constructed in this country, trans-

ported to oversea locations and erected by a site activation contratcor. The contract for the fiscal year 1963 program was only recently awarded. No houses have been constructed or transported to the oversea locations.

The committee has followed with a great deal of interest the development of this new housing concept. Admittedly, it presents at least an attempt to answer a critical problem of the military family housing program. It is, however, in the nature of experimental type housing. There has been little, if any, practical experience in construction or erection, and until the first year's program has been executed no pratical cost or construction experience is available. The nature of the program dictates that it should proceed at a very careful rate. Discussions with the military services and officials of the Department of Defense bear out this fact. Accordingly, the committee has denied the request of $22,966,000 for the USAHOME programs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. These reductions are made solely because of the lack of experience to date in this housing program and the desire of the committee to await the execution of the fiscal year 1963 program prior to approving additional units. In no way should it be interpreted to represent a disapproval of this concept. The committee will expect the military services concerned and the Office of the Secretary of Defense to carefully monitor the execution of the fiscal year 1963 programs for this type of housing and keep the appropriate committees of the Congress informed of the results of such studies. Should the concept prove successful, the military services will be expected to request funds for additional units in future years as they may be reqired to meet housing needs.

Installation: Goose Airbase, Labrador, Canada

[In thousands]

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Family housing, dwelling, 200 units	$4,086	0	$4,086

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The 200 additional family housing units requested for Goose Airbase, Labrador, Canada, are urgently required because of the critical shortage of housing at or near the installation. This base is located in a wilderness area of the eastern portion of Canada. Since there is no community support facilities of any kind, all families must reside on base. Currently there are 994 eligible assigned servicemen separated from their families. In addition, there are 506 junior grade airmen families who, because they are not eligible for Government housing, must also remain separated for their full tour of duty. This remote area is unique in that not even one set of offbase quarters, either adequate or inadequate, is to be found. Because of these conditions, it is imperative that additional Government-owned housing be provided if we are to expect full operational capability of all our operational units in the area.

Restoration of the denied funds either for USAHOME units or, if the committee prefers, for fixed site housing, will substantially alleviate this shortage of housing.

This oversea outpost of the northeast, which is used jointly by the Royal Canadian Air Force and the U.S. Air Force, is one of the largest military installations in Canada. It supports a SAC heavy tanker squadron, emergency war operational forces, a fighter-interceptor squadron, a master direction center, an aircraft control and warning squadron, and extensive BMEWS, Pinetree, and classified communications.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 17)

Funds for the 200 USAHOME units requested for this base were denied by the committee solely because of the lack of experience to date in the USAHOME program. Actual housing requirements and justification of the request for 200 additional units in fiscal year 1964 were not questioned or refuted. Only the type of construction was questioned.

Installation: Clark Airbase, Philippine Islands

[In thousands]

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Family housing, dwelling, 250 units	$4,650	0	$4,650

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The 250 additional family housing units requested for Clark Airbase, P.I., are urgently required because of the critical shortage of housing in the area. Clark Airbase is located 8 miles north of Angeles, Papanga, and 53 miles north of Manila, P.I. Poor economy conditions prevent the surrounding community from providing much in the way of adequate community support. No rental units, other than the 454 units in the immediate vicinity of the base can be found. The local housing market has become completely saturated.

At present we have 472 eligible assigned servicemen separated from their families and 1,275 of our eligible families are forced to accept substandard housing accommodations in order to avoid family separation. The scarcity of housing in the area is further reflected in the fact that 48 eligible families are forced to live in homes costing more than their ability to pay. Because of these conditions at our gateway to southeast Asia, it is imperative that additional Government-owned housing be provided if we are to expect full operational capability from our operational units. These 250 additional housing units will do little to help the plight of the 1,167 families of junior grade airmen who, because of their meager pay and allowances, cannot compete with other grades of military and civilian personnel for adequate housing. These families must depend almost entirely on the dregs of the housing market which are refused by the higher paid individuals. It is not difficult to imagine the inadequacies of their housing accommodations.

Restoration of the denied funds either for USAHOME units or, if the committee prefers, for fixed site housing, will substantially alleviate these conditions and will help make available the additional housing required in this key and essential oversea installation.

Clark Airbase supports a variety of operational missions, such as Headquarters 13th Air Force, two tactical fighter squadrons on rotational assignment, a rotational tactical reconnaissance squadron, special air warfare forces, and a MATS air terminal. This base is also a communications and security service center and is the essential Air Force logistical and support link for all Air Force missions operating in the southeast Asia area. In addition, the base contains the only U.S. Air Force hospital in the Philippine-southeast Asia area, and is planned for poststrike utilization by SAC forces.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 17) SUMMARY

Funds for the 250 USAHOME units requested for this base were denied by the committee solely because of the lack of experience to date in the USAHOME program. Actual housing requirements and justification of the request for 250 additional units in fiscal year 1964 were not questioned or refuted. Only the type of construction was questioned.

Installation: Site QC

[In thousands]

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Family housing, dwelling, 200 units	$3,720	0	$3,720

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

This base is an operating element of the USAF Security Service. The requirement for the requested 200 units results from the lack of any available off-base adequate housing units and the scarcity of Government owned or controlled units. The installation is located in a citrus and truck farming area. Community support housing is of crude construction with very small rooms, defective wiring, no means of heating except open flame heaters, and a total lack of maintenance and repair. Most of the units have obsolete plumbing, no clothes closets or cabinets, inadequate sanitary sewage facilities and no play areas for children. Because of these conditions, 102 eligible officers and airmen have stated they would not bring their families into the area, 52 additional eligible servicemen are also separated but would prefer to move into the area, and 279 families have accepted this type of substandard quarters to avoid being separated from their families.

Because of the highly specialized type of training required for personnel at this station and lack of similar operational assignments in the United States, it is economically advantageous to utilize the personnel for the longest possible duty tours. Duty tours for personnel accompanied by their families are increased to 24 months, compared to 18-month tours for unaccompanied personnel. Construction of 200 additional housing units will automatically permit a 6-month increase in the duty tours of the 200 occupants.

Restoration of the denied funds either for USAHOME units or, if the committee prefers, for fixed site housing, will substantially alleviate the adverse housing conditions existing at this station and will greatly improve the operating capability of the station by utilizing the skills of these trained and experienced personnel for an additional 6 months for each tour of duty.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 17) SUMMARY

Funds for the 200 USAHOME units requested for this station were denied by the committee solely because of lack of experience to date in the USAHOME program. Actual housing requirements and justification of the request for 200 additional units in fiscal year 1964 were not questioned or refuted. Only the type of construction was questioned.

SAWYER AIRBASE

Senator SALTONSTALL. What do you have at the Sawyer Airbase now?

Colonel MANNING. In the way of housing, sir?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes, very briefly. I ask that because the House, as I read this sheet, gave you nothing at these four bases, the various bases within the United States.

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir; but again, sir they disapproved the concept, not the requirement for housing.

General CURTIN. Senator, as we understand, they didn't believe that the concept of the relocatable housing has been sufficiently advanced and tested to warrant building houses in these numbers at this particular time.

Our position has been that we have already developed a program 2 years back of 135 units by which we have proven the feasibility. The concept has been checked out by not only our engineers but people from the Department of Defense.

There are industrial manufacturers that are making comparable units for commercial use and that as far as the House is concerned this can be done within the pricing that we have shown. It is entirely feasible, a good livable unit with reasonable maintainability. You will recall that both the Secretary of Defense and, I believe, General LeMay also pointed out that if the committee felt strongly enough about the concept of relocatable housing that the Air Force and De-

partment of Defense would take a like number of conventional or fixed housing in lieu thereof.

QUESTIONS FOR SENATE TO DECIDE

Senator SALTONSTALL. So, from our point of view we have two questions to decide in the Senate. One, whether you need the houses at these Air Force bases and second, if we are going to give you the houses, whether we should give you these relocatable houses or conventional houses.

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You base your argument on the relocatable houses, the experience of 135 that you now have?

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir, and a going program of some 1,012 units.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In addition?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, that is in the construction phase right now.

COMPARISON OF COSTS

Senator SALTONSTALL. How do the costs compare?

General CURTIN. The costs are running us from about $14,500 to $16,000 per unit, varying with the site. These have been programed at $15,000 per copy. I think with the modifications in the type of house that this is a very reasonable price.

If we were to build conventional houses, my personal estimate is that we would be talking about $17,500 average per house or about $2,500 more.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now these various bases, two of them in North Dakota, one in Montana and one in Michigan, what are those airfields? Are those missile fields or airfields?

General CURTIN. Malmstrom is both, Grand Forks will be. Minot is. But also they are all what we call northern tier stations in generally relatively remote areas supporting high priority missions; as you recall, General LeMay's very strong feeling about the priority of housing at these stations in terms of other facilities.

USAHOME HOUSES

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now on the use of USAHOME houses, it is my memory that these cost more than to build a house abroad, is that right?

Colonel MANNING. Not necessarily, sir. In most cases they will be cheaper because they are fabricated here. Certainly it will reduce our gold flow.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Some of these things to prevent the gold problem we are spending more to build equipment and so on in this country to get it abroad but that does not apply to the USAHOME.

Colonel MANNING. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much does the average USAHOME cost?

Colonel MANNING. A little over $18,000 complete sir in foreign areas.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Why did the House cut these out, because they didn't like the USAHOME concept?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir, the concept and the use of the USAHOME which is a prefabricated unit.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much experience have you had with the USAHOME.

Colonel MANNING. We have not had a great deal of experience with this type of construction with regard to houses. We have built many facilities overseas with this method. We have one project that is under contract now over in Italy where we are using this concept, this principle. For many years now within the United States, housing projects have been developed utilizing this type of construction. We would take the same type of construction and just use it overseas.

General CURTIN. Package it and ship it overseas. Our actual experience is very limited. The site we have is one in Italy, 100 units, just in the formative stages right now. We bought prefabricated units from foreign governments and erected them in Morocco; we also erected them in Turkey.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Did the House question the need of houses at these stations?

Colonel MANNING. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. There again the House thought you ought to have more experience in putting up the homes.

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir. However, there is precedent well established for the use of this type of construction.

QUESTION RE CONVENTIONAL HOUSES

Senator SALTONSTALL. How would the Air Force feel if we decided in this committee to put up conventional houses at these bases? Does the Air Force consider that would be a mistake, a waste of money?

Colonel MANNING. No, sir. We originally programed these units as conventional housing. The Department of Defense felt it would be wise in these locations to go to relocatable type housing. They first of all thought it would be a little cheaper. Secondly, should the mission be reduced later on we could relocate the house and recoup a part of our investment.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask this question regarding both houses within the United States and on the USAHOME houses, what are you doing now? Is it a question of not being able for the men to bring their families there?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir.

General CURTIN. Very definitely. You will recall the Secretary of Defense spoke very strongly about the classified units overseas, the question of having to keep people on there. I was recently at Goose Bay. Just from talking with the people there, housing is extremely short.

The only other place we have overseas is Clark which is certainly the major base that we have supporting southeast Asia and housing is very difficult there being as remote from Manila as it is. There is no question about the housing, in my mind at least, being a valid requirement.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, have you anything, or Colonel, that you wish to add for the record?

NEED FOR HOUSES

Colonel MANNING. No, sir; other than the fact that we sorely need these houses, sir. I will be happy to go through the detailed justification as to why we so badly need these houses at these particular locations, to indicate the number of separate families, the people who can't bring their families to the areas.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, give one example. For instance, use the Goose Bay Air Base in Canada, how many people are deprived of having their families there?

Colonel MANNING. At Goose Bay we have 126 officers who cannot bring their families with them.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How many officers do you have up there, in round figures?

Colonel MANNING. We have 350, sir. These are currently assigned, married officers who need housing.

Senator SALTONSTALL. About 25 or 30 percent cannot bring their families?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir. In addition to that, sir, we have 854 airmen, eligible airmen families, who cannot bring their families.

Senator SALTONSTALL. None of them?

Colonel MANNING. That is right, sir; 854 out of 1,268 airmen families.

Senator SALTONSTALL. There again it is about 25 percent.

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir. In addition, sir, we have 14 key and essential civilians who cannot bring their families up. Further, we have 341 lower grade airmen who cannot bring their families.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Out of how many?

Colonel MANNING. Out of 597 families.

General CURTIN. Those are just lower grade airmen.

MINOT AIR FORCE BASE

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now take Minot Air Force Base as an example.

Colonel MANNING. At Minot, sir, we have 10 officers who cannot bring their families. This is out of 555. Also, 78 senior grade airmen, 88 lower grade airmen—I am sorry, that is 88 total. We have 30 lower grade airmen.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That can't bring their families?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The officers are in pretty good shape then, 10 out of 555 families?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The upper grade airmen, 78, you say, how many can't bring their families?

Colonel MANNING. There are 78 out of 1,863 families.

Senator SALTONSTALL. They are in pretty good shape?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir. I may say that the reason we can have more of our families together in the United States is because we can pay exorbitant rents if we have to in order to have them there or we can accept substandard quarters.

Our major concern at Minot Air Force Base is for our projected buildup of 739 families who cannot be provided adequate housing on

base or in the community. These families are those of our MINUTEMAN missile personnel.

General CURTIN. This is the point here, that in these cases in the United States there is this alternative of bringing the families in the general area, travel excessive distance, and paying rents which generally, of course, are not available to you overseas. Again sir, our concern is for the 739 new families.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Have you anything, General?

MODEST PROGRAM

General CURTIN. Just one general observation. As you know, this is the second year in which we have attempted to get relief in the housing area through the appropriate fund route versus the Capehart housing under which we were securing housing before our needs.

It just seems to me that this program this year is an extremely modest program. I think when we consider that over 5 years' time the Air Force alone secured 60,000 houses through the Capehart Act and the Department of Defense is now talking about a program of 60,000 houses for all three services over 5 to 6 years, it gives you some idea of how modest this program really is.

FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM

Senator SALTONSTALL. Could you repeat for me how many houses this program will provide if we give you everything you want?

General CURTIN. This present one here, the 5-year program would provide Air Force 24,000 houses over 5 or 6 years.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It would be 5,000 houses this year?

General CURTIN. It would have to be about 5,000 a year to do it. We are now talking about 4,000 in this current program.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that if we gave you all of the housing that you want this year you would still be under your 5-year——

General CURTIN. We would be talking about 8 years, something like that. To get the 25,000 houses which, as General LeMay pointed out, is in itself a very modest figure toward the total requirement.

AIR FORCE REQUIREMENT

Colonel MANNING. Sir, if I may, I might give you just a little bit of additional background about our requirement for housing within the Air Force. We actually have a requirement for 415,000 sets of quarters for our families.

Of this, 110,000 are officers, 271,000 are senior grade airmen, and 34,000 are E–4 airmen with over 4 years of service. Offsetting this requirement of 415,000 units, we now have 149,000 Government owned or controlled, 110,000 adequate assets available in the local community, and this means we have a deficit of 156,000 sets of quarters for our families.

This does not, sir, include 110,000 families of our lower grade airmen for whom we cannot program quarters.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that what you are asking us to give you this year is a little under 5,000 houses out of a need, you say, of 156,000?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir.

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Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 8:20 p.m., the subcommittee proceeded in executive session.)

PLANNING

Senator STENNIS. That is right. We skipped the planning when we had this up before. You want $25 million?

General CURTIN. That is right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Proceed.

General CURTIN. This $25 million in this program is calculated to meet our needs, our minimum needs, during the next fiscal year to actually plan facilities in the fiscal year 1965 and subsequent programs. As of October 1 of this year, Mr. Chairman, we had available only $2.4 million. That was the total availability from prior years planning funds that continued to be available.

When you consider this in the light of the $35 million that we obligated last year for this purpose, it indicates that we have been operating the first part of this year on a very marginal basis. In addition to the $35 million we obligated, we had a $6.7-million carryover from last year into the current fiscal year. Of that amount, $4.3 million was obligated in the July, August, September time period. Now, if we take the $6.7 million that was carried over and add this $25 million to it, it would give us a total availability this year of $31.7 million compared to the $35 million we obligated last year. Of this availability we would expect that only a few million dollars will be carried over because of the reduced amount available. I would submit also for your consideration the fact that the availability of planning funds has steadily declined over the last 5 years to the point where we can actually only meet essential needs in this regard.

HOUSE ALLOWANCES

Senator STENNIS. I know you have to have money. It is false economy not to give you enough on this. How much did the House allow?

General CURTIN. This was all allowed by the House, Mr. Chairman, the entire $25 million. There was no controversy over this as far as we are aware.

AIR ACADEMY

Senator STENNIS. What is your situation here now on the question of planning added cadet strength for the Air Academy?

General CURTIN. This is an issue by itself, Mr. Chairman. As you are aware, legislation is pending to expand the cadet corps there. Additional facilities will be required at the Academy. Specifically as to this point we have to go back to prior appropriation laws, specifically to section 110 of Public Law 87-684 which was the fiscal year 1963 Military Construction Appropriations Act. This placed a limit of $140,986,000 on obligations for planning, design, construction for facilities at the Air Force Academy. This limitation in one form or another has been in the appropriations laws for some years. To put this in context, the fiscal year 1962 Military Construction Authorization Act, that was Public Law 87-57, section 304, provided the last adjustment in authorization for the Academy.

The figure in that particular act was $141,797,000. It reflected a $2 million increase over prior authorization limitations to take care of pending claims. However, when this matter was discussed with the Congress that year the appropriation language was changed only to include claims that were then validated. This was the source of the $140,986,000 limit that I mentioned before.

Now this year we have an additional $537,000 of validated claims over and above the current appropriations limit which must be taken care of.

APPROPRIATIONS LIMITATION

Senator STENNIS. Let me see if I understand you correctly. The legislation for this year by the authorization committee set a limitation on this matter, set a ceiling.

General CURTIN. The Appropriations Committee, Mr. Chairman. I was going to mention here H.R. 9139 of this year, section 109, sets a new appropriations limit of $141,523,000. This increase was only to take care of additional validated claims but it does not make any provisin under which we can go ahead with planning and design for additional facilities at the Air Force Academy.

Senator STENNIS. You want us to increase that to permit planning.

RELIEF REQUESTED

General CURTIN. The Air Force really is requesting some relief in this matter. As you mentioned, earlier, Mr. Chairman, we must do some design here if we are going to be able to present to the Congress reasonable valid estimates to support the facilities at the expansion of the Academy.

Senator STENNIS. Why didn't you take it up with the authorization committee when they passed on this matter?

General CURTIN. The current limitations that is hurting us is an appropriations limitation and not the authorization limitation.

Senator STENNIS. The authorization is loose enough.

General CURTIN. As we see it. There could be some question about this.

Senator STENNIS. How much are you requesting us to raise this figure?

General CURTIN. We estimate that some $800,000 to $900,000 will be required to plan the additional facilities at the Air Force Academy.

Senator STENNIS. Specifically what is your request?

General CURTIN. We actually would prefer to have the words deleted from this limitation.

Senator STENNIS. Put your request in writing.

General CURTIN. All right, Mr. Chairman, we will do that.

Senator PROXMIRE. I would like to ask one question.

Senator STENNIS. Certainly.

ESTIMATED COST

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you have any estimate at all of what the planning and design would amount to?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. We are estimating right now depending on the finalization of the program which is presently in progress with

the Department of Defense, our cost will run somewhere between $800,000 and $900,000.

Senator PROXMIRE. Would you object then to simply increasing this by $800,000 or $900,000 rather than eliminating those few words?

General CURTIN. We would not, sir.

SPECIFIC REQUEST

Senator STENNIS. My request still stands. I want to know specifically what you are asking for in writing. Then we can consider your point, Senator Proxmire.

General CURTIN. You understand the Department of Defense when it comes to language will take that up.

Senator STENNIS. Let us not go over this again. You have explained it. I want you to just specify what you want.

General CURTIN. We will do that.

(The information requested follows:)

In order that adequate planning can be done for the increased enrollment currently proposed for the Air Force Academy, the Air Force requests that section 109 which limits planning and design be deleted and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

"SEC. 109. No part of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to incur obligations for the planning, design, or construction of facilities for an Air Force Academy the total cost of which will be in excess of $141,523,000, except for planning and design pursuant to section 723 of title 31, United States Code, as amended, and except for construction pursuant to section 2674 of title 10, United States Code, as amended."

If this language change is made the Air Force proposes to accomplish any planning and design (required in connection with additional facilities proposed for the Air Force Academy) under the authority of 31 U.S.C. 723, utilizing appropriations available for the purposes of 31 U.S.C. 723.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything else? Thank you, General, and your associates and helpers. You have made a very fine presentation.

The Air National Guard. General Wilson.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. WINSTON P. WILSON, CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Senator STENNIS. We are glad to have you here, sir. We will be glad to have your statement in full but perhaps you would rather file it for the record.

General WILSON. If I may, I would like to file my statement for the record and just make a short, brief statement in summary if I could, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. You are appearing here now for the Air National Guard.

General WILSON. Briefly stated, our 1964 program represents in terms of projects and dollars amounting to some $16 million NOA. Our fiscal 1964 program comprises some 48 projects distributed in 27 States. These projects are further broken down on the basis that 44 percent of the funds is for runways and aprons, 17 percent for

maintenance facilities, and the balance of 39 percent representing support facilities. In summation, the financial support necessary to accomplish this construction program will require, as I stated, new appropriations in the amount of $16 million as reflected in the book before you. The design for the 1964 program is virtually complete and we expect to be able to award most of the projects immediately following the appropriation of our 1964 funds.

(The document referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. WINSTON P. WILSON, CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU, ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTIONS, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF WITNESS

Born in Arkadelphia, Ark., in 1911. Started his military career with the Arkansas National Guard at age 18 and has maintained an active status since that time. He completed his formal education in Henrix College in 1934. In World War II, he served with Headquarters AAF in Washington, D.C., as well as in the Far East. Due to the Korean conflict, he again returned to active duty in 1950. His present assignment is Chief, National Guard Bureau. He holds a command pilot rating and wears the following decroations: Legion of Merit, Philippine Liberation, Asiatic-Pacific American Defense, and the Japanese Occupation.

STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a distinct pleasure to appear today before this distinguished committee to present the Air National Guard military construction program for fiscal year 1964.

Before proceeding with the details of our fiscal year 1964 program, a few words relative to our current year program are in order. With the reinstatement of the lump sum concept of authorization and appropriation, as directed by the Congress last year, we have been able to proceed with the provisioning of the most essential facilities required to support the current program objectives. In my opinion, this is the only system which is responsive to the needs of the Reserve Forces under current-day concepts of organization, operation, and employment. As this committee is so acutely aware, the Air National Guard has proved to be a truly ready-now force and, as such, has been integrated as part of the force in being with mission and employment concepts established accordingly. While we welcome this respected and vital position on the overall defense team, it has not and will not in the future be without the expense of providing on a timely basis facilities essential to the training and operation of a force which is subjected to continuous modernization and updating with the assignment of more complex and sophisticated weapons systems. Historically, many of these changes have been virtually on a no-notice basis. Events of the past year and those now appearing on the horizon for the next year do not portray a significant departure from this experience. If anything, the type, magnitude, and impact of these changes are taking on even greater significance with almost commensurate facility and financial requirements. It is for these reasons I am so confident that the present system will allow us maximum latitude in achieving our program objectives.

To illustrate how this system serves to enhance our program objectives and operational readiness capability, I would like to cite two projects which have been accomplished which were not a part of the original fiscal year 1963 Air National Guard military construction program. At Fargo, N. Dak., we were able to proceed with an aircraft parking apron project at a cost of $294,101. The provisioning of this apron became extremely critical with the assignment of a new military capability to this unit. At Portland, Maine, a contract was awarded for a communications facility made necessary by the loss of temporary facilities previously occupied at Fort Wood, an old Army installation. This installation was declared surplus by the Department of Defense and disposition is being made by GSA. Weighing all factors of cost of maintenance and repair, utility extensions, etc., it was determined that construction of a new compact facility was the

answer and in the best interests of the service. The contract award price was $437,000. Favorable contract awards on other fiscal year 1963 projects made the timely actions just described possible. I cite these examples only to illustrate the responsiveness of the notification system in comparison to the previous system where some projects were delayed awaiting congressional committee approval.

The program before you totaling $18 million is comprised of $0.9 million for planning and design, $0.5 million for minor construction, and the balance of $16.6 million for major construction. Against this program we are requesting $16 million in new appropriations. The difference between these amounts reflect what we anticipate will be generated as savings resulting from favorable contract awards. To generate savings of this magnitude, in a program as small as this, is indeed an ambitious objective. I am convinced, however, that as a result of new improved management practices exercised by the NGB in the past year, we will come close to hitting this target. We have embarked on a program where each and every construction project of all prior years, not previously reported as physically and fiscally complete, is closely examined by my staff and the construction agency to ascertain the exact status and its total financial implications. This action, which has stepped up the final audit process, has already paid dividends in the identification of dollar savings. Additionally, the concept of designing more austere or utilizing preengineered type facilities has also assisted our effort in stretching the defense dollar as far as possible. More on this subject later.

By and large, our fiscal year 1964 program will provide for phased construction of facilities to meet current projected conversion and equipment schedules. As in the past, pavements to support century series and heavy transports will account for the lion's share of the total program. Existing pavements at a number of locations were not designed to support the heavy equipment now being assigned to the ANG inventory. To protect this investment, it is our objective to strengthen these pavements before serious failure and deterioration occurs. Expansion of aircraft parking aprons and widening of taxiways are, of course, essential to accommodate the larger and heavier aircraft such as the C– and KC–97, C–121's, etc.

In addition to pavements, the balance of the program is associated primarily with three other categories of construction; namely, nuclear storage facilities, O. & T. facilities, and maintenance facilities. I shall briefly discuss each one separately. The full spectrum of weapons assigned to the Air National Guard now encompasses nuclear as well as nonnuclear munitions. This change in philosophy as relates to employment of Reserve Forces has generated a new and critical requirement for proper storage and maintenance of the weapon. These facilities must meet the same critical design and safety criteria as is applied to Active Air Force locations. The facilities consist of an assembly and checkout building, a security guardhouse with an extensive communications system, and a series of storage igloos. All are located within a chain link compound. With the provisioning of these facilities, the Air National Guard units involved will significantly increase their potential utilization in the overall defense system. Close surveillance of this program by the major gaining command is being exercised on a continuous basis.

As a result of experience gained during the Berlin contingency, it became transparently clear that our tactical fighter unit organizational structure was not compatible with current day deployment and employment concepts. Comparability with like active units did not, in fact, exist. Headquarters TAC, therefore, recommended realinement which would provide this comparability and essential responsiveness. Reorganization of our ANG units from an augmented squadron to a group structure was the answer and has been so directed. The aggregate military strength increased from approximately 513 to 700 per location. Our limited and very austere facilities at some locations simply cannot adequately support the vital operational and training requirements generated by this new organizational structure. After a thorough examination of the situation, we have determined that a multipurpose operations and training facility must be provided. This facility will include essential medical support and food service capability as well as normal operational and training space. It will also serve to adequately support the unit, if under emergency or active duty conditions, it is employed to operate from their home station. We have, through research and study, designed a preengineered type facility which can be readily site adapted and constructed at a cost of approximately $240,000 compared with $430,000 expended for similar permanent type a few years past.

Our construction effort over the next few years will show added emphasis toward meeting this critical requirement.

The other major requirement is that of adequate maintenance space to accommodate our aircraft inventory, particularly the heavy transports. This requirement is being met through the use of maintenance nose dock facilities. Such facilities have been used extensively and most effectively by the Active Establishment. In keeping with my policy of stretching the defense dollar to the maximum, we have been successful in acquiring a limited number of docks excess to the Air Force and relocating same at our ANG locations. This practice has saved considerable money. As an example, new docks to accommodate the C–97 or C–121 cost approximately $350,000 each. We currently contemplate relocating two docks from Charleston, S.C., to Charlotte, N.C., at a total estimated cost of $100,000.

In addition to the request for funds to support our major construction program, we are also requesting funds to finance minor construction projects on the same basis as the Active Air Force. These are urgently needed projects that cannot await inclusion in a subsequent military construction program. As I testified last year, there is always an increasing need for this capability in order to respond to mission changes and aircraft conversions dictated by defense policies or changes in requirements. Projects developed under this program will be administered in the same manner as they are in the Active Establishment and the same criteria and ground rules will apply.

In summary, the program before you reflects the projects presently contemplated and represents, in our opinion, the highest priority requirements essential to the balanced execution of the entire ANG program. As I firmly believe our record will support, application of appropriated funds against ANG construction has always been governed by the best interests of the defense effort, the Government, and the taxpayer. Sound, genuine, and urgent requirements is a criteria which has been stringently applied and personally approved by me as relates to the ANG program. I will assure this committee the continuation of this practice to further assure the maximum return for every defense dollar invested. If any changes to the list of projects and their attendant financial requirements contained in the book before you become necessary, you will be fully informed in accordance with the notification provisions of the lump-sum concept.

This concludes my presentation in support of funds for the military construction, Air National Guard, appropriation. My staff and I are ready to entertain any questions you may have concerning our construction program.

REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

Senator STENNIS. Senator Proxmire, and members of the committee, I have been through these programs for years. The Air National Guard has been outstanding under General Wilson. He has been able to get money for it where there was no money to be had. He has come up with something and has put it to mighty good use. General Wilson now has added responsibilities in the Air National Guard. I do not believe it is necessary to go through all of the items here page by page.

NEED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

General WILSON. Mr. Chairman, as you know, these facilities, we try to phase them based on the programs we have from the Air Force to meet the arrival of new equipment, to meet the changes in our force structure so that we are able on a phased basis to meet the changing programs that we have in the Air Force. As you know, the construction of facilities for reserve components are absolutely necessary if we are going to have the combat capability that we are required to maintain. We feel that this is one of our most important programs and the construction that we need are only those facilities that are absolutely essential for the program.

BERLIN SITUATION

We certainly appreciate the assistance and the complete support that this committee has given to the Air National Guard because I can personally say, if we had not had facilities such as we have in the States right now and such as those contained in this appropriation we would not have been able to react as fast as we did for the Berlin situation when, as you know, some 30 units in the Air Guard were ordered to active duty and some of them departed from the States 28 days after they were ordered to active duty on the biggest over-water jet flight which has ever been made.

Senator STENNIS. You were there and in place. Give us those days——

General WILSON. Most of the units were ordered to active duty on the 1st of October. Units with their own aircraft, with their own pilots started to deploy to Europe, 11 squadrons, 28 days after they were ordered to active duty. This is the first time in history it has ever been done. Some 216 jet aircraft belonging to these 11 squadrons flew the Atlantic in October and arrived without an accident or an incident, the largest mass flight that has ever been made.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD MISSIONS

Senator STENNIS. These were the citizen-soldiers taken from their ordinary duties, who went in and flew the ocean, themselves, and were in combat positions over there in a short time. This was marvelous, and as you said, you were given certain missions, the Air National Guard has been given more and more missions by the Air Force and ordinarily you are given the facilities to do that mission with, but there is certain relatively minor construction, to carry out that mission and the book here represents those line items.

General WILSON. That is right. For example, when we change from a fighter squadron to a transport squadron this requires our placing nose docks as an addition to the facility. When we go from F–86 to F–100, we have to meet the runway requirements. This is expansion of those facilities.

ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE

Senator STENNIS. Here is an illustration, Senator, on page 20 at Andrews Air Force Base. They have been given a mission out there. It requires an addition to the aprons.

General WILSON. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And a small warehouse. They do not get these $700,000 warehouses. They get the $103,000 warehouse.

General WILSON. These are the facilities that we feel are necessary on an austere basis, Mr. Chairman, to do our job.

Senator STENNIS. Senator, do you have some questions on this?

Senator PROXMIRE. No, thank you.

LIST OF ITEMS

Senator STENNIS. We want the list of all of these items put in the record for quick reference. It shows here on page 17 I believe.

General WILSON. That is right, sir.

(The documents referred to follow:)

Air National Guard, distribution of estimates by State (alphabetical)

Arizona: Sky Harbor MAP, maintenance dock, Med. A/C, 2 each		$685
Arkansas:		
Fort Smith MAP, apron overlay, 28,000 square yards	$369	
Little Rock Air Force Base, operations mission training, 18,600 square feet	278	
		647
Delaware:		
New Castle County Airport:		
Apron strip, 35,000 square yards	374	
Apron expansion, 20,000 square yards	264	
		638
District of Columbia:		
Andrews Air Force Base, Md.:		
Apron expansion, 11,951 square yards	220	
Warehouse addition, 10,000 square feet	103	
		323
Florida: Thomas Cole Imeson Airport, ammunition storage (GAR-11)		301
Georgia:		
Cochran Field, communications building, 22,815 square feet	$345	
Travis Field, runway-taxiway strip, 208,333 square yards	798	
		1,143
Hawaii: Hickam Air Force Base, security sentry house (GAR-11)		88
Illinois:		
Capital Airport, Springfield, taxiway extensions, 2 each, 1,000 feet	$681	
O'Hare International Airport, apron-taxiway access, 5,400 square yards	99	
		780
Iowa: Des Moines MAP, ammunition storage (MB-1)		468
Louisiana: Alvin Callender Naval Air Station, ammunition storage (GAR-11)		301
Maine: Portland, communications building, 26,000 square feet		436
Missouri: Lambert Field, apron expansion, 14,500 square yards		181
New Hampshire: Grenier Field, apron strip and expansion		596
New York:		
Floyd Bennett Naval Air Station:		
Maintenance dock, Med. A/C, 2 each	$660	
Apron strip and expansion	997	
Westchester County Airport:		
Hangar modernization, LS	138	
Maintenance dock, Med. A/C, 1 each	330	
Runway-taxiway access (widen) 14,700 square yards	162	
		2,287
North Carolina: Douglas Field, maintenance dock, Med. A/C, 2 each		100
North Dakota: Hector Field, apron expansion, 24,000 square feet		316
Ohio:		
Mansfield MAP, runway-taxiway extension, 3,400 feet	$1,519	
Toledo Express Airport, operations mission training, 18,600 square feet	278	
		1,797
Pennsylvania:		
Greater Pittsburgh MAP:		
Apron strip 62,000 square yards	539	
Apron expansion, 17,500 square yards	231	
Ammunition storage (GAR-11)	331	
Olmsted Air Force Base, maintenance dock, Med. A/C, 1 each	330	
		1,431

Air National Guard, distribution of estimates by State (alphabetical)—Con.

Puerto Rico: San Juan International Airport, operations mission building 18,600 square feet		$278
Rhode Island: Theodore F. Green, operations mission building, 20,000 square feet		297
South Carolina:		
McEntire ANG Base, alert hangar (open), 8,960 square feet	$55	
A/C weapons calibration shelter, 6,000 square feet	125	
Electrical distribution system modification, lump sum	75	
		255
South Dakota: Foss Field, ammunition storage (GAR-11)		331
Tennessee:		
McGhee-Tyson MAP:		
A/C weapons calibration shelter, 6,000 square feet	$125	
Electrical distribution system modification, lump sum	75	
Berry Field, maintenance dock, med. A/C, 1 each	330	
		530
Texas:		
Ellington Air Force Base, ammunition storage (GAR-11)	301	
Kelly Air Force Base, security sentry house (GAR-11)	87	
		388
Virginia:		
Byrd Field:		
Runway-taxiway extension, 1,000 feet	576	
Operations mission training, 18,600 square feet	278	
		854
Washington:		
Bellingham:		
Communications building addition, 12,500 square feet	176	
Automobile maintenance shop, 2,400 square feet	73	
		249
Wisconsin:		
General Mitchell Field:		
Aviation gasoline storage, 150,000 gallons	179	
A/C maintenance shop, 20,000 square feet	193	
Operations mission building, 20,000 square feet	264	
Truax Field, operations mission building, 26,600 square feet	406	
		1,042
Subtotal		16,742
Advance project planning		900
Minor construction		500
Total		18,142

PLANNING AND MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything additional on this that you wish to say?

General WILSON. No, sir; I certainly appreciate——

Senator STENNIS. This includes a little planning money?

General WILSON. Yes, sir; little planning money and minor construction. That is $500,000 for minor construction and $900,000 for planning.

TRUAX FIELD

Senator PROXMIRE. I see you do have some construction at Truax—Truax Field in Madison, Wis.?

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. About $406,000?

General WILSON. That is right, sir. We have some, both at Madison and at Milwaukee.

Senator STENNIS. I haven't overlooked the fact that you don't have anything for Mississippi. I will not say anything about it.

General WILSON. As you know, we dedicated a completely new facility at Jackson this year.

Senator STENNIS. I didn't hear your testimony this year from the other angle, the National Guard. You appeared here on the armory items, did you not?

General WILSON. That is right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have anything additional on that today?

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

General WILSON. Well, sir, I would just like to reiterate, Mr. Chairman, that the President's fiscal year 1964 budget contained a total program of $6 million for the Army National Guard. The House and the Senate Armed Services Committees have approved a $7½ million authorization program. To meet the new $7½ million authorization program would require the total moneys of $8.2 million. This is to be funded from $2.5 million savings of 1963 and prior years, $3.5 million which is in the President's budget as NOA, plus an addition, we hope sir, of $2.2 million by the Congress to meet the authorization that is already in law, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You fully justified that the other day when you appeared here.

General WILSON. That is right.

ARMORY PROJECTS

Senator STENNIS. Senator Proxmire, on page 3 there are these armory projects.

You have detailed now what you want; you have detailed the justification for all of this additional authorization.

General WILSON. That is right, sir. We have furnished, for the record, the total summation of projects that we would propose to build with the additional money, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The record already shows where this money will be spent.

General WILSON. That is right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. So far as it covers armories—Senator, this is an important point—so far as it covers armories, these are allocated to the various areas in accordance with your national formula.

General WILSON. That is correct.

NATIONAL FORMULA

Senator STENNIS. These do not say just where armories will be put, but there is a general national formula that they apply. I notice there are three in Wisconsin. That was under the national formula.

General WILSON. That is correct, based on priorities within the States as requested by the Government and the adjutant general's offices of the State, and based on the requirement of all of the States.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much, General.

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

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, we are glad to have you here. You have a statement, I believe, Commander McIntyre.

LORAN STATIONS, DEFENSE

STATEMENT OF COMDR. J. A. McINTYRE, U.S. NAVY, HEAD, SURVEILLANCE, NAVIGATION AND ASTRONAUTICS BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

PREPARED STATEMENT

Commander McINTYRE. Good morning, Mr. Chairman. Yes; we do have a statement. In the interest of brevity I think we only are concerned with one problem here this morning.

Senator STENNIS. Put your statement in the record so that we will have the entire story and then highlight your problems, Commander.

Commander McINTYRE. Yes, sir; we will do that.

(The statement referred to follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the appropriation "Loran stations, Defense," provides funds which are transferred to the Coast Guard for the construction of loran stations in accordance with defense requirements approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Loran (long range navigation) is a network of widely separated ground station transmitters which provides continuous position information to ships and aircraft operating within receiver distance. Loran works day and night in all types of weather, and permits safe and effective operations of ships and aircraft by enabling them to fix their navigational position rapidly throughout large areas by means of intersecting loran lines of position. Loran is a passive system which permits a user to determine his position without transmitting any signals.

Growth of the loran system since World War II has resulted in the development of two subsidiary systems now designated loran A and loran C. Loran A was formerly known as standard loran and provides general purpose navigation accuracies. Loran C provides greater coverage and precision accuracy. It is being installed in selected areas in support of defense requirements. Both loran systems are based on the principle of measuring time differences between receipt of pulses of radio energy transmitted from pairs of stations. Properly modified loran receivers can receive and measure signals from both types of loran systems.

The requirement for loran coverage rests primarily on the fact that units of the military forces of the United States must operate on the sea, under the sea, and in the air wherever and whenever their presence may be required. In order to carry out these operations most effectively and efficiently, it is essential that our ships and aircraft know their precise navigational position at all times. Therefore, we must supplement celestial navigation with a continuous, accurate, and reliable means of all-weather navigation. Loran C fulfills this requirement. Standard loran is also available and is used extensively by commercial shipping, private yachtsmen, fishermen, and commercial airlines. These users purchase their own equipment to meet their specific needs.

Loran C in its principle of operation is essentially the same as loran A. However, because of technical advancements in the electronic profession, loran C is capable of offering extremely high precision navigation over much greater distances with fewer stations than loran A. In broad terms loran C is capable of providing twice the navigation coverage of loran A, in terms of distance, with half the number of transmitting stations.

Because of the capabilities of loran C, stations are established in strategic areas of the world to meet special requirements of Department of Defense users. The loran C system has proven over the past years to be the only long-distance

navigational system in operation today which can provide our military forces with this special service.

While loran C was developed primarily as a military requirement, there is every indication that the system can be adopted for use by commercial shipping, yachtsmen, and fishermen, as was loran A. To that end several firms of the electronic industry have developed receivers for both loran C and for combined loran A and C reception to take advantage of both systems.

As was mentioned before your committee last year the Coast Guard is proceeding on the improvement of the loran system by combining loran A and C stations where possible in the interest of avoiding duplicate construction costs as well as duplicate costs of operation.

The President's budget for fiscal year 1964 includes a request for $20.5 million to continue further implementation of the JCS loran installation plan, 1961. These funds will provide for necessary equipment procurement, advance site survey calibration, and associated facilities for the construction of three loran transmitting stations, two monitor stations, and for procurement of long lead-time equipment.

The House approved $14.5 million, a reduction of $6 million from our budget request. This cut was based on the lack of base rights for a certain oversea location. Since the House hearings, the State Department has initiated instructions for our Ambassador to approach the foreign ministry of the government concerned to commence negotiations. State believes that the government will respond favorably. In view of the urgency, State will ask an agreement in principle in order that construction may commence as soon as possible pending negotiation of final agreement. A reclama for full restoration of $6 million is requested to meet U.S. requirements in a timely manner.

With me today to assist in answering detailed questions are Captain Muzzy, Captain Sargent, Captain Kirsten, and Lieutenant Commander White from the U.S. Coast Guard.

HIGHLIGHT STATEMENT

Commander MCINTYRE. One thing I would like to emphasize on our statement is that the House has reduced our request of $20.5 million by $6 million. This I would like to emphasize is an operational problem as to one station that they were concerned about not having base rights. The State Department has at this time, I am advised, is advising the Ambassador of the country concerned to open negotiations for the particular base rights for the station that we want.

I would like to stress that this reclaimer we are putting in we feel is a major operational requirement because of the area required, the distance that is involved, and the way it would enhance our weapons system that we use the loran C system for.

Senator STENNIS. Has this settlement by the State Department been done since the House report?

Commander MCINTYRE. Yes, sir; I would like to emphasize that. At the time of the House hearing the atmosphere and the country concerned they did not consider it appropriate at that time. Since that time the paperwork has been done.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have the document here for the record showing the book and page?

Commander MCINTYRE. We have a copy of what the State Department has forwarded to the country concerned and we can make this available for the record.

Senator STENNIS. I wish you would. That will be an important point.

Commander MCINTYRE. Yes, sir.

(A classified statement was furnished the committee.)

HOUSE ACTION

Senator STENNIS. So the House approved all except the $6 million?

Commander MCINTYRE. That is right. At that time the situation was a little different than now. They feel that they are in a position to approach the country and in fact they have done it, as I understand, as of this time.

Senator STENNIS. This $6 million goes to the station out in the [deleted].

Commander MCINTYRE. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. If you don't get the $6 million, it is either $6 million or nothing so far as this committee is concerned, if you got $5 million, $4 million, or $3 million, it would be of no value?

IMPORTANCE OF STATION

Commander MCINTYRE. Of course, we can use every bit of money because you are going to apply it to leadtime in electronics and other things that are involved in base rights, surveys. The $6 million will put the station on the air. It is important that this station be put on the air.

Senator PROXMIRE. I notice the crux here is whether you get 1 year's delay. I assume if you get only part of it you will still have the delay.

Commander MCINTYRE. Yes, sir; this figure of $6 million was asked off the top of our heads at the time of the House hearings. We estimated $6 million. To be specific it would certainly be $5 million for this particular station. They are running $5 to $5½ million right now.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much, gentlemen. I think you have covered the case. We appreciate your being here.

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. ALFRED D. STARBIRD, U.S. ARMY, DIRECTOR, DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

PREPARED STATEMENTS

Mr. REXROAD. The next is Defense Communications Agency.

General STARBIRD. I am General Starbird, Director of the Defense Communications Agency.

Senator STENNIS. We are glad to have you here, general.

General STARBIRD. I have three projects. I have a short statement that I can present for the record. It covers all three, sir. I can either read the statement or answer questions.

Senator STENNIS. I would rather you put it in the record and then summarize it please. We may ask you questions.

General STARBIRD. All right, sir.

(The document referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. ALFRED D. STARBIRD, DIRECTOR, DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, since representatives of the Defense Communications Agency (DCA) appeared before this committee in

August 1962, the major responsibility of the Defense Communications Agency has continued to be the managing of the Defense Communications System. However, during fiscal year 1963, the mission of the Defense Communications Agency has been added to by the Secretary of Defense in certain regards. The three construction items requested by DCA for appropriation in fiscal year 1964 relate to the increased mission.

(1) The expanded mission and other responsibilities assigned have increased substantially the staff of Headquarters, Defense Communications Agency so that additional office space is urgently required. This requirement can be met by converting warehouse space into office space (32,000 gross square feeet) and rehabilitating the balance of space (10,000 gross square feet) on the first floor of Building 12, Navy Service Center, Arlington, Va. The Defense Communications Agency presently has the second, third, and fourth floors of the building for office space (total 126,000 gross square feet). The first floor, which is now largely shop and storage space, has been made available to the Defense Communications Agency, and the fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation request for $342,000 will provide adequate space for the Defense Communications Agency activities in building 12.

(2) On December 31, 1962, the Office of Commercial Communications Management, which is located at Scott Air Force Base, Ill., was transferred from the Department of the Air Force to the Defense Communications Agency. This activity was redesignated as the Defense Commercial Communication Office and is the single, integrated, central control point within the Department of Defense for the management and leasing of private line communication facilities within and emanating from the continental United States. The annual contracting, disbursing, and accounting functions total approximately $240 million. As the activity is presently assigned four separated, temporary World War II structures, it is necessary that the operation be centralized into one building so as to provide proper working space. The Department of the Air Force has made building 3–189 at Scott Air Force Base available to the Defense Commercial Communication Office. This will provide 52,900 gross square feet of administrative space in one building in lieu of the substandard 36,800 gross square feet presently occupied in four separate buildings—$718,000 appropriation is requested in fiscal year 1964 for the necessary rehabilitation of building 3–189.

(3) On January 1, 1963, the Department of Defense Damage Assessment Center was transferred from the Defense Atomic Support Agency to the Defense Communications Agency. The $200,000 appropriation requested in fiscal year 1964 will provide a vital expansion of the present area in the basement of the Pentagon from 13,500 to 29,000 square feet and improved air conditioning and lighting.

The fiscal year 1964 military construction appropriation requested by the Defense Communications Agency is for three projects totaling $1,260,000. Thank you for the opportunity to present our program.

CONVERSION OF WAREHOUSE BUILDING

General STARBIRD. The first two projects are shown in your justification book in summary on page 27 of volume 1 of the Defense Agencies. The first item is a request for $342,000 to complete the conversion of the former warehouse building which is used as the central office and operations center of the Defense Communications Agency.

Senator STENNIS. I remember that item. I remember something about this. Did the House allow that item?

General STARBIRD. It was allowed, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

REHABILITATION OF BUILDING AT SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE

General STARBIRD. The next item is the rehabilitation of a central building at Scott Air Force Base to accommodate the Defense Commercial Communications Office. That is the central office that does

the communications leasing for the Defense Department, for SAC, and in part for GSA and for FAA right now.

Senator STENNIS. That was approved by the House?

General STARBIRD. That was also approved by the House.

SUPPORT CENTER

The third item is an item of $200,000 to convert additional space, presently warehouse and working space for the support center.

Senator STENNIS. Did the House approve it?

General STARBIRD. The House approved it, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, gentlemen. I think we understand your case. The next item will be Defense Atomic Support Agency. We will recess, gentlemen, so that we can vote.

(Whereupon a recess was taken.)

DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY

STATEMENT OF COL. M. C. TYLER AND CAPT. G. T. WAITE, JOINT TASK 8; COLONEL BRENNAN, ARMED FORCES RADIOBIOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BETHESDA, MD.

RADIOBIOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Senator STENNIS. Let us proceed.

Colonel TYLER. Our program consists of projects of three kinds. We are requesting appropriations of $1,200,000 to provide space in which to install a positive ion accelerator at the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Bethesda, Md. This instrument will assist in determining the effects of radiation from atomic weapons and from other sources on animal tissues.

Senator STENNIS. Where do you get your money, if I may interrupt you there, to carry on these experiments?

Colonel TYLER. They are funded from the research, development, test, and evaluation appropriation, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We had that up yesterday or the day before, in another committee.

Colonel TYLER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I am fairly familiar with your program. How much are you asking for construction?

JOHNSTON ISLAND

Colonel TYLER. We are asking for $20 million, sir, for work at Johnston Island in the Pacific to prepare for the eventual possible resumption of testing and then we have seven small unclassified administrative projects at our bases which total $661,000, making a total program of $21,861,000. The House has allowed all of this amount.

Senator STENNIS. Please cover more in detail the $20 million item you refer to.

Colonel TYLER. All right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It comes out of the same program to which you just referred which is in the other committee; is that right?

Colonel TYLER. No, sir. The $20 million that we are requesting is construction money for work on Johnston Island.

Senator STENNIS. It is separate then from the [deleted] portions?

Colonel TYLER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I understand, you can proceed, Captain.

Captain WAITE. Mr. Chairman, we are asking for $14,110,000 out of this $20 million for dredging and waterfront construction. The main objective is to make Johnston Island a little larger so that we can fit the various scientific capabilities and instruments on the island which is too small. We are asking for $312,000 to build an instrument rocket launch blockhouse. Four hundred thousand dollars is required to relocate the Pacific Missile Range safety facilities from Johnston Island out to a satellite island which will be constructed 9,000 feet from Johnston Island. Those facilities are now close to the launch missile site and as we discovered during our 1962 operations, make computer work and radar tracking extremely difficult.

We are asking for $50,000 as our portion of a [deleted] facility.

TESTING PROGRAM

Senator STENNIS. This is connected directly with the testing program that was promised in consideration of the nuclear test ban treaty.

Colonel TYLER. That is right, sir. This is the work necessary to place the country in a position of readiness.

Mr. POOLE. Mr. Chairman, this is a continuation of the same program we asked the approval of this and other committees to initiate last year. This amount is to complete the same program this committee has already approved.

Senator STENNIS. Over here in the other bill.

Mr. POOLE. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Defense Supply Agency, Defense Security, Defense Intelligence.

Who represents Defense Supply Agency?

Captain CHRISTENSEN. I do, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Defense Intelligence?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Clyde Elliott.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, do you have a prepared statement?

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN CHRISTENSEN

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Captain CHRISTENSEN. Sir, I have presented my statement to the clerk. For the sake of brevity, I will state that our total project requirement is for $1,057,000 which will be spent to improve our depot facilities. The three depots involved are located in Philadelphia, Dayton, Ohio, and Richmond, Va. Two of our projects, one each at Dayton and Richmond, were reduced a total of $22,000 by the House. We are not asking for reinstatement of this reduction, Mr. Chairman. Unless there are any further questions I think the statement I have presented covers the projects.

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Senator STENNIS. How much are you asking for?

Captain CHRISTENSEN. $1,057,000, less the House reduction of $22,000 or a total of $1,035,000.

Senator STENNIS. This goes to provide a base in Philadelphia?

Captain CHRISTENSEN. There are three separate depots involved of which $610,000 is for the Defense Electronics Supply Center in Dayton, Ohio, $125,000 for the Defense Clothing and Textile Supply Center in Philadelphia, and $300,000 for the Defense General Supply Center in Richmond, Va.

Senator STENNIS. Do you want to put your statement in the record?

Captain CHRISTENSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, we will put it in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

DEFENSE ELECTRONICS SUPPLY CENTER, DAYTON, OHIO (PP. 46–52)

The request for the Defense Electronics Supply Center consists of five separate projects at a total estimated cost of $610,000.

This Center performs supply management functions for common-use electronics materiel consisting of approximately 375,000 items. Sales are currently being made at an annual rate of approximately $100 million. Electronics materiel was first brought under centralized management with the activation of the Defense Electronics Supply Center last July. Consequently, this Center is experiencing substantial item management growth as additional items are transferred to it for management. Based on estimates of electronic items meeting common-use criteria, this Center is expected to provide supply management direction for approximately 520,000 items by 1965, the time when all common-use items are expected to be under centralized management.

Preliminary design and cost estimates for the five projects described hereafter were provided by the Corps of Engineers, Louisville District. Final plans and specifications for all projects being requested were completed during the month of October by the firm of Garriott & Pepinsky-Balke & Larson, 1701 Fifth and Third Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The first project item is in the estimated amount of $79,000 required to replace deteriorated floor covering and provide overhead electrical and telephone trolleys in building No. 1. This building is a former warehouse which was partially converted in 1951 for use as administrative space, and now houses 2,000 employees. At the time of the partial conversion, concerte decks were covered with an asphalt-impregnated laminated paper covering as a substitute for tile. This surface has now exceeded its useful life, and must be replaced. When this covering was applied, electric and telephone outlets were provided by laying ducts on the floor surface. These ducts present safety hazards as well as cleanliness problems, and since they must be removed to replace the floor covering, it is proposed to reinstall them as overhead trolleys, thus permitting flexibility of movement not now possible, as well as eliminating the inherent problems noted above.

The second project item is to provide air conditioning for 34,200 square feet of office space located in three adjacent warehouse buildings at a cost of $124,000. These three spaces are occupied by 475 employees engaged in administrative duties associated with the material operations being carried on in the balance of the warehouse buildings. Inadequate ventilation coupled with high temperatures during the summer and insufficient heating during the winter adversely affect the 475 employees. The buildings were originally constructed as warehouses, and the spaces used as offices are so used because of changes in workloads and missions.

The third project item covers air conditioning and asphalt tiling of the floor in 40,000 square feet of building No. 44 at an estimated cost of $160,000. This

building was constructed as a warehouse, and one-third of it is now being utilized as administrative space for 320 personnel engaged in procurement functions. The original concrete floor remains bare except for dust inhibiting treatment. With wet soled shoes, a safety hazard exists. As a result of several injuries, a temporary solution was mandatory. This consisted of laying rubber runners in main aisles until this project could be accomplished. Other areas remain uncovered. Heat in the winter and ventilation in the summer are inadequate because originally installed warehouse features did not provide for habitability considerations essential to administrative space.

The fourth project item is to provide fly ash, smoke controls, and clinker grinders for the central heating plant. The estimated cost of this urgent project is $138,000. The coal-fired boilers were constructed without adequate stack controls and consequently smoke and fly ash are constituting a public nuisance. The city of Dayton has issued a number of citations for violations of city smoke ordinances, but has recently declared a moratorium on further actions in view of this project submission. The clinker grinder requirement is to permit mechanical grinding of clinkers, thus permitting full use of an existing ash collection system. Present ash removal can only be accomplished after costly manual breaking of the clinkers has been accomplished.

The fifth project item is to modify existing roadways and to provide for better utilization of exitsing parking areas. The estimated cost of this item is $112,000.

The installation's roads were constructed about 20 years ago, when most of the shipping was by rail. Present shipping by tractor trailers has created hazardous traffic conditions between parallel warehouses. Widening of existing streets running between parallel warehouses will enable trucks to turn in and out of warehouse loading docks with safety and will permit the passage of normal street traffic while trucks are backed into the loading docks. The widening will also relieve traffic congestion by permitting an extra line of traffic to funnel between warehouse buildings to the main gate.

Relocation of the main entrance to the facility is necessitated by the construction of a new State highway which joins with the facility access road about one block from the existing entrance. In order to eliminate traffic congestion on the new as well as the access highway, it is required to relocate the main gate directly across from the intersection of the new road and the existing access road. This construction will permit utilization of traffic lights to regulate the flow of traffic into and out of the facility in addition to eliminating present traffic hazards at an arterial highway intersection.

DEFENSE CLOTHING AND TEXTILE SUPPLY CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA. (PP. 53–55)

The request for the Defense Clothing and Textile Supply Center consists of one project at a total estimated cost of $125,000.

For background information this Center performs the supply management functions for clothing and textile materials, including determination of requirements, procurement, quality control, industrial mobilization planning, inventory control, cataloging, standardization, operation of a clothing and extile manufacturing facility and operation of a storage facility at the Center.

Supply management functions assigned encompass 23,000 items with an annual sales volume of $360 million.

The project item is to replace and enlarge mechanical ventilation equipment in the process shop performing sponging, decating, and mothproofing operations on textiles. The existing ventilation system has been inadequate for some time but has been continued in service until deterioration dictated the need for replacement. Five textile sponging and drying machines with adjacent DDT mixing and wetting machines and five decating machines are being operated to preshrink, mothproof, dry, and reroll approximately 800,000 yards of wool cloth monthly. All of these processes generate excessively high temperatures and humidity in addition to saturating the working areas with DDT fumes. This project is urgently required and will replace existing inferior equipment which is deficient in capacity and beyond economical repair.

Preliminary engineering was accomplished by the firm of Cronheim & Weger, 220 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who provided the cost estimate. This firm has also completed preparation of the final plans and specifications for this project.

DEFENSE GENERAL SUPPLY CENTER, RICHMOND, VA. (PP. 56–58)

The continuing mission of the Defense General Supply Center is to perform supply management functions for military general supply items which include: materiel handling, laundry, drycleaning, refrigeration, ventilation, and food services equipment; office supplies and equipment; photograph supplies and handtools.

In 1962 the accounting responsibilities for Civil Defense supplies were assigned to DGSC as an additional major mission.

At the end of the third quarter fiscal year 1963 DGSC was responsible for the supply management of 46,000 items having an annual sales rate of $125 million. Beginning with the current quarter additional commodity classes will be assigned to DGSC for central management. Items comprising these classes will be added progressively between now and January 1, 1964, until a total of 129,000 items will be centrally managed by this center.

The first project item at DGSC is to provide for air conditioning administration building No. 34 at a cost of $170,000. This permanent building houses 275 top management personnel. During summer months the heat and humidity experienced in the Richmond area adversely affect the efficiency of the personnel, and the use of window air conditioning units in building No. 34 is not considered a practicable or economical means of providing satisfactory environmental conditions. This building meets Department of Defense eligibility criteria for the requested treatment.

Preliminary plans and cost estimates were provided by the Corps of Engineers, Norfolk district. Final plans and specifications were completed in October by the firm of John A. Hoffman, 424 West 21st Street, Norfolk, Va.

The second project item is to upgrade 21,000 square feet of former warehouse area to permanent administrative space at a cost of $130,000. The area is typical high-overhead, windowless warehouse space; and the upgrading will include installation of dry-wall partitions, asphalt floor tile, adequate lighting and air conditioning. The completed facility is required to provide permanent space for a document duplicating and reproduction facility which processes thousands of bid invitations and contracts monthly. The heat and humidity of summer months adversely affects the paper, stencils, and chemicals used in this processing effort. Approximately 8,000 square feet of the area to be upgraded will provide space for the personnel who will be required in connection with managing the additional items referenced above.

Preliminary plans and cost data were provided by the Corps of Engineers, Norfolk district. Final plans and specifications covering this item were completed in October by the firm of McIlroy & Parris, 3202 West Cary Street, Richmond, Va.

NEW AGENCY

Senator STENNIS. You are a relatively new agency here, is that right?

Captain CHRISTENSEN. Yes, sir. This is our second appearance before you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you again very much. I think that covers the case. Thank you, sir.

We will call on Defense Intelligence.

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

STATEMENT OF MR. CLYDE ELLIOTT

ARLINGTON HALL STATION

Mr. ELLIOTT. I am Clyde Elliott, the comptroller of the Defense Intelligence Agency. We had hoped to talk to you about a new building but the authorizing committee eliminated that. So I have two small items. One is for $61,000 at the Arlington Hall Station. It is necessary to increase the scope of the previous authorization to include wings three and four of the administration building T–401, together

with their additional connecting structures. This will provide for the minimum rehabilitation and will include removing or replacing partitions, painting, adding fluorescent lighting, and adding certain toilet facilities. It amounts to $1 per square foot.

Senator STENNIS. The second is also close to the District, rehabilitation of a building.

U.S. NAVAL STATION, ANACOSTIA

Mr. ELLIOTT. Yes, sir. It is the $164,000 necessary to rehabilitate buildings T–5 and T–6 at the U.S. Naval Station, Anacostia, Washington, D.C. It provides 71,600 square feet for use of the Defense Intelligence School. Minimum rehabilitation is contemplated. We need this in order to combine the U.S. Army's Strategic Intelligence School which is now in the Main Navy Building and the existing Post Graduate Department of the Naval Intelligence School. It will be necessary to remove and replace partitions, add to the lighting and firefighting equipment, provide additional toilet facilities, modify and repair auditorium and classroom space, and generally make the buildings suitable as a temporary facility for the Defense Intelligence School.

Senator STENNIS. I think you are the champion economist here for all these hearings. That is a low unit cost. I give you my congratulations.

Thank you very much for coming over.

Senator STENNIS. Defense Security Agency, Mr. Poole.

STATEMENT OF H. W. POOLE

REQUEST FOR PLANNING

Mr. POOLE. I am Harry Poole of the Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense, Comptroller.

There are a couple of other items I would like to address myself to if I may.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Mr. POOLE. One of them is a request for planning to support all the activities that you have heard here this morning from the Defense agencies. Last year the Congress allowed us to have a certain amount of planning to do the planning required for the construction which the Congress gave us the money for. This year we are requesting $2 million to do exactly the same thing.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

In addition to that and in conformance with our regular system of budgeting for construction, there is always in every construction appropriation a small amount for minor construction. I am sure the chairman is very familiar with what we do with that particular construction. We take care of things which would cost less than $200,000, and cannot wait until the following year to get authorized and get the needed appropriation. They are of an urgent nature.

The people who are proposing these relatively small projects certify they have to have them for good and sufficient reasons. Some of them

come all the way up to the Office of the Secretary of Defense to be approved. So this particular account, although a small one, is very important, and enables the Department of Defense to take care of things which may arise and which we cannot foresee.

Senator STENNIS. What sum are you talking about now?

Mr. POOLE. $1 million for minor construction, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. That is for the Department of Defense?

Mr. POOLE. That is right. The Defense agencies.

Senator STENNIS. You want $2 million for planning?

Mr. POOLE. That is right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You say you had some last year for planning? How much?

Mr. POOLE. $2 million.

Senator STENNIS. Did you use it?

Mr. POOLE. Yes. We have I think about $38,000 that we have not used yet.

Senator STENNIS. You could not get your buildings in the budget through, is that right?

RESTORATION REQUEST

Mr. POOLE. The budget included estimates for construction, as well as planning. The House deleted the $2 million for planning and we would like to ask that this committee consider its restoration.

Senator STENNIS. I don't see a sheet here for the $1 million. Did the House allow this $2 million and one?

Mr. POOLE. The House allowed neither one of the two.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything else you wish to say?

Mr. POOLE. That is all I have to say, sir.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you. We appreciate your being over here.

(Whereupon, at 8:20 p.m., Tuesday, November 26, 1963, the committee recessed subject to the call of the Chair.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1964

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1963

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 11:30 a.m., pursuant to executive session, in room 1114, New Senate Office Building, Senator John Stennis, presiding.

Present: Senator Stennis.

STATEMENT OF HON. WALTER E. ROGERS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

HOSPITAL FACILITIES AT AMARILLO AIR FORCE BASE

Senator STENNIS. On the record. Congressman Rogers, we are delighted to have you here. We know of your fine interest in the military program and your concern about the items in the area where you have familiar knowledge and special responsibility in connection therewith.

You may proceed now. We shall be glad to hear you on any matter you are interested in.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, my name is Walter E. Rogers and I am a Member of Congress from the 18th Congressional District of Texas, known as the Panhandle and in which is located the Amarillo Air Force Base.

The hospital facilities at the Amarillo Air Force Base have been made up of World War II buildings that have been patched together and nailed together and kept alive by the greatest human effort for some time. We had planned for a number of years, or for the last several years, for a new hospital facility to be built there and the new hospital facility was included in the request of the Air Force for that base. It is an air training base.

HOUSE ACTION

Now the committee in the House of Representatives cut out the appropriation for $3,400,000 for this hospital facility along with some other hospital facilities that had been included in the Air Force request. Now the difficulty about this situation arose, I think, out of misunderstanding. The misunderstanding is the fact that in the new

proposed hospital obstetrical facilities were not included. They are included in the present operation at the air base although they are not good and something has to be done to change it. I talked to the subcommittee and I think there is a misunderstanding about this situation in this respect.

OBSTETRICAL FACILITIES LEFT OUT

The obstetrical facilities were left out because the facilities in Amarillo proper are sufficient to meet all the needs of the Air Force personnel. It was the decision of the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget that these obstetrical facilities not be included in this base. Now I think with that understanding, new understanding, by the Members of the House, that there will be no difficulty about them if the Senate will place this amount in so that this hospital facility can be completed.

PEOPLE ON BASE

Now this base has a complement of some 14,000 people, and the facts and figures on it, I am sure, have been given to this subcommittee by the Air Force and I won't really repeat them but I would want to point out that the area of Amarillo proper, the civilian area, has worked in close conjunction with the military. The relationships have always been very good. Now Amarillo, as a center of population in an area larger than the State of Indiana, serves the needs of a great number of people in hospital facilities.

LOCAL ACTIVITY

Now they are presently building and have recently voted a bond issue for $2 million to bring about the building of additional hospital facilities there and the Baptist Church is also building a hospital facility in what we hope to be a hospital complex. All of this planning was done in conjunction with and in anticipation of the Air Force facility being made a part of this whole program.

NEED FOR HOSPITAL

Of course it will be confined to military personnel but the programing and planning was done in anticipation of this hospital at the base which has been so badly needed. I sincerely hope that this subcommittee can include in the appropriations the $3,400,000 necessary to meet this tragic need. I have a number of pictures here that I would like to leave with the subcommittee showing the rundown condition and the bad situation there at the hospital as this presently is situated. I have been told that unless a new hospital is built that it will cost somewhere in the vicinity of $1,600,000 just to keep this hospital operating or up to its present configuration for the next 3 years which will be money lost because at the end of that 3-year period you will have nothing more than you had in the beginning of the situation that you were faced with. I would sincerely hope that the subcommittee could include this. I think it would be a great service to the Air Force and to the country because I think it is so badly needed.

LANGUAGE IN HOUSE REPORT

Senator STENNIS. Congressman, I was reading here, what the committee said in full, the House committee. They say:

existing medical facilities at this base provide obstretrical care for the dependents of military personnel.

Do you contest that now?

Mr. ROGERS. The present facilities, Senator, are set up to take care of the obstetrical patients. But with the nature of the buildings and the way it is arranged it is not safe.

Senator STENNIS. I thought that was what you said?

Mr. ROGERS. So far as we are concerned and so far as the Air Force is concerned, proper, I understand they very much would like to have obstetrical facilities in that place but the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of Defense overruled this because they felt it was an additional cost perhaps that could not be justified. Now I have a letter here from the chairman of the hospital committee and the mayor of the city of Amarillo, Mr. F. V. Wallace:

Northwest Texas Hospital and St. Anthony's Hospital have combined capacity in obstetrical department of 65 patients. Combined daily census this calendar year range from a low of 31 to a high of 41 patients. Low occupancy reflects comparable recent obstetrical department's experience in similar hospitals elsewhere. Understand Amarillo Air Force Base obstetrical department, day census low of 5 and high of 12. This could easily be cared for in two local hospitals.

As I pointed out that shows that the facilities are there to take care of these people but if the Air Force or if the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget wants to add the obstetrical at the Air Force base we would welcome that.

PROJECT POSTPONED BY HOUSE

Senator STENNIS. It seems your committee over in the House just put this off. They did not decline it or condemn it or reject it, they just postponed it.

Mr. ROGERS. That is right.

Senator STENNIS. For a further surve and study. What is the fault with that now specifically? Just pinpoint it.

Mr. ROGERS. The fault is that this hospital facility is sorely needed at the present time, Senator, and if it is carried on under the plan which has been worked out, it will fit right into the whole program for that whole general area. Now I think the members of the subcommittee in the House were under the impression that no survey had been made at all; however, since then I have advised all of them that the survey actually that they have in mind, or a large part of it, has already been made by the Bureau of the Budget who sent a man down there and he went over this entire program in the first instance.

Senator STENNIS. Have they communicated with us about this?

Mr. REXROAD. Yes, sir.

COMMITTEE TO REVIEW MATTER

Senator STENNIS. It is so much better to get it all together here. Your statement is helpful. We heard the Air Force on it a day or two ago. We have had some communication from your committee.

I think you have been quite helpful to us. We will certainly review the entire matter.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Senator.

Senator STENNIS. I don't know what the committee will conclude of course but I hope that we can carry out your wishes.

Mr. ROGERS. We will hope for the best.

Thank you very much.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much for coming over. I am sorry we had to rush you but this special session is coming up.

Mr. ROGERS. I understand.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Clerk, is there anything else for the bill?

CONCLUSION OF HEARINGS

Mr. REXROAD. This completes all the witnesses and all of the agencies.

(Whereupon, at 11:45 a.m., Wednesday, November 27, 1963, the subcommittee adjourned subject to call.)

(CLERK'S NOTE: The following communications were received subsequent to the close of the hearings:)

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, November 19, 1963.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction,
Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Department of Defense has reviewed H.R. 9139 as passed by the House on November 18, 1963, and its accompanying report. The bill as passed by the House will provide new obligational authority for military construction of $917,793,000 as compared with the President's budget request of $1,232 million, a decrease of $314,207,000, and new obligational authority for the family housing account of $645,171,000 as compared with the President's budget request of $734,400,000, or a reduction of $89,229,000.

It is noted that the decreases are due to the reductions of the Department of Defense authorizing legislation request and to changes in the program made by the Appropriations Committee which are indicated in the Committee Report No. 901. All the adjustments have been reviewed carefully and the committee report has been taken into consideration. The Department of Defense is requesting the restoration of $110,807,000 in the military construction appropriations accounts and $40,141,000 in the family housing account. The details of the items which we are requesting to be restored and their estimates will be presented to your committee in full detail by the appropriate Department of Defense components.

There are, however, certain adjustments which I want to call to your attention and ask your committee's consideration. The House has made reductions in the three principal military construction accounts which are not attributable to any adjustments to the program. It is our considered judgment that such reductions will result in actual dropouts of line items from the program so that the remaining items can be fully funded. We appreciate that through the years there have been minor savings within the estimates approved and appropriated by the Congress, but such savings have been programed with congressional approval to construct regular or emergency projects as authorized by the Congress. We will continue our efforts to construct facilities below the approved estimates. However, we do not have any basis to forecast at this time specific savings within our current estimates for projects which will go under construction in the future. We are, therefore, earnestly requesting that these cuts be restored.

I would also like to bring to your attention the deletion by the House of the estimates requested for planning and minor construction in the appropriation "Military construction, Defense agencies." This request does not differ in any way from the normal request for military construction in the other accounts.

Inasmuch as the Congress recognized the merits of separate DOD agencies appropriations, these appropriations should have the various components which are required for proper management of a program. I am sure that Congress recognizes that certain planning is a prerequisite before construction is undertaken. Even though the planning will be accomplished through or supervised by the regular construction agents, the source of funds should be available directly to the Defense agencies. In a like manner, funds should be available to the Defense agencies for construction of urgent projects which arise from time to time and cannot be phased with the normal budget cycle. Such projects enable the Defense agencies to provide their common services more effectively through the alteration or addition to the real property assets under the control of the parent military departments. Through the years, Congress has recognized the wisdom of this minor construction authority and I believe the use of this authority to help accomplish the missions of the Defense agencies is fully warranted. I respectfully ask that the funds for planning and minor construction be restored to the construction appropriation for the Defense agencies.

With respect to the House action on the family housing account, the Department of Defense is requesting restoration of the total reduction by the House over and above that which has been denied by the authorizing legislation. The $40,141,000 reduction by the House represents a loss of approximately 24 percent of the total housing program, or 2,385 units. The House report indicates that the principal basis of the redutcion was the use of a prefabricated house to meet our housing requirements and the construction of family housing overseas with its impact on the gold flow. I want to assure your committee that I am fully aware of the problems involved in both of the points raised by the House report and I will make certain that the family housing requirement will be met in the most efficient and economical manner, including the gold considerations, i.e., we will delay the determination of the construction of a specific project until all these facets have been explored.

I have been quite concerned about adequate family housing for our servicemen and their families. Your committee is very familiar with the effort made by the Department of Defense through various prorgams to solve this very important problem. Although we have been able to make substantial progress, a lot remains to be done and it should be done in an orderly manner. We are making every effort to satisfy this requirement within the next 5 years and if the reduction made by the House stands, it will take considerably longer to meet this requirement. Such a delay, I feel, may have damaging morale effects and influence the efficiency of some of our most vital operations.

It should be noted that the Department of Defense is accepting $27,251,000 of the House reductions on the basis that some of the line items deleted by the House can be programed in future years without any adverse effects to the missions which generated the requirement.

Enclosed is a summary showing the various military construction appropriations and family housing indicating: (1) budget estimate; (2) authorization adjustment; (3) House reduction; (4) approved by House; (5) restoration requested; and (6) revised estimate.

Detailed justifications will be funrished to your committee, the format of which has been agreed to by the committee's staff. Representatives of the military departments and the Defense agencies are available at the committee's convenience to discuss the restorations requested and provide whatever additional information the committee may desire.

Sincerely,

ROSWELL GILPATRIC, *Deputy.*

Sincerely,

Fiscal year 1964 military construction program

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Authorization adjustment	House reduction	House approved	Requested restoration	Revised budget
Military construction, Army	249,500	−28,336	−20,871	200,293	+20,380	220,673
Military construction, Navy	269,900	−51,513	−24,387	194,000	+16,500	210,500
Military construction, Air Force	628,200	−93,803	−83,397	451,000	+64,927	515,927
Military construction, Defense agencies	29,900	−2,497	−3,403	24,000	+3,000	27,000
Military construction, Army Reserve	4,500			4,500		4,500
Military construction, Navy Reserve	6,000			6,000		6,000
Military construction, Air Force Reserve	4,000			4,000		4,000
Military construction, Army National Guard	3,500			3,500		3,500
Military construction, Air National Guard	16,000			16,000		16,000
Long-range navigation	20,500		−6,000	14,500	+6,000	20,500
Total	1,232,000	−176,149	−138,058	917,793	+110,807	1,028,600
Family housing, Defense	734,400	−49,088	−40,141	645,171	+40,141	685,312

Résumé of congressional reductions to Nov. 14, 1963

[Millions of dollars]

	President's budget	Recommended in bill, fiscal year 1964	Percent cut from original request
Department of the Army	249.5	200.3	19.7
Department of the Navy	269.9	194.0	28.1
Department of the Air Force	628.2	451.0	28.2

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., March 16, 1963.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In our letter of January 23, 1962, we reported the findings of our Washington area troop housing study. Briefly, the study recommended two troop cantonment centers, one at Fort Myer and the other at a consolidated Bolling-Anacostia installation, each to house the bachelor uniformed personnel of all three military departments.

New master plan for Fort Myer and Bolling-Anacostia have now been prepared in accordance with the troop housing study. The Bolling-Anacostia plan provides for retention of 335 acres, principally at Bolling, for continued permanent military utilization. To support an interim requirement for emergency evacuation helicopters, 93 acres are being retained. Means of consolidating the helicopter facilities are being studied in the interest of reducing the acreage retained for this purpose. The remaining 477 acres, which include the majority of Anacostia Naval Air Station and a sizable portion of Bolling Air Force Base, are proposed for declaration as excess to Defense needs. We are asking the General Service Administration to program a Defense office building for erection in the excess property area which will consume about 70 acres. The plan has been presented to the National Capital Planning Commission, the General Services Administration, the Redevelopment Land Agency, the District Commissioners, and the Bureau of the Budget, all of whom have expressed broad acceptance of the planning provisions.

It has been estimated that the full development of the troop housing facilities for both sites will total $28.5 million. This amount would provide facilities for approximately 6,700 bachelor enlisted personnel and 900 bachelor officers, nearly equally divided on the above sites. Construction of these facilities will

permit the abandonment of a number of temporary World War II troop housing centers. These include the former Navy Anacostia Receiving Center, which is on Department of the Interior land; Navy Quarters "K" on Bureau of Public Roads land; and the Fort Myer South Post facilities on land to be utilized for Arlington Cemetery augmentation. Existing temporary troop housing, both on Bolling-Anacostia property to be retained and in the area to be declared excess, would be replaced.

In the fiscal year 1964 MCA submittal, an initial increment of the troop facility requirement totaling $13.8 million is proposed as follows:

At Fort Myer:	
1,500-man barracks (men)	$3,220,000
700-man barracks (women)	1,505,000
2,200-man mess	1,210,000
Administration and storage	610,000
Heating plant	310,000
Total	6,855,000
At Bolling-Anacostia:	
1,500-man barracks (men)	3,300,000
1,500-man mess	600,000
Headquarters, squadron	276,000
Club, service	525,000
Utilities	2,200,000
Total	6,901,000

The construction of the facilities for Bolling-Anacostia at this time is necessary to permit the release of the majority of property designated to become excess at Bolling-Anacostia by about March of 1965. The NCPC, RLA, and the District Commissioners have indicated that redevelopment plans for this excess property are scheduled for completion about that time.

The construction of the facilities at Fort Myer at this time is necessary to permit the release of the temporary Quarters "K" property, which is partially in the path of future highway developments, and to replace a limited number of temporary barracks at Fort Myer South Post.

It is proposed to complete the remainder of the troop facilities at Fort Myer and Bolling-Anacostia in nominal increments over the next few fiscal years.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS D. MORRIS,
Assistant Secretary of Defense, Installations and Logistics.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, November 13, 1963.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction,
Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Department of the Navy advises that the courts have handed down deficiency judgments resulting from land condemnation proceedings in connection with military construction projects as follows:

NAS, Miramar, Calif	$1,973,589
NAS, Oceana, Va	321,411
Total	2,295,000

In order to satisfy these judgments as early as possible to avoid further interest charges, the Department of the Navy is authorized to include this amount in its fiscal year 1964 budget estimate when appearing before your committee to support the fiscal year 1964 military construction, Navy appropriation request. This amount can be accommodated within the appropriation requested in the President's budget due to the reduction of $51,538,000 in the Navy's fiscal year 1964 military construction authorization request.

It is proposed to utilize the provision contained in section 506(d), Public Law 88-149, for the authority to obligate the funds in payment of the deficiency

judgments and the interest thereon. This action has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

It is requested that the above amount be considered as part of the fiscal year 1964 military construction, Navy estimate.

Sincerely,

ROSWELL L. GILPATRIC,
Deputy Secretary of Defense.

NOVEMBER 21, 1963.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Military Construction Subcommittee,
Appropriations Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: I am writing to express my strong support for the appropriation of funds for three construction items in Utah: $88,000 for the Utah Army Depot at Ogden, Utah; $1,017,000 for the Dugway Proving Ground at Dugway, Utah; and $2,717,000 for the Hill Air Force Base at Ogden, Utah. These items were requested by the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force, were authorized by both the House and the Senate, and have been recommended for appropriation in the House-passed bill (H.R. 9139). I am writing only to emphasize their importance and urge that the Senate subcommittee take similar action.

The $88,000 requested for the Utah Army Depot is for an addition to the electrical substation, which is the only source of electricity for the entire depot.

The program for the Dugway Proving Ground includes a fire and rescue station at a cost of $130,000 and toxic test support area improvements at a cost of $887,000. Dugway Proving Ground—which is located in an isolated area of Tooele County—provides munitions storage and performs field and laboratory tests—in chemical, biological, and radiological areas. Both the additions are essential to the continued efficiency of the depot.

The $2,717,000 requested for the Hill Air Force Base is for seven items necessary to the Hill mission which, as you know, is support for the Headquarters, Ogden, Air Materiel Command, depot support for the MINUTEMAN, and a Reserve unit and a heavy air transport squadron.

I have been assured by the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force that the requests are considered minimum, and I trust the subcommittee will recommend appropriations for them.

Sincerely,

FRANK E. MOSS,
U.S. Senator.

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY LEADER,
Washington, D.C., June 28, 1963.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Appropriations Committee,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR JOHN: I would like to bring to your personal attention a request for funds in the military construction program. It is my understanding that there is earmarked in the bill the amount of $697,380 under the defense access road program for the construction of the highway from Glasgow, Mont., to the Glasgow Air Force Base. The estimated cost of the construction is $1,240,089, and it is my understanding that there is approximately $136,000 available through other road funds for this project.

However, there still lacks the amount of $231,000 which will be needed for the completion, and at this time I do not have any information as to where this amount could be secured. Therefore, I would like to request that the amount now earmarked in the bill be raised to $928,000 so that construction can be completed. This amount will provide for construction of 14.7 miles, and I have submitted to the committee a file which goes into full detail and brings out the necessity for this work being done.

I personally would appreciate your consideration of increasing the amount requested by the Defense Department for this project. Thanking you and with best personal wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
May 28, 1963.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Committee,
New Senate Office Building.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Attached, herewith, is a file relative to funds being appropriated under the defense access road program for Highway No. FAS 247 from Glasgow, Mont., to the Air Force base.

You will note from the letter written by the board of county commissioners, dated May 23, that the traffic on this road consists of 95 percent generating from the Air Force base. You will note that the Valley County commissioners state that they can use the secondary road money in the amount of $136,205 for this project, and are willing to use $12,000 now being spent on maintaining toward construction cost.

In view of this file, Senator Metcalf and I would like to request that the committee approve the necessary funds from the defense access road budget for the construction of this highway which we feel is very badly needed and that there should be no further delay.

Thanking you and with best personal wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

VALLEY COUNTY,
Glasgow, Mont., May 23, 1963.

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: Your assistance would be appreciated in connection with the Glasgow Air Force Base road (from the turnoff on Highway No. 2 to the base).

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the letter which we received from the Montana State Highway Commission dated February 15, 1962. Upon receipt of said letter we passed the resolution requested and now repeat that Valley County, Mont., is ready and willing to use our secondary road money in the amount of $136,205 on this project. Further, we are willing to use the $12,000 per annum now spent on maintenance toward construction costs.

We have likewise built 8 miles of road just north of the base toward Opheim Radar Base, at 100 percent county expense. This road was built up to secondary specifications, and this year will be oiled, using secondary road funds. Our funds have been committed for the future over and above the $136,205 above mentioned, which will mean we will overdraw our secondary road funds for considerable time to come.

We have had quite a bit of moisture this spring and it is necessary for us to keep patching this road almost constantly, which is quite an expense to the county (over $12,000 per year). This is just a temporary measure, and something more permanent will have to be done in the near future, since this road had no proper base for an oil mat, and consists only of 1 inch of oil mat on top of gumbo.

Traffic count on the road is as follows:

Number of vehicles per day

Average for each year before the Glasgow Air Force Base was built	100
Average for the year 1961	2,021
Average for the year 1962	2,193
For just the month of June 1962	2,792

The traffic count for 1962 from the base road north to Opheim was 280 vehicles. A large percentage of this is due to the radar base northwest of Opheim.

The road in question to the Glasgow Air Force Base is used by not over 25 farmers in that area. We feel that the base generates 95 percent of the traffic on this road and the county does not have adequate funds for construction or maintenance without heavy contribution of Federal funds.

Because of the excessive heavy Air Force traffic and considering the inadequacy of the present road, a special traffic hazard exists.

When our county road crew was working on this road, they counted 25 big tankers hauling jet fuel to the base in an 8-hour period. These big truckers

traveling around the clock would count 75 trucks in a 24-hour period. There is also fairly constant traffic from trucks hauling concrete, gravel, and construction supplies.

This information is furnished to supplement information previously submitted to your office. It is hoped that some assistance will be available from the Department of Defense to reconstruct and maintain this road, which is vitally needed by the Air Force to operate the Glasgow Air Force Base.

Very truly yours,

VALLEY COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN MAXNESS, *Chairman.*
MAURICE ARNOLD, *Member.*
EARL DALEY, *Member.*

FEBRUARY 12, 1963.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Military Construction Subcommittee, Senate Appropriations Committee, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Dear JOHN: You will recall the efforts we have expended during the past 2 or 3 years to try to obtain funds for the construction of a new hospital at Warren Air Force Base in Cheyenne, Wyo.

In order that you may have all of the details before you I should like to recap the events as they transpired. Authorization for the project is contained in Public Law 87-57 and this authorization expires July 1, 1964. There was a budget estimate contained in the bill for fiscal year 1962, and the House of Representatives removed funds for this project, as well as items for Lincoln Air Force Base, Little Rock Air Force Base, and March Air Force Base.

The Senate committee restored these funds, but in conference the House would accept only the amounts for the Lincoln and Little Rock Air Force Bases.

You will recall that you and I had a colloquy on the floor of the Senate when the conference report was before us for approval. During the course of the colloquy you again expressed your sympathy for the Warren project and advised me you would do everything possible to see that the amount was included in the bill for fiscal year 1963.

Because no determination had been made as to whether or not additional missile facilities would be constructed at Warren, the Department of Defense did not include the $2,050,000 item in the budget for fiscal year 1963. The amount for March Air Force Base was included, however. Prior to the time the bill was reported to the Senate last year, the Air Force announced that 200 additional MINUTEMEN would be constructed at Warren, which, to my way of thinking, made even more necessary the construction of the hospital.

Following further discussions with you, and following a discussion which a member of my staff had with Mike Rexroad, subcommittee clerk, we felt the Air Force had assured us there would be a budget estimate in the bill for fiscal year 1964. The failure of the Air Force to do so is a matter of deep concern to me.

My legislative assistant has discussed this question at some length with officials of the Air Force, but they seem to think that there is no way in which the item can be inserted in the budget this year. It is my hope that every possibility of restoring the hospital funds be fully explored. I strongly urge you and the members of your subcommittee to approve the $2,050,000 figure for the needed construction of the Warren hospital.

I shall appreciate your support in view of the fact that this is the only one of the four hospitals authorized in 1962 which has not been approved.

Sincerely yours,

GALE W. MCGEE. *U.S. Senator.*

STATEMENT OF SENATOR GALE MCGEE

First, let me say how much I appreciate the opportunity of presenting this statement to the subcommittee. The matter I refer to is of more than ordinary concern to the people of my State, and I am grateful for the chance to bring our analysis of the situation to you.

The past few years have seen a record growth in terms of military construction around the Cheyenne, Wyo., area. This construction is now in its terminal stages. When it is complete the area will have the largest missile complex in the entire world with its headquarters at Warren Air Force Base.

With this sort of activity there, it is important that the facilities to sustain the personnel attending these missiles, plus those men and women engaged in the many other military activities in the area, be fully adequate to the demands. It is to be noted that much of this expansion has been taken care of by existing facilities in the area. However, in the field of medical care there is a considerable gap between the needs and the facilities.

The present hospital, even though it was remodeled recently, just does not have the facilities to handle the expected demand for medical care that will exist in the area. The need for the hospital has been apparent for years. Funds for construction of a military hospital at Warren were included in approved funds voted by the Senate in fiscal 1962. Other hospitals in that bill were for Lincoln Air Force Base, Nebr.; Little Rock Air Force Base, Ark.; and March Air Force Base, Calif. Unfortunately, the funds for Warren and March were deleted in conference. The next fiscal year saw the funds for March Air Force Base Hospital approved. This leaves only the Warren Hospital, of all those considered back in 1962, unapproved.

This delay has made even more apparent the need for a new medical facility at Warren. I would report to the subcommittee that the entire community is united on the need for this new hospital. Representatives from the city administration, the chamber of commerce, and other interested groups have all approached me with their concern that adequate facilities be built at Warren Air Base. The city of Cheyenne is small, above 40,000 population, by eastern standards, yet it must serve as a medical center for a vast region. The new hospital would round out the medical facilities in the area to a capability for meeting any emergency. Without this hospital there will exist serious gaps in the treatment facilities which might play real havoc to adequate treatment in a time of emergency.

For all these reasons, then, I would urge, in the strongest terms, the subcommittee's favorable consideration of the $2,050,000 needed to begin this project. To me it is a project that is vital both to our military operations and the city of Cheyenne.

NOVEMBER 22, 1963.

Senator GALE W. MCGEE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR GALE: After the meeting last Friday morning between representatives from the Air Force, the city of Cheyenne, and your staff as well as yourself I have been doing a considerable amount of thinking about some of the thoughts that were advanced and have come up with an idea or two that may possibly be of use or may at least be considered.

As you will recall one of the primary purposes that was advanced for the construction of the new facilities by the Air Force was because of practical purposes in operation of the helicopters. It appears to me that if this is the primary and moving reason for such construction and the fact that it cannot be contracted out on a private basis then certain other factors should be taken into consideration with the idea in mind of possibly building the helicopter facilities only at Warren Air Force Base. The airport in Cheyenne as you know is conveniently located close to town and still some 3 or 4 miles from the airbase itself. It would appear that if the Air Force is interested from a tactical standpoint that it would be more logical to have the helicopter facilities located directly on the airbase itself instead of on the municipal airport where not only would it be much more convenient but where they might possibly utilize other facilities that they have such as for example a readyroom and alert or standby barracks. In addition naturally you would not have the problem of transportation from the airbase to the municipal airport and further than this direct control could be handled of the operations and certainly it would appear that in the long run location at the airbase itself would give the commander of the operation considerably greater control and would allow him to be much closer to the operation. We mentioned the fact at the meeting that communications might

possibly be of some difficulty with an operation such as this but on checking I find that the civilian helicopters presently being used in the missile construction work check with the Cheyenne control tower while on the ground at Warren before they take off and even if this were not possible at a small cost a direct telephone line could be installed between the readyroom or operations room at the airbase and the control tower at the Cheyenne Municipal Airport. As far as lighting is concerned and other such facilities it has always been my experience that helicopters do not do flying in weather where it is necessary to fly on instruments and they do little or no flying at night for quite obvious reasons since they are not equipped or designed to do these types of flying. It would also appear that since they won't necessarily have to build the landing pad facilities at the airport if they do build the maintenance facilities this again would not present a particular problem as far as construction on the airbase itself is concerned.

In the overall picture it would then appear that by building up Warren Air Force Base instead of the municipal airport economies might be effected which would be to the betterment of the Air Force and certainly would give them more and complete control over the operations out of the helicopters themselves. In addition the civilian contract could be maintained as it presently is in existence as far as their fixed-wing airplanes are concerned.

These are just a few thoughts but certainly I did want to advance them for your consideration.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. NORRIS, Jr.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR GALE MCGEE

Mr. Chairman, change is the very nature of life but change can be either abrupt or gradual, beneficial or harmful. I would like to acquaint the committee today with a situation of change that exists in the city of Cheyenne, Wyo., and express my hope that this change, being brought about through a new Government policy, may be accomplished in as painless and intelligent a manner possible.

The situation is this: a maintenance firm, the Dynalectron Corp., has held for several years a contract with the Air Force to perform maintenance for military aircraft at the municipal airport in Cheyenne. To accomplish this maintenance the firm has installed considerable equipment and employs about 350 persons.

Naturally, it was a shock to all concerned when the Air Force announced plans to build a maintenance dock at the field which would be staffed by military personnel and would do work of the nature now being performed by Dynalectron. The reasons for this move, according to the military, are the changing missions of the base which require the availability of personnel in a manner not suitable for civilian workers.

To the credit of the firm and the community, Mr. Chairman, both are willing to accept this change if it is necessary for our national security. But Dynalectron officials and city officials immediately contacted me to see if there is something that could be done to ease the hardship of this change and perhaps find new uses for the facilities and employees now in Cheyenne. The city and the corporation can ill afford the large-scale dislocation that would be caused by the exodus of many families.

I will not go into detail on the meetings, correspondence, and telephone calls that went into our investigation of this situation. I would merely say that the culminaiton occurred about a week ago in my office when I met with corporation officials, city officials, and interested persons, and Air Force officials, both military and civilian. I am happy to report that we were able to establish a common understanding that should go a long way toward making this change not a hardship but a benefit to all concerned.

In the first place, since the new facility could not be constructed within a year I suggested the Dynalectron contract be extended to give the firm the needed time to adjust to the new conditions. The Air Force seems receptive to this proposal.

With this time corporation officials told me they could proceed full speed with their plan to establish a statewide program of fleet truck and van maintenance which they hope will result in the eventual expansion, rather than contraction of their operations and employment in Cheyenne.

Mr. Chairman, to me these happenings are an indication of the real progress that can be made when all parties are willing to work out their difference and to plan for the future rather than to hold fast to the status quo. In order to aid the accommodation already made here I would strongly urge that the Congress take cognizance of maintaining the existing situation to provide the necessary grace period for the changes planned. I have been assured that such an action would not be detrimental to the Air Force or to the efficient use of Federal funds. And such an action would certainly be a demonstration of our concern that unnecessary hardships not result from arbitrary Federal action.

NOVEMBER 8, 1963.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Armed Services and Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: I am writing you concerning a situation in Albuquerque which I hope you will consider when making appropriation for construction of National Guard facilities. Briefly, we have located on the present municipal airport some of the National Guard facilities which must be moved before Albuquerque can proceed the completion of a program of airport improvement. We are hopeful that the National Guard building, which has been planned for Albuquerque and for which the city has donated the land, could be built during the next year so that this problem could finally be worked out.

Under the military authorization bill, the House approved funds for the National Guard in the amount of $3.6 million; the Senate has raised that authorization to $7.5 million, and we have hopes that if this amount can be appropriated, the Albuquerque problem can be taken care of.

I submitted a statement to the Senate Armed Service Committee when they were considering this matter in the authorization bill, and in order to keep from repeating, I am sending you a copy of that statement with a copy of my letter to Senator Russell and copies of letters to me from Governor Campbell, from the city of Albuquerque and from the New Mexico adjutant general. Also attached is certain other material that you may need to refer to pertaining to the agreement between the city and the Government, and maps of the facilities. I hope that your committee will see fit to approve the appropriation authorized by the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Clint,
CLINTON P. ANDERSON.

NOVEMBER 14, 1963.

Hon. CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CLINT: Reference is made to your letter of November 8, 1963, concerning the Albuquerque National Guard facilities.

I have had the clerk of the subcommittee look into this situation. I understand that there will be enough funds under the lump sum of $750,000 authorized by the Congress to accomplish the construction in Albuquerque.

You may rest assured that I will give this matter my personal and special attention. I have instructed Mr. Rexroad to keep your office advised.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Military Construction Subcommittee.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR ANDERSON IN SUPPORT OF FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES IN NEW MEXICO

Mr. Chairman, I am appearing before your committee today to seek the authorization of sufficient funds for the National Guard Bureau to include in its 1964 construction program facilities in Albuquerque, N. Mex., for the New Mexico National Guard. I will give only a summary of the situation because material which I am presenting for the record will give complete details as to the problem facing Albuquerque and the New Mexico National Guard.

Mr. Chairman, I present for the record a letter dated July 31, 1963, from Maj. Gen. John P. Jolly, the Adjutant General for New Mexico, a letter from the Honorable Jack M. Campbell, Governor of the State of New Mexico, and a letter from Mr. Archie Westfall, chairman, City Commission, Albuquerque, N. Mex., concerning the problem of the National Guard and the city of Albuquerque. I also present for the committee files maps and data showing various areas in question, buildings occupied by the National Guard and the proposed new airport terminal facilities for Albuquerque. Attachment No. 1 is a copy of the lease between the city of Albuquerque and the United States of America. Attachment No. 2 is a map showing the location of the new air terminal complex. Attachment No. 3 shows a view of the proposed construction, and attachment No. 4 shows the timetable for construction of the new terminal facilities.

Mr. Chairman, the House of Representatives approved $3.6 million authorization in 1964 for the National Guard Bureau construction. The National Guard Bureau had planned on a budget of $10 million, but this was finally cut back by the Bureau of the Budget and the Defense Department before it was presented to Congress. This will eliminate the Albuquerque project which should be on the priority construction list in 1964. This is a critical project because of the situation created by the New Mexico National Guard occupying a part of the area now required for the Albuquerque Municipal Terminal.

In 1950, when the Air Force required additional land for their use, the city of Albuquerque, by quitclaim deed, granted the United States 2,403.5 acres of land. The deed contained certain conditions which provided, among other things, that the United States maintain the airport according to Civil Aeronautics Administration standards; that when it should become surplus to the Government's needs, it would revert to the city. There was also a provision that would permit the New Mexico National Guard to continue to use certain facilities for so long as they were needed by the National Guard.

When part of the land became surplus to the Air Force and was deeded back to the city, there was a provision that the city of Albuquerque would provide suitable space for the National Guard. At that time, plans were underway to construct some new facilities in Santa Fe for the National Guard headquarters and that city provided space on Wyoming Boulevard for construction of a new armory in Albuquerque. When completed, these facilities would permit the National Guard to vacate the air terminal area. The city could then proceed with the construction of new terminal facilities and airport improvements. Early renovation of the air port is urgent because of the heavy load of traffic moving in and out of Albuquerque—in fact, this is one of the busiest air terminals in the Southwest.

The New Mexico National Guard had understood that funds were included in a $10 million request of the National Guard Bureau for construction of the new armory in Albuquerque and, therefore, had agreed to take temporary quarters so that the City of Albuquerque could proceed with removal of old buildings and construction of the new terminal. The New Mexico National Guard and Albuquerque city officials did not know that the $10 million was not included in the request before the House in time to make a plea to the House Committee to include these funds. The failure to provide funds for the Albuquerque Armory will delay the moving of the National Guard and work a hardship on both the city and the National Guard. I want to point out that new headquarters buildings for the ground forces of the National Guard in Santa Fe are nearly completed and will be occupied soon. However, this does not relieve the situation in regard to the Air National Guard which must remain in Albuquerque and will occupy part of the terminal area until new quarters are provided.

In recent discussions concerning the $10 million request by the National Guard Bureau, a question has arisen as to whether or not the New Mexico National Guard funds were included. As previously stated, the New Mexico Adjutant General had been of the opinion this figure had been presented and would provide funds for Albuquerque. There now seems to be some question about this. Therefore, I would hope that your committee would question the Department of the Army in this regard. If funds will not be available from the authorized appropriation by the House, I urge that your committee provide the funds required for construction of the Albuquerque Armory during fiscal year 1964. The armory will cost $400,000, of which $304,000 will be required from the Federal Government. I hope that this amount will be approved.

NOVEMBER 18, 1963.

Hon. JOHN C. STENNIS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As Washington counsel for the Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association and the Trailer Coach Association, I am very interested in the provisions of title V, section 501(b), of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1964, Public Law 88–174 (approved November 7, 1963), which authorizes the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to construct a total of 1,539 trailer court spaces. I understand that your subcommittee is considering the request for appropriations for the purposes authorized by that act.

As you know, the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives has reported favorably to the House H.R. 9139 which would appropriate the funds required to construct the above-mentioned trailer court spaces (H. Rept. 901). For the reasons hereinafter indicated, I most sincerely hope that your subcommittee will find it possible to make a similar recommendation.

I am sure you are aware that Secretary McNamara has indicated to both the House and the Senate Armed Services Committees the appalling conditions under which many military personnel are forced to live for lack of adequate housing (hearings before the House Armed Services Committee, pp. 2754–2774). Among other measures proposed by the Secretary and other Defense Department spokesmen to meet this problem was an authorization to build the additional trailer spaces described above.

I communicated to both Chairman Vinson of the House Armed Services Committee and Chairman Russell of the Senate Armed Services Committee the strong support of the mobile home industry for this Defense Department request. The request met with the approval of both committees, and the authorization has now been enacted into law. I similarly bespoke the support of Chairman Cannon, of the House Appropriations Committee. That committee has, as above indicated, now recommended the appropriation of the funds necessary to carry out the authorization.

The fact is that many military personnel prefer to own and live in their own mobile homes rather than in the substandard accommodations which are frequently the only alternative. Sometimes private owned spaces for the parking of mobile homes are not conventiently available near military bases. The present authorization is to take care of this need. The purpose of the request was stated at the hearings before the House Armed Services Committee (pp. 2807, 2808) by Deputy Assistant Secretary for Defense (Family Housing) John J. Reed, as follows:

"We have found that some military families prefer living in their own trailers.

"To provide for these people who own trailers, we are proposing the construction of 1,539 spaces for the military departments as shown here: Army 383, Navy 172, Air Force 984.

"Trailer spaces

	Domestic	Foreign	Total
"Army	383	0	383
Navy	112	60	172
Air Force	484	500	984
Total	979	560	1,539

"This is only done when suitable private facilities are not available. These spaces will be rented to military personnel.

"These projects are planned so that the cost of construction will be amortized by the rental charge in approximately 15 years.

"I would like to note here that the 500 trailer spaces shown for the Air Force foreign program are to be located in Libya and Turkey to accommodate Government-owned trailers which are being relocated from Morocco.

"Authorization for shipment, repair, and installation of these particular trailers at their new location is contained in this year's proposed legislation."

The fact that the modern mobile homes, as contrasted with the old-time trailer, provide comfortable, convenient, and economical housing, and the fact that more and more military personnel prefer to purchase and own their own mobile homes, fully justifies the construction of the trailer court spaces requested. I, therefore, most sincerely hope that your subcommittee will recommend the implementation of this authorization by making the necessary appropriations.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

SCOTT W. LUCAS.

NOVEMBER 19, 1963.

HON. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Military Construction Appropriations, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR STENNIS: I respectfully request an appointment to appear before the Military Construction Appropriations Subcommittee to explain the pressing need for new hospital facilities at Amarillo Air Force Base, an Air Training Command installation near Amarillo in the 18th Congressional District of Texas.

It is my earnest desire to present to the subcommittee facts supporting the need for this new facility, for which the sum of $3,400,000 was approved in the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1964 but not included in the appropriations contained in H.R. 9139 as passed by the House of Representatives on Monday, November 18.

The present hospital at Amarillo Air Force Base is housed in a series of wooden structures built in 1943. It is my hope that you will permit me to present to you and members of the subcommittee photographs showing the present inadequate state of these buildings, which, in my view, must be replaced as soon as possible with modern facilities.

The new hospital was not included in H.R. 9139 because the existing medical facility at Amarillo Air Force Base provides obstetrical care for the dependents of military personnel while the replacement proposed by the Department of Defense would eliminate such facilities in the new construction. I am informed by the Department of the Air Force that during the Office of the Secretary of Defense-Bureau of the Budget review of the fiscal year 1964 military construction program that it was decided officially to delete the obstetrical service from the the Air Force medical facility. This was to be provided by the civilian hospitals in the city of Amarillo under the military so-called medicare program. I am informed by civilian hospital authorities in Amarillo that the 2 major civilian hospitals in the city have combined capacity in obstetrical departments for 65 patients, that the combined daily census in this calendar year ranged from a low of 31 to a high of 41 patients, and that the Amarillo Air Force Base Hospital obstetrical department daily census ranged from a low of 5 to a high of 12 patients. It therefore can be seen that present civilian hospital facilities in Amarillo are capable of taking care of military dependent patients in their existing obstetrical departments should a new hospital at the base be built without incorporating these facilities. In addition, on November 9, 1963, Amarillo voters approved a $2 million bond issue to finance a hospital expansion program. Soon after the first of the year, a fund drive is to begin for construction of a large Baptist hospital in Amarillo, a facility that will give that city of 160,000 population its third major civilian hospital in addition to a small osteopathic hospital and a Veterans' Administration hospital. Amarillo is the medical center for an area of more than 40,000 square miles, and community leaders in Amarillo have worked closely with Air Force authorities in planning development programs to meet the full range of civilian-military needs.

It is my conviction that any conflicts on the question of obstetrical care for military dependents in Amarillo should be resolved as soon as possible so that an appropriation can be made for a new hospital at Amarillo Air Force Base in the 1964 fiscal year. The quality of medical care provided for military patients in general and the safety of these patients and the medical staff are at stake in this issue, and, therefore, I wish to appear before the subcommittee in the interest of urging the incorporation of this hospital in the 1964 appropriations.

Your consideration of my request to appear before the subcommittee is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER ROGERS,
Member of Congress.

JULY 4, 1963.

Maj. Gen. WESTON H. WILLIS,
Headquarters, 30th Infantry Division, North Carolina Army National Guard, Office of the Commanding General, Raleigh, N.C.

DEAR GENERAL WILLIS: Thank you very much for writing me about the proposed budget for the Army National Guard and the way it will affect our program in North Carolina.

I am taking the liberty of taking this matter up with the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, as I feel you made some excellent points in your letter and that we should make every effort to keep our National Guard program on at least its present operating level.

Again thanking you, and with all best regards.

Sincerely,

B. EVERETT JORDAN, *U.S. Senator.*

HEADQUARTERS, 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION,
NORTH CAROLINA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD,
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL,
Raleigh, N.C., July 1, 1963.

Hon. B. EVERETT JORDAN,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JORDAN: I feel certain that you are well aware of the drastic cut in appropriations for the Army National Guard programed for fiscal year 1964 by the Department of Defense. Most of us feel that, unless additional funds are provided by the Congress, the Army National Guard will not be permitted to attain the readiness posture required by the Department of Defense.

We just cannot see how we can improve our mobilization readiness with less money for armories, equipment, maintenance, technicians, schools, and other training.

In North Carolina we have one of the top priority infantry divisions. We are proud of our division. We feel honored to have been selected for a priority mission. We know that we can achieve our required mobilization readiness objective, but not without adequate support.

The proposed funding for technicians will require a reduction in force of 11 men in the maintenance field in North Carolina. Our equipment is getting older, additional vehicles being received are in poor condition, requiring extensive repair before they can be used, and continuous maintenance on all equipment to keep it operational.

Thirty-seven of our units were converted to different type units on reorganization of the Army National Guard. Most of the officers and noncommissioned officers in these units will require school training in their new branch to become fully qualified. With one-third less money, I just don't see how we can retrain these men and continue our present school program for newly commissioned officers.

We still have 12 communities with good units but no armories. The proposed armory construction funding will leave us woefully short of fulfilling our armory construction obligations to these communities.

I asked and sincerely hope that you will support the National Guard Association proposals for increasing the Army National Guard funding for fiscal year 1964 to at least the fiscal year 1963 level.

Sincerely,

WESTON H. WILLIS,
Major General, North Carolina Army National Guard, Commanding.

JUNE 20, 1963.

Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, Senate Appropriations Committee, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: The enclosed letter which I have received from Maj. Gen. James F. Cantwell, chief of staff of the New Jersey Department of Defense is, I believe, self-explanatory.

I send you General Cantwell's letter for your consideration.

Sincerely,

CLIFFORD P. CASE, *U.S. Senator.*

JUNE 24, 1963.

HON. CLIFFORD P. CASE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CASE: Let me thank you for your letter with which you enclosed a letter from Maj. Gen. James F. Cantwell, chief of staff of the New Jersey Department of Defense, regarding the budget for the National Guard Bureau.

We have completed our hearings on the Defense appropriations bill. I shall, however, undertake to see that General Cantwell's interest and comments regarding the National Guard programs are called to the attention of the other members of the subcommittee, prior to the markup.

With cordial good wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

DICK RUSSELL.

JUNE 12, 1963.

HON. CLIFFORD P. CASE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CLIFF: I am again asking your assistance in a serious National Guard problem.

At present there is a provision in the National Guard Bureau budget for only $3.5 million for the construction program, which would provide for only 19 new armories and 2 nonarmories involving 21 States. There is need for an additional $7 million to make a total of $10 million to properly support the construction program of the National Guard Bureau, which calls for 52 new armories, plus 7 nonarmories, involving a total of 41 States. Restoring the $7 million would enable the National Guard Bureau to have the same level of support for construction it has had since 1955.

New Jersey has three projects pending in next year's program, totaling $470,000 of Federal support, which will be affected.

There are other serious reductions in the Guard program funding which will be spelled out during the hearings of the Defense Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriation Committee.

I am hopeful you will find it possible to lend your most important support to restoring the cuts so essential to fulfilling National Guard programs.

You are most familiar with the program and will grasp the problem during the hearings; however, if there are any details I can be helpful in providing, I will come to you in Washington at any time.

Regards.

Sincerely,

JAMES F. CANTWELL,
Major General, New Jersey Army National Guard, the Chief of Staff.

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